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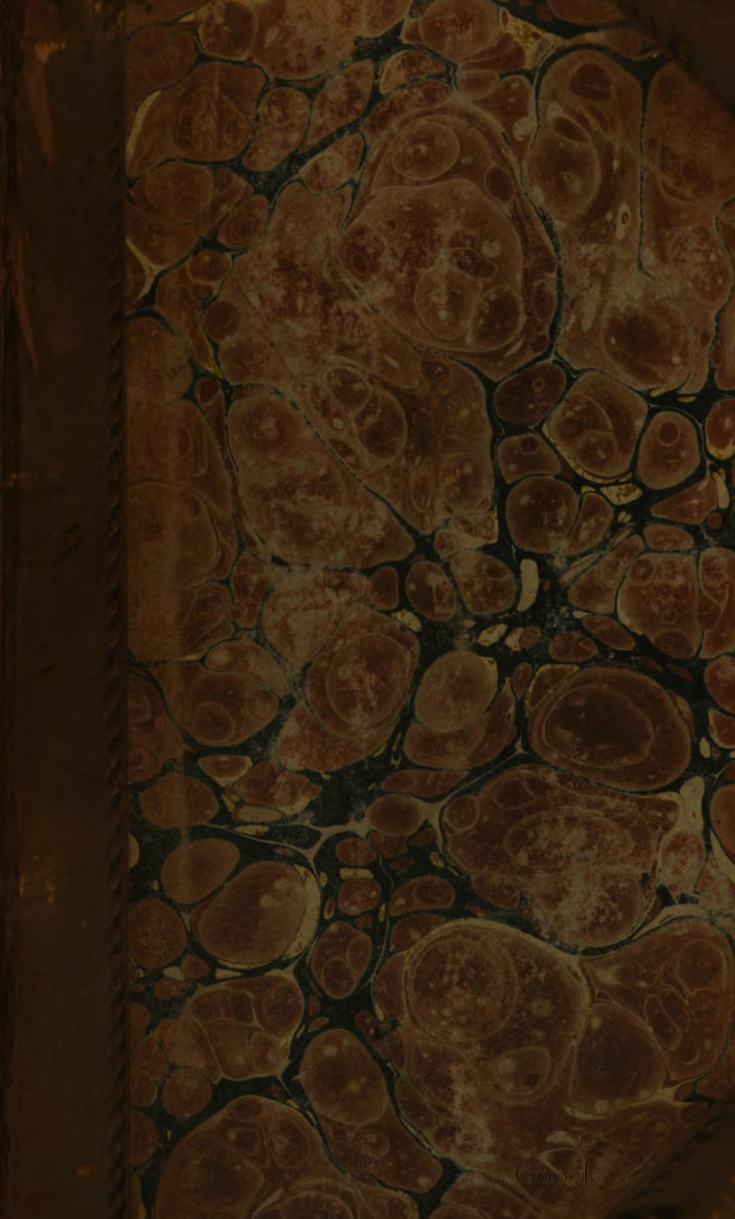
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J. H. 1825

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A

HAND-BOOK;

OR

CONCISE DICTIONARY

OF

TERMS

USED IN

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

BY

WALTER HAMILTON,
M.R.A.S.

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE-STREET.

MDCCCXXV.

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PREFACE.

DURING the course of many years' desultory reading, the author of the following short dictionary was in the habit of extracting from an infinite variety of periodical and scientific works, all the new terms that occurred, with the explanations given by their inventors, which he afterwards modified and corrected as subsequent discoveries rendered expedient, until their distinct and peculiar acceptation seemed conclusively fixed. In process of time these memoranda accumulated so greatly, that an alphabetical arrangement became indispensable, and having found the manuscript vocabulary thus gradually compiled, of great utility for his own occasional reference, he thought that when enlarged, it might also prove beneficial to others, more especially as no work of so compendious a form, or concentrating so many explications with-

in ~~so~~ limited a space, had as yet been presented to ~~the~~ public.

When finally resolved on publication, in order to render it more extensively useful, all the best existing encyclopedias and dictionaries were consulted, many additional terms procured, and the elaborate dissertations which explained them, reduced to the fewest words possible;—the great perfection of a definition being, clearness and brevity. But here it became necessary to draw a line of demarkation, for to have inserted the whole, or even a tenth part, would have swelled the work from a Hand-book to a cyclopædia, and completely nullified the objects contemplated; viz., conciseness, perspicuity, and facility of reference. As a general rule, therefore, seldom deviated from, only such terms have been admitted as are tolerably well defined, likely to remain permanent, and are of most frequent occurrence in the periodical literature of the day, into which the progress of science has introduced many words and phrases formerly considered the exclusive property of the learned. These last, a great majority of readers would willingly know the meaning of without intending to pursue the subject further; and it is for their assistance the following definitions have been attempted, which, if they do not completely satisfy

the mind as to what a thing is, will furnish a tolerably clear notion of what it is not. But the reader must not be disappointed if he misses many terms; for the labour of selecting from the enormous mass has been so oppressive, that as much merit is claimed for those rejected (about half a million*), as for those that have been inserted. Neither must he complain of the dryness of the subject and the hardness of the words, for if the words were not hard, they would not require explanation.

Owing to the circumstances above stated, it is possible that each person may think there is a deficiency in the department of science he is most partial to, and redundancy in others; that some terms might with advantage have been omitted, and others substituted; but in this respect the Compiler had only a choice of difficulties, and was obliged to act according to the best of his judgment. He trusts, however, that as a whole, the volume will be found sufficiently comprehensive,

* In Botany, according to the Baron de Humboldt, there are 56,000 plants, and their species; and in Entomology at least 40,000 insects, all accommodated with names. To the nomenclatures of chemistry and mineralogy, which are encumbered with double and treble names to designate the same object, it is impossible to assign any limits.

and be what he intended it,—a short, convenient, and intelligible vocabulary, adapted to the use of general readers, and well calculated to aid the young in their scientific pursuits. Knowledge is acquired by little and little, (for there is no patent or royal road,) and every effort that tends to render its acquisition more easy, or contributes to its practical facility, is sure ultimately to augment the number of students.

With respect to the correctness of the explanations here given, the Author thinks himself fortified in each with authorities of the very highest description, to enumerate which would only be giving an ostentatious list of all the eminent men of science that now exist, or have existed within the last half century. These references still remain in the first manuscript copy, and so desirous was he of authenticating every definition by the great weight of the names he could adduce in support of its accuracy, that the beginning was actually printed with the authorities noted; but the difficulty of assigning to each his portion, where several were concerned was so great, and involved such increase of bulk and confusion of arrangement, both serious defects in an elementary work, that the further prosecution of this plan was abandoned.

Errors will no doubt be discovered, and difference of opinion occasionally arise as to the real acceptation of the words, it being almost beyond the power of human intellect to define an idea with such precision that all shall admit its truth. Besides this, a great many scientific terms, to use a geological phrase, are still "in a state of transition," fluctuating with the prevailing theories, while others are daily invented; but this does not substantially affect a work like the present, for no dictionary of a living language can be permanently unalterable; and it would not do to wait until all the facts on which the definitions rest were mathematically demonstrated. Throughout the whole the technical terms have been strictly adhered to, as they greatly assist in condensing a subject, from the size of the book are easily referred to, and by frequent repetition are more effectually impressed on the memory. Indeed, were it possible, it is extremely desirable, that every notion and idea should be distinguished by some clear and appropriate term, which if successfully executed, would reduce the study of all sciences to that of a well-constructed language.

A

H A N D - B O O K .

ABACUS. In *Architecture*, the uppermost member of a column.

ABATTIS. In *Fortification*, a kind of intrenchment made of felled trees.

ABCISS. In *Mathematics*, each of the segments of a diameter, intercepted between its vertices (or extremities) and an ordinate, is called an *absciss*.

ABDOMEN (*abdo*, to *hide*.) In *Anatomy*, the cavity called the lower venter or belly.

ABDOMINALES. In the Linnæan system of *Ichthyology*, an order of fishes having the ventral fin placed *behind* the pectoral in the abdomen.

ABERRATION. In *Astronomy*, an apparent motion in the celestial bodies, occasioned by the progressive motion of light, and the earth's annual motion in its orbit.

ABEYANCE. In *Law*, the expectancy of an estate. Thus, if lands be leased to one person for life, with reversion to another for years, the remainder for years is in abeyance until the death of the lessee.

ABIES, (Lat.) a *Fir-tree*. A species of *pinus*.

AB INITIO (Lat.) In *Law*, &c., from the beginning.

ABLATIVE (*ablativus*, from *aufero*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, that which takes away; the sixth case of the Latin nouns.

ABORIGINES (Lat.) In *History*, the earliest inhabitants of a country; those of whom no origin can be traced.

ABROMA (*a priv.* and *βρωμα*, not fit for food.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants belonging to the 18th class of Polyadelphia Dodecandria.

ABSINTHIUM, (*a priv.* and *ψινθος*, *pleasure*.) wormwood. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ABSORBENTS. In *Chemistry*, these are earthy substances, capable of imbibing, by capillary attraction, a large proportion of water. Such are magnesia, lime, and clay, when dry and porous.

ABSORBING VESSELS. In *Anatomy*, extremely minute vessels which attract and imbibe

any fluid that is brought near to their mouths. They are also named *lacteals* and *lymphatics*.

ABSORPTION. In *Chemistry*, this takes place when, by the combination of gases with other substances, a very considerable diminution of volume is experienced. It differs from *condensation*.

ABSQUE HOC (without this, that, &c.) In *Law*, words of exception made use of in a traverse.

ABSRDUM (a *reductio ad absurdum*.) In *Mathematics*, &c., is the demonstrating the truth of a proposition by proving that the contrary is impossible, or leads to an absurdity.

ABUTMENT. That which borders or abuts on another. In *Architecture*, the extremities of an arch or bridge, by which the latter is joined to the main land, or sides of a river.

A. C. (*Ante Christum*.) In *Chronology*, before Christ.

ACACIA (from *ακαζω*, to *sharpen*.) The *Arabian thorn*, or *gum mimosa*, which produces the gum arabic. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ACACIA (or *Mimosa Catechu*.) A tree of Hindostan which produces the astringent substance improperly termed Japan earth.

ACACIA ARABICA. The babool tree, or East Indian gum-arabic acacia.

ACACIA VERA. The Egyptian gum-arabic acacia.

ACACIA (false.) Robinia.

ACAJOU, or *Acajuba*, in *Botany*, the anacardium, or cashew-nut tree of the West Indies.

ACANTHUS (*ακανθα*, a thorn.) In *Architecture*, an ornament

in the capital of a Corinthian pillar, being a representation of the leaves of a thorny plant, named also *bear's breech*.

ACANTHUS. In *Botany*, bear's breech.

ACARUS. In *Entomology*, the mite.

ACARUS SIRO. The cheese-mite.

ACAULIS (*stalkless*.) In *Botany*, a term applied to certain plants, the flowers of which have no stalk or pedicle to support them.

ACCELERATION. In *Mechanics*, the increase of velocity of a moving body. It is opposed to retardation, which denotes a diminution of velocity. 2. In *Astronomy*, an apparent acceleration of the stars, which is owing to the real retardation of the sun.

ACCEPTATION. In *Grammar*, the sense or meaning in which any word is taken.

ACCIPITRES (or *Rapacious Birds*.) In the Linnæan system of *Ornithology* the first order of birds, comprehending four genera, vultur, falco, strix, and lanus.

ACCOMPANIMENT (*Accompagnamento*, Ital.) In *Music*, the instruments that accompany the voice, solo, or concerto, to sustain the principal part, and enrich the harmony.

ACEPHALA (from *a priv.* and *κεφαλος*, the head.) In *Zoology*, animals without a distinct head.

ACER, a *Maple-tree*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ACER SACCHARINUM. The sugar-maple tree.

ACERIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid procured from the juice of the maple-tree.

ACEROSUM. In *Botany*, needle-shaped.

ACETATE of LEAD. In *Chemistry*, sugar of lead. A compound of acetic acid and lead.

ACETATE of POTASH. In *Chemistry*, a compound of acetic acid and potash, procured by dissolving carbonate of potash in distilled vinegar.

ACETATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with acetic acid.

2. Compounds (or salts) formed by the combination of acetic acid with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

ACETIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, named also *radical*, or *pure vinegar*.

ACETOSA, (or Rumex acetosa). Sorrel. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ACHETA. In *Entomology*, the cricket.

ACHILLEA, Milfoil, or Yarrow. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ACHROMATIC (*a priv.* and *χρῶμα, colour.*) In the *Arts*, an epithet expressing absence or want of colour.

ACHROMATIC TELESCOPES. In *Astronomy*, telescopes contrived to remedy the aberration of colours.

ACICULÆ. In *Botany* and *Zoology*. These denote small spikes or prickles, with which nature has armed several plants and animals.

ACIDS. In *Chemistry*, these are sour to the taste, and convert vegetable blues to red. 2. They combine with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides, and form

with them the well-known compounds named *salts*.

ACIPENSER STURIO. In *Ichthyology*, the sturgeon.

ACIPENSER HUSO. The Beluga, or isinglass sturgeon.

ACME (*ακμή.*) The height of any thing, as of a distemper.

ACONITUM, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, or aconite. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ACORUS. In *Botany*, sweet flag, or sweet rush.

ACOTYLEDONOUS (*a priv.* and *κωτυλῖδον, a seminal leaf.*) In

Botany, without cotyledons, cryptogamous. 2. This is one of the three great tribes of plants into which the whole vegetable world is divided. The other two are the *monocotyledones* and the *dicotyledones*.

ACOUSTICS (*Ἀκυστική.*) The doctrine or theory of sounds. 2. It consists of diacoustics, or direct sounds, and catacoustics, or reflected sounds.

ACRE. In *Mensuration*, four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards of land.

ACROLITHES (*ακρολίθες.*) In *Sculpture*, a statue, the extremities of which are of stone.

ACROPOLIS, (*ἄκρως, the top, and πόλις, a city.*) In *Architecture*, a city on the summit of a hill, usually applied to the citadel of Athens.

ACROSPIRE (*ἄκρως and σπῖρα.*) In *Botany*, a shoot or sprout from the ends of seeds.

ACROSTIC. A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is written.

ACROTERS. In *Architecture*,

little pedestals without bases, placed at the middle and two extremes of pediments.

ACTINIA, or *Sea Anemone*. In *Zoology*, a genus of the mollusca order of worms, which attaches itself to rocks and other substances, and is noted for its powers of reproduction.

ACTINIA SOCIATA. In *Natural History*, the cluster animal flower, a marine zoophyte.

ACTINOTE, or *Actinolite* (from *ακτιν*, a ray.) A radiated mineral, generally of a dark-green colour. It is the *strahlstein* or arrow-stone of Werner.

ACTIONARY. In *Commerce*, a proprietor of stock in a trading company.

ACULEUS (from *Acus*, a needle.) In *Botany*, this term denotes a spine or prickle on thorny plants. 2. *Entymology*, a sting.

ACUMINATUS. In *Botany*, pointed.

ACUTE ANGLE. In *Geometry*, if the contained angle be less than a right angle, it is called an *acute*, but if greater it is called an *obtuse* angle.

ACUTE DISEASE. In *Nosology*, any disease that is attended with an increased velocity of blood, and terminates in a few days.

A. D. In *Chronology*, *Anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord.

AD. In *Grammar*, a Latin preposition signifying *to*, used in composition to express the relation of one thing to another.

ADAGE (*Adagium*, Lat.) In *Literature*, a sententious proverb, or popular saying.

ADAGIO (Ital. signifying *at leisure*.) In *Music*, a term used to mark slow time.

ADAMA (Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, the diamond, the hardest and most valuable of all precious stones.

ADAMANTINE SPAR, (a variety of *corundum*,) a mineral brought from India and China, remarkable for its hardness. 2. It is used by lapidaries for polishing gems instead of diamond powder. Hence its name.

ADAM'S APPLE, or *Pomum Adami*. In *Anatomy*, a prominent part of the throat.

ADAM'S APPLE. In *Botany*, a species of citrus.

ADANSONIA. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, comprehending the African calabash-tree, monkeys' bread, or boabab.

ADAWLET (*Persian*.) Justice, equity. In *Law*, an East Indian word, denoting a court of civil or criminal justice.

ADDENDA (Lat.) Things to be added.

ADDER. In *Zoology*, Coluber.

ADDER'S TONGUE. In *Botany*, *Ophioglossum*, the name of a medicinal plant.

ADES (or *Hales*, from *a priv.* and *iden*, to see.) In *Mythology*, a term denoting the invisible world, comprehending all the regions that lie beyond the river Styx, viz., Erebus, Tartarus, and Elysium.

ADELPHIA. In *Botany*, brotherhood.

ADENOGRAPHY. In *Surgery*, a treatise of the glands.

ADEPS. In *Anatomy*, &c. animal fat of any kind.

ADHESION. In *Physics*, a term chiefly used to denote the force with which the surface of a solid

remains attached to the surface of a liquid, after they have been brought in contact.

ADIANTHUM. *Maiden-hair.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

AD INQUIRENDUM (Lat.) In *Law*, a judicial writ commanding inquiry to be made of any matter relating to a cause depending in the King's courts.

ADIPOCIRE (thus named from its resemblance to fat and wax, *adeps* and *cera*.) In *Chemistry*, muscular flesh, which by long maceration in water has been converted to a substance analogous to spermaceti.

ADITS. In *Mineralogy*, these are levels driven horizontally into the rock; *shafts* are perpendicular.

ADJECTIVE (*adjectivus*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a word added to a noun, to signify the addition or separation of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being, as *good*, *bad*.

ADJUTANT. In *Ornithology*, the *ardea dubia*, or gigantic heron of Bengal.

AD HOMINEM (Lat.) In *Logic*, an argument drawn from the belief or principles of those we argue with, by which their own errors and prejudices are turned against themselves.

AD LIBITUM (Lat.) At liberty, at pleasure.

ADMINISTRATOR. In *Law*, he that hath the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge, and is accountable for the same.

ADMINISTRATRIX. In *Law*, a female administrator.

AD QUOD DAMNUM. In *Law*, a

writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to inquire what hurt may befall the king or other person in any particular case.

AD QUOD DAMNUM (Lat.) In *Law*, a writ of inquiry that ought to be issued before the King grants certain liberties, as a fair, market, &c., which may be prejudicial to others.

ADULARIA (from a height of Mont-blanc, named *Adula*.) A felspar mineral, varieties of which are named sun-stone and moon-stone. 2. Feldspar, in its purest state, is named *Adularia*.

AD VALOREM. In *Commerce*, customs levied according to the *value* or worth of the goods as sworn to by the owner.

ADVENT (Lat. *Adventus*, the *Coming on*.) In the *Calendar*, the four weeks preceding Christmas.

ADVERB, *Adverbium*. In *Grammar*, a word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and restraining the latitude of their signification.

ADVERSARIA (Lat.) A common-place book.

ADVOWSON. In *Law*, a right to present to a vacant benefice. 2. It is synonymous with the word patronage in Scotland.

ADYNAMIA. In *Nosology*, debility, weakness.

ADYTUM (Lat.) In Ancient *Architecture*, the most secret part of the temple.

ÆGILOPS, (*æyos* and *æψ*.) Goat's-face, or *wild festuc*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *gramina*.

ÆGIS (from *æyos*, a goat.) In

Mythology, the shield of Jupiter, made of the skin of the goat amathæa, and given by him to Pallas, who placed on it the head of the Gorgon Medusa.

ÆGOPodium (*αἴξ*, a goat, and *πῦς*, a foot.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the natural order *umbelliferae*.

ÆGRICANES. In *Sculpture*, heads of rams, with which altars, friezes, &c., were decorated.

ÆOLIPILE (*πῖλα Ἰωλίου*, Æolus's ball.) In *Hydraulics*, an instrument consisting of a hollow metallic ball, with a slender neck or pipe, proceeding from it, which being filled with water, produces a violent blast of wind.

ÆRARIUM. In *Roman Antiquity*, the treasury where the public money was deposited.

AEROLGY (*αἰρ* and *λογος*.) The doctrine of the air.

AEROLITES, or *Meteoric Stones*, (*αἰρ* and *λίθος*.) In *Meteorology*, thus named because they have fallen from the atmosphere.—
2. They are classed with native iron, because they contain iron alloyed with nickel.

AEROMANCY, (*αἰρ* and *μαντεία*.) The art of divining by the air.

AEROMETER. In *Chemistry*, an instrument contrived to ascertain the mean bulk of gases.

AEROMETRY, (*αἰρ* and *μετρον*.) The art of measuring the air.

AERONAUT. One who sails or floats in the air.

AERONAUTICS. Aërial navigation.

AEROSTATICS. The doctrine of weights suspended in the air, principally as applied to air-balloons.

AERIDES (from *αἰρ*, *Atr.*) *Atr-blossom*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants formerly named *Phlox aëris*, from living, as was supposed, entirely on air.

ÆRUGO (Lat.) Rust, and more especially that of copper.

ÆTHRIDSCOPE, (from *ἄσθρος*, clear, dry, cold.) In *Meteorology*, an instrument intended to measure those frigorific impressions, which are incessantly showered down from the distant sky.

ÆETITES, (*αἰσος* an Eagle.) In *Mineralogy*, a hollow rattling kind of iron-stone; named also eagle-stone, because the eagles were supposed to carry them to their nests.

AFFETTUOSO (or *Con Affetto*, Ital.) In *Music* this term denotes that the tune must be performed in a tender, moving, and affecting manner, of course rather slow than fast. In point of time, it implies a movement between *andante* and *largo*.

AFFIDAVIT (*He made Oath*.) In *Law*, a declaration upon oath, sworn before some qualified person.

AFFINITY. In *Chemistry*, this word signifies the power by which the ultimate particles of matter are made to unite, and kept united.

AFFIX (*affixus*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a particle added to the close of a word, either to diversify its form or to alter its signification.

AFFLATUS (a blast of wind, breath, or vapour.) In *Antiquity*, applied figuratively to divine inspiration, such as of the Pythian priestess.

- AFFLUX.** In *Electricity*, a flow of electric matter to the globe and conductor, in opposition to *efflux* from them.
- AGALMA** (αγαλμα.) In *Sculpture*, a Greek word signifying a statue.
- AGALMATOLITE** (from αγαλμα, a statue.) In *Mineralogy*, a stone brought from China, where it is wrought into figures. 2. It is also named *lardstone*, from its unctuous feel, yet it contains no magnesia.
- AGAMOUS.** In *Botany*, Plants without visible flowers, or cryptogamous, such as ferns, lichens, mushrooms, &c.
- AGAPÆ** (from ἀγάπη, love.) In *Church Rituals*, love-feasts, a kind of religious festival celebrated in the ancient church, to preserve the harmony and concord of its members.
- AGARIC MINERAL.** In *Mineralogy*, a chalky substance, which is pure carbonate of lime. 2. The name comes from *agaricus*, a mushroom. 3. It is also named *lac luna*, and *rock-milk*.
- AGARICUS**, a mushroom. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *fungi*.
- AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS.** The common mushroom.
- AGARICUS PRATENSIS.** The champignon mushroom.
- AGATE** (αχάτης.) In *Mineralogy*, a substance of the gem order, named after a river in Sicily. 2. It has also been named *petrosilex*, being found in distinct nodules, imbedded in rock.
- AGATHODÆMON** (from ἀγαθός, good, and δαίμων.) In *Mythology*, a beneficent genius, or demon.
- AGAVE AMERICANA** (from αγαυος, admirable.) In *Botany*, the great American aloë.
- AGENDA** (Lat.) Things to be done or performed.
- AGGREGATE.** In *Botany*, the forty-eighth natural order of Linnæus, consisting of compound flowers with separate anthers, as scabiosa, protea, &c.
- AGGREGATION** of bodies. In *Chemistry*, this is solid, fluid, and gaseous.
- AGIO.** In *Commerce*, an Italian word, signifying *aid*, used in Holland to express the difference between bank money and current money.
- AGISTMENT.** In *Law*, the taking in cattle to graze (more especially in the king's forest,) at so much per week.
- AGMEN.** In *Antiquity*, denoted a Roman army while marching; *acies* had reference to an army in order of battle.
- AGNOMEN.** In *Antiquity*, this was the third in order of the Roman names; thus in Marcus Tullius Cicero, Marcus is the prænomen, Tullius the nomen, and Cicero the agnomen. The fourth name or epithet, such as Africanus, or Asiaticus, was the cognomen.
- AGNOSTUS**, (unknown). In *Mineralogy*, the name of a genus of trilobites.
- AGNUS.** In *Zoology*, a lamb.
- AGNUS CASTUS.** In *Botany*, a species of vitex.
- AGNUS DEI** (Lat.) In the *Romish Church*, denotes a cake of wax, stamped with the figure of a lamb.
- AGNUS SCYTHICUS.** In *Natural History*, a kind of zoophyte or

plant animal, said to grow in Tartary, resembling the figure and structure of a lamb.

AGON. In *Antiquity*, any dispute, contest, or exertion, mental or corporeal.

AGONISTES. In Grecian *Antiquity*, a prize-fighter.

AGORA (αγορα.) In Grecian *Antiquity*, a forum, court, or market-place.

AGRARIAN LAW (*lex agraria*.) In *Roman Jurisprudence*, a denomination given to such laws as related to the partition or distribution of lands.

AGRESTIS. In *Botany*, *Wild*, as distinguished from *sativæ*, or cultivated plants.

AGRIMONIA, *agrimony*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *senticosæ*.

AGROSTIS, (from *αγρος*, a field.) *bent-grass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *gramina*.

AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA. The Irish florin grass.

AIRA, (αιρα,) *hair-grass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *gramina*.

AIR-PUMP. In *Pneumatics*, a machine by which the air is exhausted out of proper vessels.

AISLE (*atle*, Fr.) In *Architecture*, the walk in a church; also the wings of a building.

AIZOON (αιζων, *semper vivum*, or *ever-living*.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *succulentæ*.

AL. In *Etymology*, words that begin with *al* or *ald*, in the names of places, denote antiquity as *Aldborough*, *Aldworth*, &c.

AL. In *Grammar*, an Arabic particle prefixed to words, equivalent to the English particle *the*; *al koran*, the book or bible of the Mahommedans.

ALA. (plural *alæ*, Lat.) In *Ornithology*, a Latin word signifying *wing*.

ALABASTER (αλαβαστρος, the origin of which is uncertain.) In *Mineralogy*, this term was applied by the ancients to a stalagmitical deposition of carbonate of lime. 2. Gypsum of a granular texture, used in statuary, is also thus named.

ALBATROSS. In *Ornithology*, the *diomedea exulans*.

ALAUDA (Lat.) In *Ornithology*, the lark, a genus of birds of the order *passeres*.

ALAUDA ARVENSIS. The field-lark.

ALAUDA ARBOREA. The wood-lark.

ALAUDA PRATENSIS. The tit-lark.

ALBINOS. In *Zoology*, a denomination given to the white negroes of Africa, who have light hair, blue eyes, and a pale, livid, leprous skin of a dead pearly whiteness.

ALBUCA (*alba*, white.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *lilia*, or *liliaceæ*.

ALBUGO. In *Surgery*, a disease of the eye by which the cornea contracts a whiteness, film, or pearl.

ALBUM. In *Antiquity*, denotes a white table, or register, in which the names of magistrates, public transactions, &c., were inscribed. In modern times, it signifies a blank paper memorandum-book.

ALBUM GRÆCUM (or *album canis*.) In Old *Pharmacy*, the white solid excrement of dogs, formerly used in medicine. It consists mostly of phosphate of lime, and originates from bones.

ALBUMEN. In *Botany* and *Chemistry*, a constituent of animals and vegetables, distinguished by its property of coagulating when heated. 2. Also the white of an egg, and in *Medicine* any coagulable lymph.

ALBURNUM. In *Botany*, a soft white substance between the inner bark and the wood of trees. 2. It is the white sap on the outside of the wood next the bark.

ALCA (the *auk*, *puffin*, &c.) In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *anseræ*.

ALCA ARCTICA. In *Ornithology*, the puffin.

ALCA IMPENNIS. The great auk or penguin.

ALCA ALCE. The little auk, or black and white diver.

ALCAHEST. In Old *Chemistry*, an universal dissolvent.

ALCE GIGANTEA. In *Geology*, the fossil elk of Ireland, an extinct genus.

ALCEA. The *hollyhock*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *columniferæ*.

ALCEDO. The *king's-fisher*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *picæ*.

ALCEDO ISPIDA. The common king's-fisher.

ALCEDO CANCRAPHAGA. The crab-eating king's-fisher.

ALCHEMILLA. *Ladies-mantle*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ALCHEMY (*al*, Arab. and *χημα*, Gr.) That branch of *Chemistry*,

that proposes the transmutation of metals.

ALCOHOL. In *Chemistry*, pure spirit. This is obtained by repeated distillations of the strongest common spirit, from the salt named muriate of lime, the latter having previously been heated red-hot. At 60° Fahrenheit the specific gravity of alcohol is .825. 2. It was formerly named spirit of wine.

ALCOVE (*alcova*, Span. *el cof*, Arab.) In *Architecture*, a recess or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, in which a bed is placed.

ALCYONIUM. In *Natural History*, a genus of spongy zoophyte shells, the cells of which are inhabited by polypi.

ALCYONITES. In *Geology*, &c., an existing genus of fossil zoophyte animals, distinguished from sponges by exhibiting evidence of polypi.

ALDEBARAN. In *Astronomy*, the Arabic name of a fixed star of the first magnitude, in the eye of the constellation *Taurus*.

ALE. A brisk sweetish fermented liquor obtained from an infusion of malt, and differing from beer chiefly in containing a less proportion of hops. 2. Ale-malt is dried at a very low heat, and is consequently of a pale colour.

ALBA (Lat. *Dice*.) In Roman *Antiquity*, games of chance in general.

ALMBIC. In *Chemistry*, a vessel used in distilling.

ALEXEPHARMIC, (*αλεξω* and *φαρμακον*, *poison*.) In *Pharmacy*, that which drives away poison, antidotal.

ALGÆ. *Sea-weeds.* In *Botany*, the fifty-seventh natural order of Linnæus.

ALGAROTH. In *Chemistry*, a white powder, obtained from muriate of antimony.

ALGEBRA (an Arabic word.) The expression of quantity, and the operations of quantity by conventional symbols, *a, b, c*, are used to express known quantities; *x, y, z*, unknown quantities.

ALGOL. In *Astronomy*, a fixed star of the third magnitude, remarkable for its variable lustre, in the constellation Perseus. 2. It is also named Medusa's Head.

ALGORITHM. In *Arithmetic*, an Arabic word to express the art of numbering truly and readily. It comprehends the six common rules of Arithmetic.

ALHAMBRA. In Mahomedan *Architecture*, the royal palace of the kings of Grenada.

ALIAS. In *Law*, a Latin word signifying otherwise.

ALIBI (Lat.) In *Law*, elsewhere, in another place.

ALIENATION. In *Law*, denotes the making over of a man's property in lands, tenements, &c., to another person.

ALIMENT, (*alimentum*, Lat.) Nourishment; nutriment; food.

ALIMONY (*alimonia*, Lat.) In *Law*, the proportion of the husband's estate, which is allowed to the wife by the ecclesiastical court on separation.

ALIQOT (Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, aliquot parts of any number or quantity are such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as 3 is the aliquot part of 12.

ALKALESCENT. In *Chemistry*, a term applied to such animal and vegetable substances as have a tendency to produce muriate of ammonia or volatile alkali.

ALKALI (a word of Arabic origin from the plant *kali*.) In *Chemistry*, potash and soda were formerly termed *fixed*, and ammonia *volatile alkalies*. 2. Alkalies combine with and neutralize acids, thereby producing *salts*, and change vegetable blues to green.—See *Acid*.

ALKALIMETER. In *Chemistry*, an instrument for determining the quantity of alkali in commercial potash and soda, by the quantity of diluted sulphuric acid of a known strength, which a certain weight of them can neutralize.

ALKANET. In *Botany*, a kind of bugloss, the root of which communicates a deep red colour to alcohol, wax, oils &c.

ALLAH. In the Mahomedan *Religion*, an Arabic word signifying "God."

ALLEGRO. In *Music*, a word denoting a lively, gay, cheerful movement.

ALLELUIAH. In *Scripture*, a word signifying *Praise the Lord*.

ALLIGATOR. In *Natural History*, the *Lacerta alligator*.

ALLIUM CEPE. In *Botany*, the common onion.

ALLIUM SATIVUM. Garlic.

ALLIUM PORRUM. The leek.

ALLOCHROITE, (*αλλος*, *different*, and *χρως*, *colour*.) A mineral of the garnet family, thus

named because it changes colour under the blow-pipe.

ALLODIUM. In *Law*, a possession held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount, which is the highest degree of property.

ALLOPHANE (*αλλος* and *φανω*.) A *mineral* substance, thus named from its different hues.

ALLUVION (*alluvio*, Lat.) In *Civil Law*, a gradual addition or accretion made along the sea-shore, or the banks of large rivers.

ALLUVIUM. In *Geology*, the partial debris occasioned by causes still in operation, such as the deposits left by the action of rivers, floods, and torrents.—See *Diluvium*.

ALMACANTER'S STAFF. In *Astronomy*, an instrument formerly used to take observations of the sun about the time of its rising and setting.

ALNUS. In *Botany*, the alder-tree.

ALOE, the American. In *Botany*, the *Agave Americana*.

ALOES, LIGNUM. In *Commerce* and *Pharmacy*, a sweet-scented wood, imported from the East Indies, and named by medical writers a *gallochum* and *Xylaloes*.

ALOPECURUS, *foxtail-grass*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ALOPECIA. In *Surgery*, baldness; a total falling off of the hair.

ALOPEX. In *Zoology*, the field fox.

ALPHONSINE TABLES. In *Astronomy*, tables compiled by

Alphonso the Xth, King of Leon and Castile.

ALSINE, (*αλος*, a grove,) *chickweed*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Caryophyllæ*.

ALTHÆA, the *marsh-mallow*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Malvaceæ*.

ALTERATIVE (from *alter*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, medicines called *alteratives* are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain on the constitution.

ALTICA. In *Entomology*, the earth-fly.

ALTIMETRY (*altimetria*, Lat.) In *Trigonometry*, the art of taking or measuring altitudes or heights.

ALTO. (Ital.) High.

ALTO RELIEVO. (Ital.) In *Sculpture*, a representation of figures against a flat surface. 2. It differs from *basso-relievo* only in the work being much more relieved or brought forward.

ALUM (*alumen*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, a salt extracted from various minerals called *alumes*, such as *alum-stone*, *alum-slate*, and *bituminous shale*. 2. Common *alum* is a triple sulphate of *alumina* and *potash*. 3. The *alumen* of the ancients does not appear to have been the same substance with the *alum* of the moderns.

ALUMINA. In *Mineralogy*, one of the primitive earths formerly named *Argil*. 2. This earth forms the basis of all clays, *boles*, *mica*, *trap*, *basalt*, *slate*, and *corundum*. 3. It is procured purest from *alum*; hence its name.

ALUMINUM. In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of the earth *alumina*.

ALUMINOUS-SCHIST, or SHALE. In *Geology*, a secondary rock, consisting of decomposed materials, cemented by a small quantity of ferruginous or siliceous matter.

ALVEOLI. In *Anatomy*, the sockets of the teeth in the jaw-bones.

ALVEUS (Lat.) In *Hydrography*, the channel or belly of a river.

ALVUS (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the lower belly or venter.

A. M. Artium Magister, Master of Arts, the second degree taken in our Universities, candidates not being admitted until they have studied seven years.

A. M. Anno Mundi, in the year of the world.

A. M. Ante-meridiem, before mid-day.

AMADOU. A kind of tinder or touchwood made in Germany from a mushroom or spongy excrescence that grows on old trees, which is soaked in a nitrous ley, and afterwards dried in an oven.

AMANUENSIS (Lat.) A person who writes what another dictates.

AMALGAM (*ama* and *gamma*.) In Modern *Chemistry*, this term is limited to combinations of mercury with other metallic substances.

AMARANTHUS (from *a priv.*, *μαρᾶν*, to decay, and *ανθος*, a flower.) In *Botany*, an everlasting or incorruptible flower; thus named because the flower

when cropped does not soon wither.

AMARYLLIS, the *lily daffodil*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*.

AMATEUR (Fr.)—See *Connoisseur*.

AMAUROSIS (from *αμαυρος*.) In *Surgery*, a dimness of sight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemper in the inner parts, occasioning the representation of flies, dust, &c., floating before the eyes.

AMBARY (an East-Indian plant.) In *Botany*, the hibiscus cannabinus.

AMBER (*electrum* and *succinum*.) In *Mineralogy*, a yellow resinous substance, supposed to be an indurated vegetable juice.

2. The only mines of this substance are in ducal Prussia; but it is also found along the coast of the Baltic and other seas.

AMBERGRIS (from *amber*, and *gris*, gray.) In *Pharmacy*, &c. A fragrant drug found on many sea-coasts, and used as a perfume. Its origin remains uncertain.

AMBIDEXTER. In *Gymnastics*, a man who has equally the use of both hands.

AMBIENT. In *Meteorology*, a term applied to gaseous fluids surrounding other bodies, such as the air of the atmosphere.

AMBLE (*ambulo*, Lat.) In *Horse-manship*, a pace or movement, in which the horse moves both legs on one side.

AMEER, (or AMIR,) an Arabic word, equivalent to that of nobleman.

AMEN (Heb.) In *Scripture*, a

term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean "so be it;" at the end of a creed, "so it is."

A MENSA ET THORO (from bed and board.) In *Law*, a separation or divorce, which doth not absolutely dissolve marriage.

AMENTACEOUS (from *amenta*-*ce*, the 50th Linnæan Nat. Order.) In *Botany*, plants that produce their flowers in *amentums* or *catkins*; such as the poplar, hazel, beech, and birch-trees.

AMENTIA. In *Nosology*, imbecility of intellect, owing to which the relations of things are either not perceived or not recollected.

AMENTIA CONGENITA. In *Nosology*, natural stupidity.

AMENTIA SENILIS. Dotage.

AMENTIA ACQUISITA. Imbecility occasioned by accident.

AMENTUM. In *Botany*, the catkin.

AMERCEMENT. In *Law*, a pecuniary penalty inflicted on offenders at the discretion of the court.

AMIANTHUS (*amiantos*, unstained.) Soft, flexible asbestos, a magnesian mineral.

AMICUS CURIÆ. In *Law*, a term to denote a by-stander, who informs the court in a matter of law that is doubtful or mistaken.

AMODYTES. In *Ichthyology*, the sand-eel.

AMMON (from *ammos*, sand.) In *Mythology*, the Egyptian Jupiter.

AMMONIA. In *Chemistry*, a compound of hydrogen and azote,

which can only be exhibited pure in a state of gas. 2. With carbonic acid it forms volatile alkali, or hartshorn.

AMMONIUM. In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of ammonia.

AMMONITES. In *Geology* and *Conchology*, an extinct genus of petrified univalve shells, divided into chambers, and pierced by a siphunculus. Named from its resemblance to the horn of Jupiter Ammon. 2. It is also called *snakestone*, from its likeness to a petrified snake.

AMMOS (*ammos*.) In *Antiquity*, a Greek word signifying sand; hence Jupiter Ammon, from the sandy desert where his temple was built.

AMNIOS, (from *amnos*, a lamb.) In *Anatomy*, the membranaceous covering which envelopes the fœtus in the uterus, and secretes a liquor with which the fœtus is surrounded.

AMNEOTIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid discovered in the liquor of the amnios of the cow.

AMOMUM. The *Amomum*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Scitamineæ*.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM. Cluster cardamom.

AMOMUM GRANA PARADISI. Grains of paradise.

AMOMUM ZINGIBER. Common ginger.

AMORPHOUS (without form.) In *Mineralogy*, this term means without any regular form or crystallization.

AMPHIBIA. In *Zoology*, the third class of animals according to the Linnæan system, ap-

plicable to such as live either in water or on land; but, strictly speaking, there are not any amphibious animals.

AMPHIBIOLITES. In *Mineralogy*, fossil remains, or petrifications of amphibious animals.

AMPHIBOLIC. In *Mineralogy*, &c. Uncertain, doubtful.

AMPHICTYONS. In *Antiquity*, the deputies of the cities and people of Greece, assembled in council at Delphi.

AMPHIGENE (*αμφί*, both, and *γενος*, origin.) In *Mineralogy*, a substance thus named.

AMPHITHEATRE. In *Architecture*, a building in a circular or oval form having its area encompassed with rows of seats, one above the other. 2. The word denotes an edifice consisting of two theatres facing each other.

AMPHISBÆNA. In *Zoology*, a genus of serpents falsely supposed to have two heads, because they move either end first.

AMPHISBÆNA ACQUATICA. In *Natural History*, a long slender water-worm resembling a horse-hair, and supposed by the ignorant to be an animated hair of that animal.

AMPHITRITE. In *Conchology*, a genus of worms inhabiting shells.

AMPHIUMA. In *Natural History*, a genus of batrachian reptiles, which agrees in some points, and differs in others, from the Salamandra, Triton, and Sirena genera.

AMPHORA. A kind of liquid measure among the ancient Greeks and Romans, of various dimensions.

AMPLITUDE. In *Astronomy*, an

arch of the horizon intercepted between true east and west points thereof, and the centre of the sun or a star at its rising or setting.

AMPULLA. In *Antiquity*, an oil vial or jug with a large belly, used for unction at the baths. 2. It was also the name of a drinking vessel.

AMPYX. In *Antiquity*, a kind of golden chain, band, or fillet, used to encompass the hair.

AMULET. A superstitious remedy hung round the neck for preventing or curing diseases.

AMYGDALIS COMMUNIS. In *Pharmacy*, the sweet and bitter almond.

AMYGDALOID (*almond-like*.) In *Mineralogy*, a rock consisting of embedded nodules of various adventitious minerals in indurated clay or other bases. It is the *toadstone* of Derbyshire.

AMYGDALUS. In *Botany*, the almond-tree.

AMYGDALUS NUCIPERSICA. The nectarine-tree, which is considered a variety of the peach.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA. The peach.

AMYLON (*αμυλον*.) In *Antiquity*, a kind of aliment answering to our furmenty.

AMYLACEOUS. In *Chemistry*, &c., starchy, fecular.

AMYLUM. In *Chemistry*, starch. **ANA** (from *ανα*, again, in composition.) Books so called, generally memorable sayings, &c.; thus named from the last syllables of their titles, as *Scaligerana*.

ANACAMPTICS. In *Catoptrics*, the doctrine of reflected light.

- ANACARDIUM** (*ana*, *without*, *καρδία*, *the heart*.) In *Botany*, the cashew-nut-tree, or acajou.
- ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE.** The West-India cashew-nut-tree. 2. The juice of the shell is used for marking linen.
- ANACATHARTIC.** In *Pharmacy*, any medicine that works upwards.
- ANACHRONISM** (*ana* and *χρονος*.) In *Chronology*, an error in computing time.
- ANACLATICS.** In *Dioptrics*, the doctrine of refracted light.
- ANAGRAM.** A conceit arising from the letters of a name being transposed.
- ANALEPTIC.** In *Pharmacy*, comforting, corroborating.
- ANALOGY.** In *Logic*, resemblance or agreement between things with regard to some circumstances or effects.
- ANALCIME**, (*αναλκίς*, *weak*, from its weak electric power.) In *Mineralogy*, a substance named also *Cubic Zeolite*. 2. It consists of silica 58; alumina 18; natron 10 = $\frac{86}{100}$ parts.
- ANALECTA.** This word denotes a collection of small pieces, such as essays, remarks, &c.
- ANALYSIS** (*ανάλυσις*.) A separation of a compound body into its several parts. 2. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements.
- ANALYSIS.** In *Chemistry*, the resolution of any substance into its primary constituent parts.
- ANALYSIS.** In *Mathematics*, the method of resolving problems by means of Algebraic equations; hence the words *algebra* and *analysis* are frequently used as synonymous.
- ANANAS.** The pine-apple. In *Botany*, thus named from its resemblance to a pine-cone.
- ANARNICAS** (or *lupus marinus*.) In *Ichthyology*, the wolf-fish.
- ANAS.** In *Ornithology*, the swan and duck genus of birds.
- ANAS CYGNUS.** The wild swan.
- ANAS OLOR.** The tame swan.
- ANAS ATRATA.** The black swan.
- ANAS HYPERBOREA.** The snow goose.
- ANAS ANSER.** The wild goose.
- ANAS BRYTHROPUS.** The bernacle goose.
- ANASARCA.** In *Surgery*, a dropsy, arising from an accumulation of lymph in the cellular system.
- ANASTOMOSIS** (*ana* and *στομα*.) In *Surgery*, the inosculation of vessels.
- ANATASE** (*ana*, *up*, and *τασις*, *length*.) A mineral substance, an oxide of titanium, named also *octahedrite*.
- ANATIFERA** (or *anas erythropus*.) In *Ornithology*, the common bernacle goose.
- ANATIFERA**, *bernacles*. In *Conchology*, a species of lepas, that adheres by a membranaceous pedicle to ships' bottoms, &c.
- ANATIFEROUS.** In *Ornithology*, producing ducks.
- ANATOMY** (*ανατομία*.) A science which treats of the mechanical structure of the human body, and the physical relation of the parts to each other. 2. Anatomy treats solely of the structure of living bodies; *Physiology*, of their functions.
- ANCEPS.** In *Botany*, &c., two-edged.
- ANCHOR** (*kedge*.) In *Naviga-*

tion, the smallest anchor of a ship.

ANCHOR (*sheet*.) The largest and strongest anchor of a ship.

ANCHOVY. In *Ichthyology*, the *Clupea encrasicolus*.

ANCHUSA TINCTORIA. In *Botany*, Alkanet.

ANCON. In *Ancient Architecture*, a term used to denote the corners or quoins of walls, cross-beams, or rafters.

ANCYLOGLOSSUM, (*ανκυλη*, a hook, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue.) In *Surgery*, an adhesion of the tongue, or being tongue-tied.

ANDAMENTO (Ital.) In *Music*, the movement in giving out the subject of a fugue; a theme longer and more important than a point.

ANDANTE (*andare*, Ital. to walk.) In *Music*, neither to creep nor to run, but the medium between the two motions. 2. *Andantino* signifies a little quicker.

ANDROGYNA. In *Botany*, plants having male and female flowers on the same root.

ANDROIDES (*ανδρως*, a man, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) In *Mechanics*, an automaton.

ANDROMEDA. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

ANDROMEDA. In *Botany*, base heath.

ANDROPOGON (*ανηρ*, a man, *πωγων*, beard,) *Man's-beard*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *gramina*.

ANEMONE (*ανιμωνη*). The *Wind-flower*, *Wildpoppy*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ANEMOGRAPHY (*ανιμος*, and *γραφω*.) A description of the winds.

ANEMOMETER, or *Anemoscope*, (from *ανιμος*, the wind, and *μετρον*, measure,) a wind gauge.

In *Mechanics*, an instrument contrived to indicate the force and velocity of the wind.

ANETHUM, *Dill*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *umbellatæ*.

ANEURISM. In *Surgery*, a disease of the arteries, in which they become excessively dilated.

ANGIOLOGY (from *αγγιον*, a vessel, and *λογος*, a discourse.) In *Anatomy*, a description of the vessels of the body, such as the arteries, veins, &c.

ANGELICA, *Angelica*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *umbellatæ*.

ANGINA PECTORIS. In *Nosology*, a disease consisting of an acute constrictory pain at the lower end of the breast-bone, attended with a sensation of strangling.

ANGIOSPERMIA (*αγγιον*, a vessel, and *σπριμα*, seed.) *Holy-seeds*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants whose seeds are contained in a pericarp, or seed-vessel.

ANGLO-SAXON. In *Philology*, the language of the English Saxons, in contradistinction to the true Saxon, as well as to the modern English.

ANGLE (*angulus*, Lat., a nook, or corner.) In *Geometry*, denotes divergence, or the space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other.

ANGUILLA. In *Ichthyology*, the common eel.

ANGUIS, a snake or serpent. In *Zoology*, the name of a genus

of serpents, according to the Linnæan arrangement.

ANGUIS FRAGILIS. In *Natural History*, an epithet given to the common blind or slow worm.

ANGUSTIFOLIA. In *Botany*, narrow-leaved.

ANGUSTURA-BARK. In *Pharmacy*, the name of an astringent bark imported from South America.

ANHYDRITE (*an*, without, and *hydr*, water.) In *Mineralogy*, Gypsum, or sulphate of lime, deprived of its water is thus named.

ANHYDROUS. In *Chemistry* and *Mineralogy*, this word signifies *without water*.

ANHYDROUS SULPHURIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, absolutely pure sulphuric acid, in the form of a crystalline solid.

ANIL. In *Botany*, the old name of the indigo plant.

ANIMA (*animus*, breath, wind, &c.) The soul, the principle of life; the agent to which the soul owes its vital perfection.

ANIMA MUNDI (Lat.) The soul of the world.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY. *Galvanism* is sometimes thus designated from its effects on the animal muscle.

ANIMAL FLOWERS. In *Natural History*, a name given to several species of the Linnæan genus *actinia*. 2. They are also named, sea-nettles and sea-anemonies.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM. A pseudo science, which supposes an attraction or fascinating power, by means of which the animal economy may be operated on.

2. A sympathy supposed by some persons to exist between the magnet and the human body.

ANIMALCULES (from *animalculum*.) In *Natural History*, small minute animals, visible or invisible to the naked eye, but generally applied to such as are not perceptible without the aid of the microscope.

ANISUM, aniseed. In *Botany* the name of an umbelliferous plant, bearing medicinal seed.

ANNELIDES. In *Natural History*, ringed annular animals, such as worms.

ANNONA. In *Botany*, the custard apple.

ANNOA. In *Chemistry*, a reddish-yellow vegetable dye, obtained from the seeds of the *bixa orellana*, and used for colouring cheese.

ANNUALS. In *Gardening*, such plants as are only of one year, or less than one year's duration.

ANNULATA. In *Entomology*, ringed insects.

ANNULET. In *Architecture*, a small square member in the Doric capital, under the quarter round. It is also the name of a small flat moulding.

ANNULOSE ANIMALS (from *annulus*, a ring.) In *Natural History*, these have the body divided into joints or rings, and they either possess articulated feet, or have the cuticular processes which supply their place. They have not any skeleton.

ANOBIUM. In *Entomology*, an insect well known by the name of the *death-watch*.

ANODONTES. In *Natural History*, fresh-water mussels.

ANODYNE (from *an* priv. and *odynē*.) In *Medicine*, that which has the power of mitigating pain.

ANOMALY (from *an* priv. and *nomos*, a law.) In *Logic*, &c. irregularity, deviation from rule.

ANOMIA. In *Conchology*, a genus of fossil and recent bivalve sea-shells. 2. The fossil shells are found in prodigious numbers.

ANOPILOTHERIUM. In *Geology*, an extinct genus of herbivorous animals, bearing some resemblance to the camel. 2. The name alludes to the absence of canine teeth.

ANOREXIA. In *Nosology*, loss of appetite.

ANSÆ (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, the handles or ears of various utensils.

ANSERES. In *Ornithology*, the third order of the Linnæan arrangement, consisting of web-footed aquatics, such as geese, ducks, divers, &c.

ANTA. In *Sculpture*, a square pilaster placed at the angles of the cells of temples, and behind porticoes of columns.

ANTACIDS. In *Pharmacy*, a name given to such medicines as have a tendency to correct acidity.

ANTARES. In *Astronomy*, the name of a star of the first magnitude in Sagittarius, called also the Scorpion's heart.

ANTARCTIC. In *Geography* and *Astronomy*, relating to the South Pole, from *anti*, against, and *arktos*, the bear, as being opposite to the Arctic, or North Pole.

ANTE. In *Composition*, a Latin

particle signifying *before*, as *ante-diluvian*, before the flood.

ANTECEDENTIA. In *Astronomy*, denotes the apparent motion of a planet westward, or contrary to the order of the signs, as opposed to *in consequentia*, which denotes their motion eastward.

ANTELOPE. In *Zoology*, Capra.

ANTE-MERIDIAN (by contraction, A.M.) In *Astronomy* and *Navigation*, a term signifying before mid-day.

ANTENNA. In *Entomology*, &c., horns or feelers, projecting from the heads of ringed animals, to which class they are peculiar.

ANTEPENULT. In *Grammar*, the last syllable but two.

ANTES. In *Architecture*, pillars of large dimensions, that support the front of a building.

ANTHEMIS, chamomile. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ANTHELMINTHIC. In *Pharmacy*, signifies medicines that destroy worms.

ANTHELIA, glories. In *Meteorology*, a species of corona, or halo, in the vapours of the atmosphere.

ANTHER. In *Botany*, that part of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen or fructifying powder.

ANTHOLOGY. In *Literature*, a collection of flowers or select pieces.

ANTHOS (*antos*.) The Greek name for a flower.

ANTHOSPERMUM (*antos* and *σperma*.) In *Botany*, flower-seed.

ANTHOTYPOLYTES. In *Mineralogy*, fossil impressions of the flowers of plants.

ANTHOXANTHUM ODORATUM. In *Botany*, sweet-smelling vernal grass; an indigenous meadow-grass in Britain.

ANTHRACITE (from *ανθραξ*.) In *Mineralogy*, blind (or Kilkenny) coal, which burns with difficulty, and without flame.

ANTHRAX (a burning coal.) In *Mineralogy*, a precious stone of antiquity, supposed to have been a variety of garnet; thus named from its fire-red colour.

ANTHROPOPHAGI. Men-eaters; cannibals.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS. In *Natural History*, something that bears the figure or resemblance of a man, such as animals, plants, &c.

ANTHROPOLITES. In *Geology*, &c., fossil remains, or petrifications of the human figure.

ANTI. In *Composition*, a Latin particle signifying *against*, *contrary to*, as anti-febrile, good against fevers.

ANTICHRIST. A great spiritual power predicted in the Old Testament and Revelations, to arise on the earth at some future period, for the sole purpose of opposing the Christian church.

ANTICO. (Ital.) In *Sculpture* and *Statuary*, the epithet antico, or antique, is applied to the marbles known only from their remains in ancient sculpture, their quarries no longer existing.

ANTIMONY (*stibium*, Lat.) *Mineralogy*. Common antimony is a metallic ore, consisting of 1-4th sulphur and 3-4ths antimony. 2. It is a sulphuret of antimony, and melts in the flame of a candle.

ANTINOMIAN. In *Theology*, one who denies the obligation of the moral law in their doctrine of Christianity.

ANTIPLIOGISTICS (*αντι, against*, and *φλυω, to burn*.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., cooling medicines and diet; in opposition to *Phlogiston*.

ANTIPODES (*αντι, and ποδες*.) In *Geography*, those persons who, being on the opposite side of the globe, have their feet directly opposed to ours.

ANTIARRHINUM. In *Botany*, snap dragon.

ANTISCII (*αντισημ.*) In *Geography*, people who have their shadows projected opposite ways, as those living north and south of the equator.

ANTISCORBUTIC. In *Pharmacy*, medicines that cure the scurvy.

ANTISEPTIC (*αντι, against*, and *συνεω, putrid*.) In *Chemistry*, &c., an appellation given to such substances as resist putrefaction.

ANT-LION. In *Entomology*, the formica leo.

ANTRUM (a cave.) In *Anatomy*, a term used to denote several cavities of the human body.

AORIST (*αοριστος*.) In *Grammar*, indefinite.

AORTA (*αοστη*.) In *Surgery*, the great artery of the body, that rises immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APATITE (*απαταινω, to deceive*.) In *Mineralogy*, a crystallized phosphate of lime thus named.

APE. In *Zoology*, the monkey species without tails.

APEPSIA (a priv. and *πεψη, to digest*.) In *Nosology*, indigestion.

APETALOUS (*αpriv.* and *πτεαλον*, *a leaf*.) In *Botany*, signifies without flower leaves.

APEX (Lat.) the top, point, or summit of any thing.

APHANES (*Αφανης*, not apparent.) *Parsley-piert*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Sciticosæ*.

APHANIPTERA. In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects of the flea genus, without apparent wings.

APHELION (*απο* and *ηλιος*, *the sun*.) In *Astronomy*, that part of a planet's orbit, in which it is as the point remotest from the sun.

APHIS (plural *aphides*.) In *Entomology*, the plant or leaf louse.

APHORISM (*αφορισμος*.) A maxim; an unconnected position.

APHRITE (from *αφρος*, *froth*.) In *Mineralogy*, a sub-species of rhomboidal limestone.

APHRODISIA. In *Antiquity*, festivals in honour of the goddess Aphrodite or Venus.

APHRODISIACS. In *Pharmacy*, medicines exciting venery.

APHRODITE (from *αφρος*, *froth*.) In *Mythology*, the goddess Venus, having sprung from the froth of the sea.

APHTHÆ. In *Surgery*, the thrush, or sore mouth, a disease of children.

APHYLLOUS (from *αpriv.* and *φυλλον*, *a leaf*.) In *Botany*, this word signifies *leafless*; without leaves.

APHYTEIA (from *αpriv.* and *φυτες*.) In *Botany*, a plant discovered at the Cape of Good Hope, having neither root, stem, nor leaves.

APIARY (from *apis*, *a bee*.) A place where bees are kept.

APIS. In *Entomology*, the bee.

APIS TERRESTRIS. The humble bee.

APIS MELLIFICA. The common honey-bee.

APIUM (Lat.) *Parsley*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, comprehending parsley, celery, &c.

APIUM GRAVEOLENS. Celery.

APIUM PETROSELINUM. Common parsley.

APLOME (*απλος*, *simple*.) A mineral substance of the garnet family.

APLUSTRE. In ancient *Naval Architecture*, a carved tablet fixed on the extremity of the ship's head.

APNEUMONA. In *Natural History*, a name of a reptile, substituted by Dr. Fleming for that of *Proteus*, a term long preoccupied by a genus of infusory animalcula. See *Proteus*.

APOCALYPSE. In the *Scriptures*, revelation.

APOCRYPHA. In the *Scriptures*, books appended to the sacred writings of doubtful authors.

APODA. In *Entomology*, insects without legs, such as grubs, worms, &c.

APODAL. In *Ichthyology*, the first order of the fourth class of fishes, according to the Linnean system. 2. It comprehends eels, &c., having no *ventral fins*, which are considered as analogous to the feet of quadrupeds. 3. The apodal fishes approach very near to the amphibia, and some greatly resemble the serpent tribe.

APODES (from *αpriv.* and *πες*,

a.oot.) In *Natural History*, a term signifying *without feet*.

APODYTERIUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a stripping or undressing room, at the entrance of the baths.

APOGEE (απογειν, from the earth.) In *Astronomy*, a point in the heavens, in which the sun or planet is at the greatest distance possible during its revolution from the earth.

APOLOGUE. In *Literature*, a fable or story, contrived to teach some moral truth.

APHYLLITE (απο, from, and φύλλον, a leaf.) A mineral, composed of silica, lime, and potash; thus named from its foliated structure.

APHYSIS. In *Anatomy*, the prominent part of some bones; the same as process. In *Botany*, it signifies an excrescence.

APOPLEXY. In *Nosology*, a sudden deprivation of all sensation by a disease.

APOTHECA. In *Ancient Architecture*, a store, warehouse, or cellar, for corn, wine, oil, &c.

APOTHEGM. In *Literature*, a remarkable saying.

APOTHEOSIS. In *Ancient Mythology*, deification.

APOTHEOSIS (απο and θεος.) In *Mythology*, the act of deification, or placing among the gods.

APOTHECIUM (or *thalamus*.) In *Botany*, the partial receptacles of the gongyles, or spiræ of lichens, &c.

APOTOME. In *Mathematics*, the difference of two incommensurable quantities.

APPANAGE. In *Law*, lands set

apart for the maintenance of younger children.

APPARATUS. In the *Arts*, a term used to denote a complete set of instruments, utensils, &c., belonging to any artist or machine.

APPLE. In *Botany*, the fruit of the *pyrus malus*.

APPLE OF THE EYE. In *Anatomy*, a name sometimes given to the pupil of the eye.

APPOGIATURA (Ital.) In *Music*, a small additional note of embellishment added to a melody.

APPRAISER (from *ad* and *pretium*, price.) In *Commerce* and *Law*, one who rates or sets a value on goods, &c.

APPROACHES. In *Fortification*, the works thrown up by the besiegers, in order to get nearer a fortress, without being exposed to its cannon.

APPROVER. In *Law*, one that confessing the felony himself, accuseth another.

APPROXIMATION. In *Algebra*, a continual approach still nearer and nearer to a root or quantity, but without a possibility of ever reaching it exactly.

APPULSE. In *Astronomy*, the approach of any planet to a conjunction with the sun or a star, so that they may be seen within the same field of a telescope. 2. Also, the actual contact of two luminaries.

APPUI. In *Horsemanship*, the rest or stay on the hand, in the reciprocal effort between the horse's mouth and the bridle hand.

APPURTENANCES (*ad* and *pertinere*, Lat.) In *Law*, these

signify things belonging to some other as their principal.

APRICOT-TREE. In *Botany*, the *prunus armeniaca*.

APRON. In *Ship-building*, a piece of curved timber, fixed behind the lower part of the stem, immediately above the foremost end of the keel.

APRON. In *Gunnery*, a piece of lead that caps or covers the touch-hole of a cannon.

APSIDES. In *Astronomy*, the plural of *Apsis*, which see.

APSIS ($\alpha\psi\iota\varsigma$.) In *Astronomy*, the highest or most distant apsis is denominated the *aphelion* or *apogee*; the lower, the *perihelion* or *perigee*, as being the nearest point to the earth or sun in the orbit of a planet.

AFTERODYTES. In *Ornithology*, the southern or antarctic penguin.

APTERA (from α priv. and $\tau\rho\iota\varsigma$, a wing,) without wings. In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects, consisting of mites, lice, fleas, spiders, &c.

APTEROUS (the same as *Aptera*.) In *Entomology*, signifies without wings.

APUS. In *Ornithology*, the swift, a species of swallow.

APYREXIA (from α priv. and $\pi\rho\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, fever.) In *Nosology*, without fever; an intermission of feverish heat.

APYROUS. In *Chemistry*, refractory bodies that resist heat.

AQUA. In *Natural History*, &c., water.

AQUAMARINE. In *Mineralogy*, a variety of beryl; thus named from its sea-green colour.

AQUA-FORTIS. In *Chemistry*, nitric acid diluted; the more

concentrated is named spirit of nitre in the shops.

AQUA REGIA. In *Chemistry*, nitro-muriatic acid. 2. It is a compound of two parts nitric acid, and one part muriatic acid.

AQUA VITÆ. In *Commerce*, ardent spirits of the first distillation, also alcohol in general.

AQUA TOFANA. In *Chemistry*, a poisonous liquor, named after a female, the inventor, the composition of which remains unknown; by some arsenic is conjectured to have been the active ingredient, by others hemlock, opium, and cantharides.

AQUATIC. In *Natural History*, that which has reference to water.

AQUARIUS. In *Astronomy*, the eleventh sign of the Zodiac, reckoning from Aries.

AQUATINTA. In the *Arts*, a method of producing engravings very much resembling drawings in Indian ink.

AQUEDUCT (*aqueductus*, Lat.) In *Hydraulics*, a canal of masonry, constructed for the conveyance of water across an irregular surface of country.

ARQUEBUSADE WATER (or *aqua vulneraria*.) In *Pharmacy*, a distilled spirit, prepared from a great variety of aromatic plants, such as thyme, origanum, balm, lavender, rosemary, &c.

AQUILA (the eagle.) In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

AQUILEGIA (*Columbina*.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

AQUILO (Lat.) The north-east wind.

- A. R.** *Anno regni*, in the year of the reign.
- ARA** (Lat.) The altar. In *Astronomy*, the name of a constellation of the southern hemisphere, near Scorpio.
- ARABESQUE**. A species of *Sculpture*, thus named from the Arabians, who rejected the representation of animals in ornament.
- ARACHIS**, the earth-nut. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- ARACHIS HYPOGÆA**. The American ground-nut.
- ARACHNIDÆ** (αράχνη, a spider, and ἰδος, resemblance.) In *Entomology*, the spider genus of insects.
- ARACHNOID MEMBRANE** (thus named from its resembling a spider's web.) In *Anatomy*, a thin membrane of the brain, under the dura mater.
- ARACHNOIDA** (from αράχνη, a spider, and ἰδος, resemblance.) In *Entomology*, the spider genus of animals.
- ARACHNOIDES**. In *Surgery*, one of the tunics of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a spider's web.
- ARÆOMETER** (αἰμας, levis, tenuis, and μέτρον, mensura.) In the *Arts*, an instrument contrived to measure the comparative density and rarity of bodies.
- ARÆOSTYLE** (αἶστος, wide, and στύλος, a column.) In *Ancient Architecture*, a sort of intercolumniation, wherein the columns were placed at the distance of eight or ten modules from each other.
- ARBITRARY**. In *Logic*, that which is left to the choice or will of men; not fixed by any positive law or injunction.
- ARBITRIO**. In *Music*, a term equivalent to "at pleasure," or *ad libitum*.
- ARBOR** (Lat.) In *Botany*, this word signifies a tree, or perennial plant, rising with a simple woody and durable stem, or trunk, to a considerable height and thickness.
- ARBOR DIANÆ**. In *Chemistry*, crystals formed by the combination of silver and mercury.
- ARBUTUS**, the Wild Strawberry, or Cherry-tree. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- ARBUTUS UVA URSI**, the Bear, or Whortleberry. A small evergreen shrub.
- ARCA**. In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve sea-shells, inhabited by a *tethys*.
- ARCADE** (French.) In *Architecture*, a continued arch.
- ARCANUM** (plural *arcana*.) A secret.
- ARCBOUTANT**. In *Architecture*, an arched buttress.
- ARCHAIOLOGY** (from αρχαιος, ancient, and λογος.) A discourse on antiquity; the science of antiquities.
- ARCHAISM** (αρχαϊσμος.) An ancient phrase.
- ARCHE** (αρχη.) In *Antiquity*, a Greek word, signifying the beginning.
- ARCHEON**. In *Antiquity*, a name given by the Greeks to the most retired and secret place of their temples, where the treasures were deposited.
- ARCHEUS**. In *Alchemy* and *Metaphysics*, an obscure term used to express some occult principle

of life and motion, the cause of the effects observed in nature.

2. A superintending intelligent principle residing in the body, thus named by Vanhelmont.

ARCHES, the Court of. In *Law*, the Archbishop of Canterbury's consistory for the determination of ecclesiastical matters.

ARCHETYPE (*archetypum*, Lat.) The original of which any resemblance is made.

ARCHIATER (*αρχη*, chief, and *ιατρος*, physician.) In *Antiquity*, a chief physician.

ARCHIL. In *Botany* and *Chemistry*. See *Orchil*.

ARCHIMANDRITE. In the *Greek Church*, the superior of a monastery, equivalent to abbot.

ARCHIPELAGO. In *Geography*, a name given to any sea diversified with a great number of small islands, but more especially to that between Greece and Asia Minor.

ARCHITRAVE (*αρχη*, chief, and *τραβς*, Lat. *a beam*.) In *Architecture*, that part of a column which lies immediately under the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature.

ARCHON (*αρχων*, commander.) In *Antiquity*, the chief magistrate of the city and commonwealth of Athens.

ARCTIC (from *αρκτος*, a bear.) In *Geography*, this word signifies northern, from the position of the two bears.

ARCTOMYS, the *Marmot*. In *Zoology*, an animal of the rat kind, of the order *Glires*.

ARCTOMYS MARMOTA. In *Zoology*, the alpine marmot.

ARCTURUS (from *αρκτος*, and *υρα*, the bear's tail, as being near to

it.) In *Astronomy*, a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation *Bootes*.

ARCTUS (from *αρκτος*, a bear.) In *Astronomy*, a name given to two constellations of the northern hemisphere, named by the Latins *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*, the greater and the lesser bear.

ARCUATUS (Lat.) In *Botany*, signifies bowed, or shaped like a bow.

ARDEA. In *Ornithology*, the crane.

ARDEA MAJOR. In *Ornithology*, the *Common Heron*.

ARDEA DUBIA. In *Ornithology*, the *Adjutant*, or *Gigantic Heron* of Bengal.

AREA (Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., the surface contained between any lines or boundaries.

ARECA. In *Botany*, the betel-nut tree, a species of palm. The betel leaf is produced from the betel piper, which is of the same genus as the piper nigrum of Linnaeus.

ARECA CATECHU. The common betel-nut, the pinang or penang of the Malays.

ARENA (Lat. *sand*.) In *Ancient Architecture*, the arena of an amphitheatre was the pit or space strewed with sand, where the gladiators and athletæ performed.

ARENARIA. In *Ornithology*, the sandpiper.

ARENARIA, *sandwort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants inhabiting sandy places.

AREOPAGUS. In *Grecian Antiquity*, the sovereign tribunal of Athens.

ARES. In the new nomenclature,

French superficial Land Measures are thus named; 100 square metres = $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a French acre, or three perches.

ARGAL. In old *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, tartar; the lees of wine.

ARGALI. In *Zoology*, the ovis ammon, or wild sheep.

ARGAND'S LAMP. In the *Arts*, a lamp with a circular wick, through which a current of air rushes.

ARGENT (*argentum*, *silver*.) In *Heraldry*, in the blazoning of arms, this word signifies *white*, or *silver*.

ARGENTEUS CODEX. In *Biblical History*, a manuscript of the four Gospels, so called from its silver letters.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM. In *Pharmacy*, lunar caustic, or nitrated silver.

ARGENTUM VIVUM (Lat.) In old *Chemistry*, quicksilver, or mercury.

ARGIL. In *Mineralogy*, the old name of alumina, or pure clay.

ARGILLACEOUS SCHIST (or *graywacké*.) In *Mineralogy*, &c., a stratified rock, of which roofing slate is a variety.

ARGO NAVIS (*the ship Argo*.) In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

ARGONAUTA. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea-shells, inhabited by a clio, or sepia, which is attached to the shell. It is the Nautilus of the ancients, and from the thinness of the shell is sometimes named the Paper Nautilus.

ARGUMENT. In *Logic*, an inference drawn from premises, the truth of which is indisput-

able, or at least highly probable.

ARGUS PHASIANA. In *Ornithology*, a beautiful species of Chinese pheasant.

ARGUTIE. In *Rhetoric*, witty and acute sayings.

ARGYRASPIDES. In *Antiquity*, persons armed with silver, or plated bucklers.

ARIA (Ital.) In *Music*, an air.

ARIANISM. In *Theology*, those particular tenets concerning our Saviour, originally held by Arius, which are, that the Son is essentially distinct from the Father, and inferior to him both in nature and dignity.

ARIES, the Ram. In *Astronomy*, the first of the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

ARIES (Lat.) In *Ancient Artillery*, a battering ram.

ARIETINUM (Lat.) In *Botany*, of or belonging to a ram, as cicer arietinum.

ARIETTA (Ital. *the diminutive of Aria*.) In *Music*, a little short air.

ARISTA. In *Botany*, the beard or awn of corn, &c.

ARISTOCRACY, (from *aristos*, and *cratus*.) In *Politics*, that form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles.

ARITHMETIC (from *arithmos*, and *metron*.) The science of numbers; the art of computation.

ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION. This is a series of quantities equi-distant from each other, that is to say, either increasing or decreasing by the same common interval or difference, as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c. or, 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, &c.

ARMADA (Spanish.) A fleet

of war, but usually employed to denote the vast armament fitted out by Philip the Second to invade England.

ARMADILLO. In *Zoology*, the dasypus.

ARMIGER, *armour-bearer*. In *Heraldry*, esquire, a title of dignity belonging to such gentlemen as bear arms, and these are either by courtesy or creation.

ARMILLARY (from *armilla*, a bracelet, or ring.) In *Astronomy*, a term applied to an artificial sphere, composed of metallic circles, to represent the circles of the Mundane Sphere.

ARMILLE. In *Antiquity*, bracelets.

ARMINIANISM. In *Theology*, the religious doctrine taught by Arminius, but now more generally applied in opposition to Calvinism.

AROMA. In *Botany*, *Chemistry*, &c., the odorant principle is thus named, but each plant has its characteristic smell.

AROMATIC (from *aroma*, spice.) In *Botany*, fragrant, strong-scented. In *Pharmacy*, a name given to such vegetable substances as have a strong penetrating odour.

ARRACK. In *Commerce*, an ardent spirit, principally procured by distillation from the vegetable juice of various kinds of palms, but it is likewise procured from rice, sugar, and other ingredients.

ARRAGONITE (or *prismatic limestone*.) In *Mineralogy*, a calcareous spar, first discovered in Arragon, but since in various countries.

ARNAIGNMENT. In *Law*, the calling of a person to answer in form of law on an indictment, &c.

ARROW-ROOT. In *Botany*, *maranta*.

ARROW-ROOT. In *Pharmacy*, the root of the *maranta arundinacea*, used by the Indians to extract the virus communicated by poisoned arrows.

ARSENAL (Ital. from *ars*, a castle.) A repository for munitions of war: a magazine.

ARSENIC (*αρσενικον*, a name applied by the ancients to substances of a strong or masculine character.) In *Modern Mineralogy*, a metallic substance of an extremely poisonous nature.

ARSENIC, WHITE. In *Chemistry*, oxide of arsenic, common arsenic. 2. Orpiment, or auripigmentum, was the arsenic of the ancients, and containing a portion of sulphur, was of a yellow colour; whereas the modern arsenic is quite white.

ARSENIATES, or *arsenites*. In *Chemistry*, combinations of arsenic acid with different bases.

ARSENICAL PYRITES. In *Mineralogy*, ores of arsenic containing sulphur.

ARSON. In *Law*, is the malicious and wilful burning of the house, outhouse, &c. of another person, which is felony at common law.

ARTEMISIA, *southernwood*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM. In *Botany*, common wormwood, a perennial plant.

ARTERY (*arteria*.) In *Anatomy*, an artery is a conical canal, con-

trying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ARTHRITIS (from *arthen*, a joint.) In *Nosology*, the gout.

ARTICHOKE. In *Botany*, cinarr.

ARTICHOKE, the **JERUSALEM**, (or, *Girasole*.) In *Botany*, a species of sun-flower.

ARTICULATION. In *Anatomy*, the joint; juncture or connexion of two bones.

ARTICULATUM. In *Botany*, jointed.

ARTIFICIAL GRASSES. In *Agriculture*, these are clover, lucern, saintfoin, trefoil, ryegrass, and some others.

ARTOCARPUS (*arctos*, bread, and *καρπος*, fruit.) In *Botany*, the bread-fruit tree.

ARTS. These are commonly divided into *useful*, or *mechanic*, and *liberal*, or *polite*. The first comprehends baking, brewing, carpentry, smithing, weaving, &c.; the last, poetry, painting, music, &c.

ARTUS (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, a joint.

ARUBERIS. In *Mythology*, the Apollo of the Egyptians.

ARUM, *Wake-robin*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Piperitæ*.

ARUM ESCULENTUM. In *Botany*, the Taro root of the Sandwich Islands.

ARUM MACULATUM. In *Botany*, common wake-robin.

ARUNDO, a *reed*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Gramina*.

ARUNDO SACCHARIFERA. In *Botany*, the sugar-cane.

ARVENSIS. In *Botany*, of, or belonging to, tilled fields.

ARUSPICES. In *Antiquity*, an

order of priests, who pretended to foretell future events, chiefly by inspecting the entrails of victims.

ARX. In *Ancient Fortification*, a citadel, castle, fortress, or fortified town.

ASA. In *Pharmacy*, a term applied to two sorts of gum, *asa-dulcis*, and *asa-fetida*.

ASA DULCIS. In old *Pharmacy*, the name of Benzoin.

ASA FÆTIDA. In *Pharmacy*, a gum resin, procured from the root of a large umbelliferous plant (the *Ferula Persica*, and *Asa Fætida*.) growing in the eastern provinces of Persia.

ASAPHUS (*difficult to determine*.) In *Conchology*, the name of a genus of trilobites.

ASBESTOS (*imperishable*.) In *Minerology*, an incombustible fibrous mineral of which there are five varieties.

ASCARIS. In *Natural History*, the generic Linnæan name of intestinal worms, or vermes intestinalina.

ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES. In *Natural History*, the round worm of the human intestines.

ASCENDANT. In *Astronomy*, the part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence.

ASCENSION, RIGHT, (of the sun or of a star.) In *Astronomy*, is that degree of the equinoctial, accounted from the beginning of Aries, which rises with the sun or star in a right sphere, or that comes to the meridian along with it. 2. As the geographical situation of a place is known by its longitude and

latitude, so in the heavens the place of a star is determined by its right ascension and declination.

ASCI. In *Geography*, those people who at certain times of the year have no shadow at noon, as the inhabitants within the tropics.

ASCITES (from *ascus*, a bladder.) In *Surgery*, a particular species of dropsy; a swelling of the lower belly and depending parts, from an extravasation of water.

ASCIDEA. In *Natural History*, a genus of worms inhabiting shells.

ASCLEPIAS (from *Æsculapius*.) Swallow-wort. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ASH-TREE. In *Botany*, *fraxinus*.

ASHLAR. In *Architecture*, a term applied to large slabs of stone used to face brick buildings, and worked in imitation of solid masonry.

ASILUS. In *Entomology*, the hornet fly.

ASPARAGIN. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar vegetable principle, procured from the expressed juice of the asparagus.

ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS. In *Botany*, common asparagus.

ASPARAGUS STONE. In *Mineralogy*, a crystallized phosphate of lime, thus named from the particular shade of green of some of its varieties.

ASPEN. In *Botany*, the populus tremulus, a species of poplar.

ASPER. In *Botany*, rough.

ASPERIFOLIÆ (rough-leaved plants.) In *Botany*, the forty-first natural order of Linnæus; *myosotis*, *borage*, &c.

ASPHALTUM (named from the lake *Asphaltites*.) A species of hard mineral pitch, found in the Dead Sea, China, Trinidad, &c.

ASPHODELUS (*asphodel*, or day lily, or king's spear.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *coronariæ*.

ASPHYXIA (from *a priv.* and *σφυγς*, the pulse.) In *Nosology*, a suspension of the pulsation of the heart and arteries; apparent death.

ASPLENIUM, (*spleenwort*.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

Ass. In *Zoology*, the *equus asinus*.

ASSAYING. In *Metallurgy*, ascertaining the qualities of gold and silver, with reference to their purity.

ASSETS (from *assez*, French.) In *Law*, goods sufficient to discharge the burthen which is cast on the executor or heir.

ASIENTO (in Spanish, a contract.) In *Commerce* and *Politics*, a contract or convention, (held for many years by the British Government,) between the King of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with slaves.

ASSIGNEE (*assignatus*.) In *Law*, a person appointed or deputed to do any act, perform any business, or to enjoy any commodity.

ASSIMULATION. In *Physiology*, the process by which different ingredients of the blood are made part of the various organs of the body, is called assimilation.

ASSIZE (*assise*, French, a sitting.) This word, in its modern acceptation, signifies a court, place, or time, when and where writs and processes, civil and criminal, are decided by judge and jury.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. In *Commerce*, a statute regulating the measure of quantity, in proportion to price.

ASSOCIATION OF IDEAS. In *Metaphysics*, where two or more ideas immediately follow each other, so that one infallibly produces the other, such invariable succession is called an *association of ideas*.

ASSOILZIE. In *Law*, to absolve, to free.

ASSUMPSIT (from *assumo*, Lat.) In *Law*, a voluntary promise made by word, whereby a man taketh upon himself to perform or pay any thing to another.

ASTACUS. In *Natural History*, the crawfish.

ASTACUS MARINUS. In *Natural History*, the common lobster.

ASTER (from *αστήρ*, a star.) *Starwort*, a radiated flower. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ASTERIA (a gem of the ancients.) In *Mineralogy*, this is supposed to have been the oriental sapphire, because some of the latter, when cut in a particular direction, exhibit the appearance of a star with six rays.

ASTERIAS, the *star-fish*. In *Natural History*, a genus of mollusca.

ASTERISM, (*asterismus*.) In *Astronomy*, a constellation.

ASTEROIDS (*αστήρ*, a star, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) In *Astronomy*, Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta, were thus named by Sir William Herschel, on account of their resemblance to planets and comets.

ASTHENIA (from *α priv.* and *στος*, strength. In *Noology*, this word denotes extreme debility.

ASTRAGAL. In *Architecture*, a little round member in the form of a ring, at the tops and bottoms of columns.

ASTRAGAL. In *Anatomy*, the upper bone of the tarsus, which, with the bones of the leg, form the ankle joint.

ASTRAGALUS, the *milk vetch*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ASTRINGENT. In *Medicine*, signifies binding, contracting.

ASTRINGENT PRINCIPLE. In *Chemistry*. See *Tannin*.

ASTROLABE (from *αστρος* and *λαβω*, to take.) In *Astronomy* and *Navigation*, an instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the pole, sun, or stars, at sea.

ASTROLOGER (*astrologus*.) One who, supposing the influence of the stars to have a causal power, professes to foretell or discover events.

ASTROLOGY (*astrologia*.) The practice of foretelling events by a knowledge of the stars.

ASTRONOMY (*αστρονομία*.) A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order.

ASTROTHEROLOGY. *Divinity*,

founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASYMPTOTES (from *asymptotus*.) In *Mathematics*, *asymptotes*, or *non concurrentes*, are right lines which approach nearer and nearer to some curve, but which would never meet.

ATACAMITE. In *Mineralogy*, a muriate of copper, thus named.

ATE. In *Chemistry*, a *termination* affixed to a compound of any acid, containing a *maximum* of oxygen, with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base; such as nitrate, carbonate, sulphate, &c. &c. &c. 2. The termination *ite* indicates a lower degree of acidification than a maximum. 3. Acids terminating in *ic*, produce compounds ending in *ate*; while those ending in *ous* form compounds ending in *ite*. As sulphate or sulphite of potash, &c.

ATHANASIA (from *a priv.* and *Thanatos*, death.) The *immortal plant*, a name given to *tansy*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ATHELING. In *Saxon History*, a title of honour, properly belonging to the presumptive heir of the crown.

ATHENEUM (from *Athenæ*, *Minerva*.) In *Architecture*, the name of an edifice at Rome, built by the Emperor Adrian, as a kind of college, or place for public declamations.

ATHLETE. In *Antiquity*, persons of strength and activity, disciplined to exhibit in the public games.

ATLANTES (from *atlan*, to support.) In *Architecture*, statues

of men instead of columns to support the entablatures.

ATLANTIDES. In *Astronomy*, a name given to the Pleiades, or seven sisters, supposed to have been the daughters of Atlas.

ATLAS. In *Anatomy*, the first vertebra of the neck is thus named. In *Geography*, a collection of maps.

ATMOMETER (from *atmos*, *vapour*.) An instrument contrived to measure the quantity of moisture exhaled from a humid surface in a given time.

ATMOSPHERE (from *atmos* and *sphaera*.) In *Meteorology*, the air that encompasses the earth on all sides. 2. It consists of 21 parts oxygen gas, and 79 parts azotic gas by measure; or 28.47 and 76.48 by weight.

ATOMIC PHILOSOPHY. In *Metaphysics*, the doctrine which professes to explain all things by a combination of atoms.

ATOMIC THEORY. In *Chemistry*. This theory supposes that the atoms of bodies unite together in different ratios; that each atom has a determinate weight; and that this weight regulates the proportion in which bodies combine with each other.

ATOMS. In *Chemistry*, minute particles, incapable of further division. The ultimate elements of bodies.

ATRA BILIS. In *Old Medicine*, black bile, or melancholy.

ATRIUM (Lat.) In *Architecture*, one of the interior divisions, a kind of covered portico, of the ancient Roman houses.

ATROPA belladonna (from *Atro-*

- pos*, the *third fate*.) The deadly nightshade. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- ATROPHY** (*ατροφία*.) Defect of nourishment. In *Nosology*, consumption accompanied by emaciation and loss of strength.
- ATROPIN**. In *Chemistry*, the active principle of the atropa belladonna.
- ATTACO** (Ital.) In *Music*, a kind of short subject, or point, not restricted to all the laws of regular fugue.
- ATTENUANTS**. In *Pharmacy*, this term is applied to such medicines as are supposed to possess the power of restoring the concreted parts of a fluid to their former fluidity.
- ATTIC**. Something relating to Attica, or to the city of Athens.
- ATTIC STORY**. In *Architecture*, a low story erected over a grander order of architecture, to finish the upper part of a building.
- ATTRIBUTES**. In *Ancient Mythology*, symbols that served to characterize gods and heroes; as the thunder-bolt and eagle of Jupiter, the club and skin of Hercules, &c. &c.
- A.U.C.** *Anno urbis conditæ*, in the year of the building of the city of Rome.
- AUDIT** (Lat. *he hears*.) In *Finance*, a final account.
- AUGITE** (from *αυγή*, *splendor*.) A crystallized igneous mineral, the pyroxene of Haüy.
- AUK**. In *Ornithology*, alca.
- AULA**. In *Law*, a court.
- AULA REGIA**. In *Law*, a king's court.
- AULITES** (*αυλίται*.) In *Antiquity*, flute-players.
- AULIC** (*aulicus*, Lat.) In *Law*, belonging to the court.
- AULIC COUNCIL**. In *Diplomacy*, an appellation formerly given to certain officers of the Emperor of Germany, who composed a superior court of council.
- AURANTII CORTEX**. In *Pharmacy*, orange peel.
- AUREOLA**. In *Painting*, the crown of glory given to saints and martyrs is thus named.
- AURELIA**, (or *chrysalis*.) In *Entomology*, the third *pupa* or dormant state of an insect, while the maggot is involved in a web of its own spinning. 2. It was thus named by the Romans because of its golden colour. See *Chrysalis*.
- AURICHALCUM**. See *Orichalcum*.
- AURICL**. In *Anatomy*, two appendages of the heart; being two muscular caps, covering the two ventricles thereof.
- AURIFLAMMA**. In *French History*, the flag or standard of St. Denis.
- AURIGA**, the *Waggoner*. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.
- AUROCHE**. In *Zoology*, &c., an extinct species of ox, sometimes discovered in a fossil state.
- AURORA**. In *Meteorology*, the morning twilight, which begins to appear when the sun is within sixteen degrees of the horizon.
- AURORA AUSTRALIS**. The southern lights, or streamers.
- AURORA BOREALIS**. The northern lights, or streamers.

AURUM. In old *Chemistry*, gold.

AURUM FULMINANS. In *Chemistry*, fulminating gold.

AURUM POTABILE, *potable gold.* In *Pharmacy*, a liquid preparation of gold, formerly used as a medicine, but now obsolete.

AURUNG. An East Indian word, denoting a place where goods are manufactured.

AUSPEX (Lat.) In *Roman Antiquity*, the same as augurs.

AUSTER. The south wind.

AUSTRAL (from *auster*.) Southern.

AUSTRALASIA (or *Southern Asia*.) In *Modern Geography*, the fifth great division of the globe, comprehending New Holland, New Guinea, New Zealand, New Britain, New Caledonia, and New Ireland, together with a multitude of smaller surrounding islands.

AUSTRALIS (Lat.) In *Geography*, southern.

AUSTRALIS PISCIS, the *Southern Fish*. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

AUTOCHTHONES, (or *indigenæ*.) In *Antiquity*, the original inhabitants of a country.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY (self *biography*.) The memoirs of a man written by himself.

AUTOMATON (from *αὐτοματός*.) In *Mechanics*, a machine that has the power of motion within itself.

AUTOCRATOR (from *αὐτός*, and *κρατός*, *power*.) In *Government*, a person vested with absolute independent power.

AUTOGRAPH (*αὐτός*, and *γραφω*.) In *Law*, the very hand-writing

of a person : used in opposition to copy.

AUTOMALITE. In *Mineralogy*, a combination of oxide of zinc with alumina. 2. It is met with in octohedral crystals, of an iron-grey colour.

AUXILLARY VERBS. In *Grammar*, are such as are prefixed to others, to help to form and to conjugate them, as *to have*, and *to be*, in English, *être* and *avoir*, in French, &c.

AUXILIUM. In *Law*, aid.

AVALANCHES (French.) A name given to the enormous masses of snow that sometimes fetch way and roll down the mountains of Savoy and Switzerland. 2. It differs from *eboulement*, which consists of a mass of ice.

AVANTURINE. In *Mineralogy*, an opaque variety of quartz, of a reddish-brown colour, containing mica spangles. 2. It is thus named from its accidental resemblance to an artificial salt of the same name.

AVELLANA. In *Botany*, the hazel-nut.

AVE MARIA. In the *Roman Church*, a prayer, or form of devotion. 2. It is the beginning of the Angel Gabriel's salutation to the Virgin Mary.

AVENA, the *Oat Grass*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

AVES. In *Natural History*, *Birds*, oviparous animals, without mammæ; the second Linnæan class.

AVICENNA TOMENTOSA. In *Botany*, the eastern cashew-nut, or Malacca bean.

AVICULA MARGAITRIFERA, the pearl-bearing bird shell.

In *Conchology*, a species of sea-shell which yields the finest pearls.

A VINCULO MATRIMONII. From the bond of matrimony. In *Law*, a divorce which absolutely dissolves marriage, making it void from the beginning.

AVOIR DU POIS (from *avoir*, or *averia*, goods and chattels.) In *Commerce*, a kind of weight of sixteen ounces to the pound, by which all heavy goods have long been weighed, and containing about 7000 grains troy.

AXESTONE. In *Mineralogy*, a species of Jade, worked by the natives of New Zealand into hatchets, &c., but it is found in many other countries.

AXILLA. In *Anatomy*, the armpit.

AXINITE. A *Mineral* of the gem order, named also violet and glassy shorl.

AXIOM (*axioma*.) In *Mathematics*, a proposition, the truth of which is evident at first sight. 2. The word *ἀξίωμα* literally signifies *dignity*.

AXIS (in the plural, *axes*.) In *Crystallography*, the axis is an imaginary line passing through the solid, and through its opposite solid angles.

AXIS (Lat.) In *Mechanics*, &c. the line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve.

AXLE TREE (from *axis*.) In *Mechanics*, the pin that passes through the middle of the wheel on which its circumvolutions are performed.

AXUNGIA. In *Pharmacy*, fat of any kind ; hog's lard.

AZALEA. In *Botany*, the American upright honeysuckle.

AZIMUTH, (from the Arabic.) In *Astronomy*, the azimuth of the sun or of a star is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line.

AZIMUTH, (*magnetic*.) In *Astronomy* and *Navigation*, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle, and the magnetic meridian.

AZIMUTH COMPASS. In *Navigation*, an instrument used at sea, for finding the sun's magnetic azimuth.

AZOTE (from *a priv.*, and *ζωη, life*.) In *Chemistry*, an important elementary principle, which constitutes 4-5ths by bulk of the atmospheric air, or 76.5 by weight. 2. The name is derived from its property of extinguishing respiration, vegetation, and combustion. 3. It converts delicate vegetable blues to green, and is the only incombustible known. 4. It is also named *Nitrogen*, which see.

AZURE. In *Painting*, a light blue, or sky-coloured blue.

B

BABOO. In the East Indies, a Hindoo title of respect.

BABOOL TREE of the East Indies. In *Botany*, the mimosa, or acacia Arabica.

BABOON (*common.*) In *Zoology*, the simia sphinx.

BABYLONISH CHARACTER. Named also the arrow-shaped character.

BABYROUSSA. In *Zoology*, the Indian pig, or porcus indicus, or sus babyroussa.

BACCA (*Lat.*) a berry. In *Botany*, it denotes such fruits as consist of a pericarpium full of juice and seeds, without any valves.

BACALARIUS. An ecclesiastical apparitor, or verger, who carries a staff (*baculus*) of office.

BACCHÆ. In *Antiquity*, the priestesses of Bacchus, who celebrated the Orgia, or mysteries of that god.

BACCHANALIA (named also *Orgia* and *Dionysia.*) In *Antiquity*, religious feasts in honour of Bacchus, and celebrated every third year.

BACCIFEROUS. In *Botany*, denotes berry-bearing plants.

BACHELOR (*baccalaureus*, *Lat.*, *bas chevalier*, *French.*) A man unmarried. 2. A man who takes his first degrees at the universities, and is become A.B., *artium baccalaureus*, or bachelor of arts. 3. A knight of the lowest order.

BADGER, or Brock. In *Zoology*, the ursus meles.

BAGNETTE. In *Architecture*, a

little round moulding, sometimes carved and enriched with foliages, pearls, &c.

BAGNIO. In *Architecture*, an Italian word signifying a bath.

BAJURY, an East Indian grain. In *Botany*, *Holcus spicatus*, and *panicum spicatum*.

BALÆNA In *Zoology*, the whale.

BALÆNA MYSTICETIS. The large whalebone, or Greenland whale.

BALÆNA PHYSÆLUS. The fin whale.

BALANCING. In *Navigation*, signifies, contracting a sail to a narrower compass, by rolling up and making fast a portion at the peak or upper courses.

BALANUS, or acorn shell. In *Conchology*, an order of shells of the acorn class.

BALASS RUBY. In *Mineralogy*, a name given by lapidaries to a particular ruby, said to originate from the word *Balachen*, the Persian name for Pegu.

BALCONY. In *Architecture*, a kind of open gallery, without the walls of a building.

BALEEN. In *Commerce*, the name of the substance improperly termed whalebone.

BALISTES, the File fish. In *Ichthyology*, the name of a genus of fishes.

BALLISTA (from *βαλλω*, to throw.) In *Antiquity*, a military engine used by the ancients to throw stones, darts, and javelins.

BALLOON. In *Architecture*, a round ball, or globe, placed on

- the top of a pillar by way of acrotier, or crowning.
- BALLOTA, Horehound.** In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- BALLUSTER.** In *Architecture*, a small kind of pillar used for balustrades.
- BALUSTRADE.** In *Architecture*, a row, or series of balusters, joined by a rail, serving as a rest to lean over, or as a fence to balconies, altars, staircases, &c.
- BALM.** In *Botany*, melissa.
- BALM OF GILEAD.** In *Pharmacy*, a resinous substance, exuding from plants in Arabia, of the genus *Amyris*. 2. The first quality is named the *Balsam of Mecca*. 3. It is a powerful vulnerary, and is also used by females in the east as a cosmetic.
- BALNEUM.** In *Roman Antiquity*, a bath.
- BALSAM (*βαλσαμος*.)** In *Chemistry*, this term is now confined to such resinous substances as contain benzoic acid.
- BAMBOO.** In *Botany*, the arundo bambos.
- BANANA.** A plantain is thus named in the East Indies. See *Musa*.
- BANDICOOT RAT.** In *Zoology*, the mus Malabaricus.
- BANDITTI (Ital.)** An assemblage of outlaws.
- BANG.** An intoxicating drug, prepared in India from the flowers and juice of the hemp plant, to which opium is sometimes added.
- BANKSIA.** In *Botany*, one of the most magnificent and peculiar genera of New Holland plants.
- BANNERET (from banner.)** In *Heraldry*, a knight made in the field.
- BANQUETTE.** In *Fortification*, a small bank two or three feet high, at the foot of the parapet.
- BANYAN.** In the East Indies, a Hindoo merchant, or shop-keeper.
- BANYAN TREE of the East Indies.** In *Botany*, the ficus indica.
- BAOTA (an East Indian millet.)** In *Botany*, the panicum frumentaceum.
- BAPTISIA, Wild Indigo.** In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- BARBACAN (French.)** In *Fortification*, a redoubt placed before the walls of a town. 2. An opening in the walls through which the guns are levelled.
- BARBEL.** In *Ichthyology*, a species of cyprinus.
- BARBITON.** In *Ancient Music*, the name of a stringed instrument, sometimes confounded with the lyre.
- BARCALAO (Spanish, bacallao, Portuguese.)** In *Commerce*, the Basques name for codfish.
- BARILLA.** The barilla of *Commerce*, is carbonate of soda in an impure state. In *Botany*, the name of the plant that produces the substance above-mentioned.
- BARIUM (from βαρος, heavy.)** In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of barytes.
- BARITONO.** In *Music*, a voice of low pitch, between a tenor and base.
- BARLEY.** In *Botany*, hordeum.
- BAROMETER (from βαρος, weight, and μετρον, measure.)** In *Pneu-*

metrics, a machine for measuring the weight of the atmosphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather.

BARON (from *baro*, Lat.) In *Heraldry*, a degree of nobility, next to a viscount.

BARONET. In *Heraldry*, the lowest degree of honour that is hereditary.

BAROSELENITE. In *Mineralogy*, a crystallized sulphate of barytes, thus named from its great specific gravity, and occasional resemblance to selenite.

BARR. In *Commerce*, a Portuguese measure of length, somewhat less than a yard, used as a standard of value on the west coast of Africa.

BARRATRY. In *Law*, foul practice.

BARRISTER. In *Law*, a person qualified to plead the causes of clients at the bar in the courts of justice.

BARROW (Saxon.) In *British Antiquity*, a mound of earth, raised as a sepulchral monument over the bodies of deceased heroes.

BARS. In *Music*, these are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music, used to regulate the beating, or measure, of musical time.

BARYTONUM (from *βαρυς*, *grave*, and *ῥυθμῶς*, *accent*.) In *Greek Grammar*, denotes a verb having a grave accent.

BARYTES (from *βαρυς*.) A heavy *Mineral* substance found in copper mines, and formerly named *ponderous spar*.

BASALT. In *Geology* and *Mi-*

neralogy, a trap or overlying rock, stratified in columns. 2. It consists of silex, alumina, oxide of iron, lime, magnesia, and soda, but the proportion of these ingredients varies greatly in different specimens. 3. The origin of the term is doubtful, and its application still very ill defined. The word *basalt* occurs in Pliny, with a description applicable to many substances named basalt at the present day.

BASE. In *Chemistry*, this term is usually applied to alkalis, earths, and metals, in their relations to the acids and salts.

BASE. In *Architecture*, denotes an assemblage of mouldings, constituting the lower part of a column, of a pier, or of a pedestal.

BASEMENT. In *Modern Architecture*, that story of a house which is below the level of the street, and lighted from the area.

BASE-VIOL. In *Music*, the largest of the viols, and mounted with six strings. In Italy it is named viol da gamba, or the leg viol. 2. The tenor viol is named viol da braccia, and the smallest the treble viol.

BASILEUS (*βασιλεως*.) In *Antiquity*, a title assumed by the emperors of Constantinople, exclusive of all other princes, to whom they only gave the title of *Rex*.

BASILIC, or *basilica*. In *Ecclesiastical History*, a term used for a church. 2. In *Architecture*, it means any royal house or palace, from Basileus.

BASILISC. In *Zoology*, a spe-

cies of lizard, perfectly harmless.

BASILICUM, or *basilicon*. In *Pharmacy*, an ointment thus named, from its having the common basil herb in its composition. 2. It is also named *flavæ unguentum resinæ*.

BASSET. In *Geology* and *Mineralogy*, the basset, or outcrop, means the emergence at the surface of the different mineral strata from beneath each other.

BASS. The lowest but most important of the four parts of *Music*, as it is from the bass that the harmony is determined.

BASSRELIEF, or *Basso-relievo*. A species of low *Sculpture*, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. 2. In *Sculpture*, this term denotes that the work is raised from its ground, as is seen in medals, the frontispieces of buildings, and in the ornaments of friezes.

BASSIA BUTYRACEA. In *Botany*, the East Indian butter-tree.

BASSO RELIEVO. See *Bass Relief*.

BASSOON, (from *bas son*, French, *low sound*.) In *Music*, a kind of instrument opposed to the hautbois, to which it is the natural base.

BASSORINE. In *Pharmacy*, a gummy substance imported from Bassora, whence its name.

BASTION. In *Fortification*, a projecting mass of earth, usually faced with sods, standing out from a rampart.

BAT. In *Zoology*, *vespertilio*.

BATATAS. In *Botany*, a name

given to the potato plant of Peru, where it is indigenous.

BATH (*balneum*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, a vessel filled with water, sand, or other matter, in which another is placed, when it requires a gentler and steadier heat than the naked fire.

BATTA. In the East Indies, a word signifying deficiency, discount; allowance to troops in the field.

BATTEMENTS. In *Architecture*, these are indentures or notches in the top of a wall, or parapet, in the form of embrasures.

BATRACHIAN ORDER. In *Natural History*, the frog kind.

BATTUTA (*Italian*.) In *Music*, a bar, or those portions of a musical composition, when the time is *beaten*, or marked, with the hand or foot.

BAY-SALT. Salt made by the evaporation of sea-water in shallow pits or ponds.

BAY-TREE. In *Botany*, a species of *laurus*.

BAY-WINDOW. In *Architecture*, a window jutting outwards.

BAZAAR. In the East Indies, a word signifying *daily markets*.

B.D. *Baccalaureus Divinitatis*, bachelor of divinity.

BDELLIUM. In *Pharmacy*, a gum-resin of Arabia, very like impure myrrh.

BEAK of a ship. In *Antiquity*, the rostrum of the Latins, and embolon (ἑμβολον) of the Greeks.

BEAN (common.) In *Botany*, the *vicia faba*.

BEAR, (or big,) *hordeum tetra-*

stichon. In *Botany*, a species of barley, having four rows in the ear.

BEARING. In *Navigation*, the situation of one place from another, with regard to the points of the compass; or the arc of the horizon, that lies between the meridian of a place, and a line passing from that place to another; or the angle which a line drawn through the two places makes with the meridian of each.

BEARINGS. In *Heraldry*, a term used to denote the figures on a coat of arms. 2. A coat of arms in general.

BEAST. In *Natural History*, an animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man.

BEATING. In *Navigation*, the operation of making a progress at sea against the direction of the wind.

BEAVER. In *Zoology*, the castor fiber.

BECCABUNGA, or brook-lime. In *Botany*, the name of a species of veronica.

BECCAFICCO (Spanish.) The *fig-picker*, a bird like a nightingale. In *Ornithology*, the *motacilla ficedula*.

BEDS. In *Geology*, see *stratified*.

BEE. In *Entomology*, *apis*.

BEE-EATER. In *Ornithology*, *merops*.

BEECH-TREE. In *Botany*, *fagus*.

BEECH-MAST. In *Botany*, the fruit of the beech-tree.

BEBT. In *Botany*, *beta*.

BEE-TLE. In *Entomology*, *scarabæus*.

BEGA. In Bengal, a land measure equal to about the third

part of an acre, but varying in different provinces.

BEGUM. In the East Indies, a lady, princess, or woman of high rank.

BEL, or Beel-tree, of the East Indies. In *Botany*, the ægle marmelos.

BELEMNITES (from βελιμνον, a dart.) In *Geology* and *Conchology*, a genus of univalve stony shells, straight, conical, pointed, and solid at the top. 2. They are divided into chambers, and pierced by a siphunculus.

BELL-FLOWER. In *Botany*, the campanula.

BELLADONNA. In *Botany*, a name given by the Italians to the deadly night-shade; a cosmetic, causing a pale colour being procured from it.

BELLES LETTRES. Polite Literature; but we have no clear explication of what arts and sciences are comprehended under this title. Some, such as poetry, oratory, history, philology, &c., are universally admitted; but it is more difficult to say what are excluded.

BELLIS PERENNIS. In *Botany*, the common daisy.

BELL-METAL. In *Metallurgy*, an alloy of copper and tin.

BELLUM. In *Zoology*, a name given by Linnæus to the sixth order of animals, having obtuse truncated fore teeth in both jaws, and hoofed feet, 2. The genera are the horse, the hippopotamus, tapir, and hog.

BELUGA. In *Ichthyology*, the delphinus albicans of the Wolga. which yields the caviare. It is

remarkable for the whiteness of its skin.

BELVEDERE (*a fine view*.) In *Italian Architecture*, signifies a pavilion on the top of a building, or on an eminence in a garden, erected for the enjoyment of a prospect.

BENCHERS. In the *Inns of Court*, the senior members of the house, having the government and direction thereof.

BENDING. In *Navigation*, signifies making fast ropes, cables, sails, &c., to the yards, anchors, &c.

BENDS. In *Ship Building*, these are the same with the *wales*, which are the outermost timbers of a ship, on which the men set their feet in climbing up.

BENEFICE. In *Church Government*, a church endowed with a revenue for the performance of divine service. 2. The revenue itself when assigned to an ecclesiastic. 3. All church preferments, except bishopricks, are called *benefices*.

BENJAMIN. In *Pharmacy*, &c. the same as *benzoin*, which see.

BENTGRASS. In *Botany*, *agrostis*.

BENZOATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *benzoic acid*.

2. Compounds, (or salts,) formed by the combination of *benzoic acid*, with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

BENZOIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid procured from *benzoin*, and similar substances.

BARBERRY. The *barberry*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

BERENICE'S HAIR (*coma Berenices*.) In *Astronomy*, a modern constellation of the northern hemisphere, between the Lion's Tail and Bootes.

BERGAMOTTE. In *Botany*, a species of citron, originally produced by grafting a citron on the stock of a bergamotte pear-tree.

BERGAMOTTE. In *Chemistry*, &c., a volatile oil procured from the rind of oranges and of the bergamotte citron.

BERME. In *Fortification*, a small space of ground, four or five feet wide, left without the ramparts, between its foot and the side of the moat.

BERNACLE-GOOSE. In *Ornithology*, the *anas erythropus*, formerly named the tree goose, being supposed to grow upon trees.

BERYL. In *Mineralogy*, a gem of the zircon genus. 2. The beryl and *smaragdus* of the ancients were similar to each other, if not the same substance.

BETA, the *beet*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

BETA RUBRA. The red beet.

BETEL LEAF. In *Botany*, the East India name for a species of pepper, (the *piper betel*,) the leaf of which is there masticated along with the *areca*, or betel nut, and lime.

BETEL-NUT-TREE. In *Botany*, the *areca catechu*, a species of palm.

BETTY. In *Mechanics*, an instrument to break open doors.

BETULA, the *birch-tree*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

BEVEL. In *Masonry and Joinery*, a kind of square, one leg of which is frequently crooked.

BEVELLING. In *Ship Building*, the art of hewing timber with a proper and regular curve, according to a mould.

BEZOARS. In *Pharmacy, &c.*, these are concretions formed in the stomachs of some animals.

BI. In *Chemistry*, this prefix implies, that the compound contains double the quantity of sulphur, sulphuric acid, &c. &c., existing in the respective sulphurets, sulphates, &c., as *bi-sulphuret, bi-sulphate, &c.*

BIANCA (Ital.) In *Music*, a note the same as a minim.

BIBLIOGRAPHER (from *βιβλος*, a book, and *γραφω*.) In *Literature*, a transcriber. 2. A man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. The science of books. It originally denoted skill in the perusing and judging of ancient manuscripts. 2. *Bibliology* would better express its modern acceptation, which specially applies to those acquainted with books, their editions, style of printing, dates, &c.

BIBLIOLITES. In *Mineralogy*, fossil leaves.

BIBLIOMANIA. A term of recent invention, meaning *book-madness*.

BIBLUS. In *Botany*, an aquatic plant of Egypt; called also papyrus, from which the ancient Egyptians manufactured their paper.

BICE, or bise. In *Painting*, a pale blue colour, procured by

the reduction of smalt to a fine powder.

BICEPS. In *Zoology, &c.*, two-headed.

BICHE DE MAR (*insect of the sea*, Portuguese.) In *Natural History*, the sea-slug, sea-urchin, or tripang. 2. It is a species of holothuria, and has the appearance of a large leech. 3. It is fished on the north coast of New Holland, and is much prized by the Chinese.

BICORNIS. In *Botany*, the eighteenth natural order of Linnæus, consisting of plants, whose pollen is discharged by two pores, tubes, or beaks, as *erica, vaccinium, &c.*

BIDENS. In *Botany*, water-hemp agrimony.

BIENNIAL. In *Botany, &c.*, of the duration of two years.

BIFERÆ. In *Botany*, plants that flower twice a year, or in spring and autumn.

BIFID (*bifidus*.) In *Botany*, cut in two; cloven.

BIFLORUS. In *Botany*, two-flowered.

BIFRONS. In *Sculpture*, double fronted or faced, usually applied to Janus.

BIGEMINATUM. In *Botany*, twice-paired.

BIGHT. In *Navigation*, signifies one round or roll of a cable or rope, when coiled up.

BIGNONIA, the *trumpet flower*, or *scarlet jasmin*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

BILANDER. In *Commerce*, a small vessel used for the carriage of goods.

BILBO (from *Bilboa*, in Spain.) A rapier, a sword.

BILBOES. A sort of stocks.

- BILGE.** In *Ship-building*, the bottom of a ship's floor, which she rests on when aground.
- BILIARY CALCULI**, *gall stones.* In *Surgery*, hard substances found in the duct through which the bile passes into the intestinal canal.
- BILINGUOUS.** In *Zoology*, having two tongues.
- BILL IN EQUITY.** In *Law*, a kind of petition addressed to the Lord Chancellor, with which a chancery suit commences.
- BILLION.** In *Arithmetic*, a million of millions.
- BINARY (from *binas*, Lat.)** In *Arithmetic*, two, double.
- BINARY DIVISION**, or *bisection.* In *Arithmetic*, halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, &c.; or 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, &c.
- BINARY ARITHMETIC**, is that species of arithmetic wherein only 1 and 0 are employed; thus 1 is one; 10 is two, 11 is three, and so on.
- BINNACLE.** In *Navigation*, a wooden case or box, which contains the compasses, log-glasses, watch-glasses, and lights for the compasses. It was formerly named *bittacle*.
- BINOCULAR (from *binus* and *oculus*, Lat.)** In *Zoology*, &c. having two eyes.
- BINOXALATE OF POTASH.** In *Chemistry*, essential salt of lemons; salt of wood-sorrel.
- BIOGRAPHER (from *bios*, life, and *γραφω*.)** In *Literature*, a writer of lives.
- BIPARTITE (from *binus* and *partior*, Lat.)** In *Zoology*, having two corresponding parts.
- BIPED (*bipes*, Lat.)** In *Zoology*, an animal having two feet.
- BIPENNATED.** In *Ornithology*, having two wings.
- BIPENNIS (Lat.)** In *Roman Antiquity*, a two-edged axe.
- BIQUADRATE.** In *Arithmetic*, the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of the square by itself.
- BIRCH-TREE.** In *Botany*, *betula*.
- BIRDLINE.** In *Botany*, a vegetable principle. 2. It is also the name of a viscid substance found on the epidermis of the *robinia viscosa*.
- BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.** In perspective, supposes the eye to be placed right above any surface, building, or fortification, as high in the air, looking down on the object, like a bird when it flies.
- BIREMIS (from *bis* and *remus*, an oar.)** In *Antiquity*, a vessel having two ranks of oars.
- BISECTION.** In *Geometry*, a term signifying the division of any quantity into two equal parts.
- BISHOPS.** In *Church Government*, prelates holding baronies of the king, or of the pope, and exercising ecclesiastical jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, called their diocese.
- BISMILLAH (Arabic, signifying in the name of God.)** A Mahomedan form of invocation, placed at the beginning of their books and writings.
- BISMUTH.** In *Mineralogy*, a metallic substance of a reddish white colour, thus named by the German miners. 2. It is an ingredient in pewter.

- BRISON.** In *Zoology*, a species of Bos, or ox.
- BISSEXTILE** (from *bis* and *sextilis*.) In *Chronology*, leap year.
- BISTRE** (French.) In *Painting*, a colour made of chimney wood soot, boiled and then diluted with water; but it is most conveniently procured by the destructive distillation of wood. 2. In the latter case it is a compound of carbon or charcoal and hydrogen, and analogous to bitumens.
- BISTORT**, or knot grass. In *Botany*, polygonum.
- BISTOURY.** In *Surgery*, an instrument used to make incisions.
- BISULCA.** In *Zoology*, animals, such as the ox, goat, sheep, &c. having the feet cloven into two parts.
- BISULPHATE.** In all *chemical* combinations, having the prefix *bi*, the dose of acid is double that in the neutral salt.
- BITARTRATE** of potash. In *Pharmacy*, crystals or cream of tartar, 2. In *Chemistry*, potash as a base having a double dose of tartaric acid.
- BITTER APPLE.** In *Botany* and *Pharmacy*, colocynthus.
- BITTERN.** In *Chemistry*, the water that remains after the crystallization of the common salt of sea-water is thus named. 2. Its bitterness is occasioned by the sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts) and muriate of magnesia it contains.
- BITTERN.** In *Ornithology*, a species of ardea, or crane.
- BITUMEN.** A generic name for several inflammable *minera* substances of a strong acrid or aromatic smell; such are Naphtha, Petroleum, and Asphaltum.
- BIVALVES.** In *Natural History* and *Conchology*, a class of mollusca, having two shells joined together like the oyster. 2. They have no head, are never found on the land, and appear to have both sexes incorporated. 3. They are also named mollusca *accephala* (without heads.)
- BIXA.** The *Annoto.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- B.L.** Baccalaureus legum, bachelor of laws.
- BLACKBERRY BUSH.** In *Botany*, the rubus fruticosus.
- BLACKBIRD.** In *Ornithology*, the merula or turdus merula.
- BLACK COCK.** In *Ornithology*, the tetrao tetrix.
- BLACK GAME,** the heath-cock or black-cock. In *Ornithology*, the tetrao tetrix of Linnæus. 2. The male is also named Urogallus minor.
- BLACK LEAD.** In drawing, a mineral substance used for making pencils, named also *plumbago* and *graphite*.
- BLACKTHORN,** or sloe. In *Botany*, the prunus sylvestris.
- BLANCHING.** In *Gardening*, the art of rendering the leaves and stems of endive, celery, &c., white, tender, and esculent.
- BLATTA.** The *Cockroach.* In *Entomology*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.
- BLAZON** (from *Blazonner*, French.) In *Heraldry*, the art of drawing or explaining coats of arms.
- BLEACHING LIQUID.** In *Ch-*

ministry, the oxymuriate, or chloride of lime. 2. Aqueous chlorine is obtained by adding sulphuric acid to a solution of chloride of lime.

BLEAK. In *Ichthyology*, the cyprinus alburnus.

BLÉNDE (from *Blenden*, German, to dazzle.) In *Mineralogy*, a native, dark-coloured sulphuret of zinc, named *black-jack* by the miners.

BLENNIOUS. In *Ichthyology*, the blenny, *Blennius pentadactylus*. The five-fingered blenny.

BLIGHT. In *Botany*, &c., a disease of corn, caused by a black fungus which derives its nourishment from the substance of the corn.

BLOODSTONE. A mineral consisting of chalcedony, green earth, and red jasper. 2. Its colour is a deep dark green with small specks of a blood-red appearance.

BLOOMERY (from *bloom*, a rough iron bar.) In *Metallurgy*, a species of furnace for melting iron.

BLOWPIPE. In *Chemistry*, an instrument contrived to produce intense heat, by urging a stream of air, oxygen-gas, &c., through a small aperture on the flame of a lamp, candle, &c., horizontally on the substance to be analyzed.

BLUE FLUOR. In *Mineralogy*, a fluuate of lime, named by the Derbyshire miners *blue John*.

B.M. *Baccalaureus Medicinæ*, bachelor of medicine.

BOA. In *Natural History*, a genus of large serpents.

BOA CONSTRICTOR. The largest species of variegated serpents,

inhabiting the woods and marshes of India.

BOA SCYTALE. The spotted boa. **BOE-IRON ORE.** In *Mineralogy*, hydrate of iron deposited by water, which has passed through rocks containing iron.

BOHEA. In *Commerce*, denotes *black teas*, and comprehends *Souchong*, *Campo*, *Pekoe*, *Con-go*, and common *Bohea* tea.

BOLE. A mineral substance not regularly crystallized. 2. When immersed in water it breaks to pieces with an audible noise.

BOLETATIS. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts formed by the combination of any base with *boletic* acid.

2. Compounds (or salts) formed by the combination of *boletic* acid with alkalis, earths, and metallic oxides.

BOLETIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid procured from the *boletus*, a species of mushroom.

BOLETUS (*βολήτης*, from its globular form.) In *Botany*, a genus of mushrooms of the class cryptogamia, and order fungi.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS. In *Botany*, a mushroom found on the trunks of trees. 2. In Germany, it is named *spunk*, and is there used as tinder.

BOLOGNIAN STONE. In *Mineralogy*, a sulphate of barytes, or ponderous spar, famous for its phosphorescence after being heated. 2. By ignition a pyrophorus is obtained from this substance.

BOLTSPLIT or *bowsprit*. In *Navigation*, a mast projecting

forward at the head of a ship, not standing upright but aslope.

BOLUS (*βολος*.) In *Pharmacy*, a medicine made up in a soft mass larger than pills.

BOMB. In *Gunnery*, a hollow iron ball filled with powder and furnished with a vent, for a fusee or wooden tube, filled with combustible matter, to be discharged from a mortar.

BOMBAX. In *Botany*, a name given to the common cotton tree, by an Arabian physician.

BOMBASIN (French.) In *Commerce*, a slight silken stuff.

BOMBYLIUS. In *Entomology*, the buzzfly.

BOMBYX. In *Entomology*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. 2. It is also a name given to the silk-worm.

BONA FIDE. In *Law*, when a person performs any action which he believes at the time to be just and lawful,—he is said to have acted *bona fide*, with good faith.

BONA PERITURA. In *Law*, perishable goods.

BONASSUS. In *Zoology*, one of the synonymes of the wild ox.

BON CHRETIEN. In *Horticulture*, a species of pear.

BONETOE. In *Ichthyology*, the scomber pilamis, a species of mackerel.

BONPLANDIA TRIFOLIATA. In *Botany*, the *Angustura* bark-tree.

BOOBY. In *Ornithology*, the pelicanus sala.

BOOM (from boom, a tree, Dutch.) In *Navigation*, a long pole or spar used to extend or stretch out a sail. In fortifica-

tion, a bar of wood placed across a harbour.

BOOTES. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere. The origin of the name is uncertain.

BORACITE. A magnesian mineral, a borate of magnesia.

BORAMEZ. In *Botany*, the vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of the *agnus scythicus*.

BORASSUS FLABELLIFORMIS. In *Botany*, the Palmyra tree.

BORATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts formed by the combination of any base with *boracic acid*.

2. Compounds (or salts,) formed by the combination of *boracic acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

BORAX (said to be of Arabic derivation.) In *Mineralogy*, borate of soda; consisting of about 69 parts boracic acid combined with 31 parts of soda = 100. See *Tincal*.

BORE. In *Hydrography* a term used to denote a sudden and abrupt influx of the tide into a river, or narrow strait.

BOREAS (Lat.) The north wind.

BORON. In *Chemistry*, the base of borax.

BOROUGH ENGLISH. In *Law*, a custom prevailing in certain ancient boroughs, that the youngest sons shall inherit the estate, in preference to all his elder brothers.

BOROUGH. In *Law*, a term which used to denote a corporate town, but now commonly applied to a town possessing the privilege of sending representatives to parliament.

Bos, the ox. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals, of the Mammalia class, and order Pecora.

Bos BUBALUS. The buffalo.

Bos GRUNNIENS. The yak, or Tartarian bull.

Bos MOSCHATUS. The musk ox.

Bos TAURUS. The common ox.

BOTANY (from *βοτάνη*, an herb.)

The science of plants. 2. That branch of natural history which relates to plants and the vegetable kingdom.

BOTARGO. In *Cookery*, a sort of sausage made of the melt and roes of the mullet fish, found on the coasts of the Mediterranean.

BOTRYCHIUM (from *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes.) *Moonwort.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

BOTRYOIDAL. In *Mineralogy*, &c., resembling a bunch of grapes.

BOTRYOLITES (from *βότρυς*, and *λίθος*, a stone.) A *Mineral*, thus named from its appearance. 2. It is a borosilicate of lime.

BOTTOMRY. In *Law and Commerce*, the act of pledging the ship's keel and bottom (pars pro toto) as a security for the repayment of a sum of money, the borrower being besides personally responsible for the fulfilment of the contract. See *Respondentia*.

BOTTS. In *Farriery*, horse-worms, a peculiar kind of grub found in the stomach of the horse.

BOUDOIR (French.) In *Architecture*, a small apartment, or cabinet, tastefully arranged for private retirement.

BOUGIE. In *Surgery*, an instrument employed for the cure of strictures in the urethra.

BOULDER STONES. In *Geology*, &c., rolled blocks of stone, rounded by the action of water. 2. Large insulated masses of rolled stones.

BOURNONITE. A mineral named also *Endellion*.

BOUTS RIMES (French.) In *Poetry*, the last words or rhymes of a number of verses, given to be filled up.

BOUTTANT. In *Architecture*, an arc bouttant is an arch, or buttress, serving to sustain a vault, and which is itself sustained by some strong wall or massive pile.

BOVEY COAL. In *Mineralogy*, bituminized wood, or *Lignite*, which see.

BOWER. In *Navigation*, two anchors thus named from their being carried at the bow.

BOWERIE. In the East Indies, a well descended by steps.

BOWLINE. In *Navigation*, a rope fastened near the middle of the leech, or perpendicular edge of the principal square sails, and leading forwards towards the bows; hence its name.

BOXHAULING. In *Navigation*, denotes a particular method of veering a ship.

BRACE. In *Navigation*, a rope fixed at each extremity of all the yards of a ship, except the mizen-yard, for the purpose of bringing the yard into a proper position.

BRACHIOPODA, (from *βραχίον*, an arm, and *πους*, a foot.) In *Natural History*, a family of mollusca, inhabiting bivalve

sea-shells, adhering to marine bodies.

BRACHIUM (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the arm.

BRACTEE. In *Botany*, the floral leaves, or the leaf-like organs that accompany the flower.

BRACHYGRAPHY (from *βραχυς*, and *γραφω*.) The art, or practice of writing in a short compass.

BRACKET. In *Joinery*, a piece of wood fixed against a wall to support a figure, lamp, clock, &c.

BRADYPUS. In *Zoology*, the sloth.

BRAMIN. In the East Indies, the first, or sacerdotal caste, among the Hindoos.

BRAILS. In *Navigation*, a general name given to all ropes which are employed to haul up the skirts, &c., of the great sails.

BRAIN. In *Anatomy*, this consists of an upper part denominated the *cerebrum*, or brain proper, weighing from 35 to 45 ounces, and a lower, named the *cerebellum*, weighing from five to eight ounces avoirdupois.

BRANCHIÆ. In *Ichthyology*, the lungs, or gills, of fishes.

BRANCHIOSTEGOUS. In *Ichthyology*, fishes whose gills have bony rays.

BRANDISHING. In *Metallurgy*, a term applied to the sudden brightening with a flash of melted silver.

BRASS. In *Metallurgy*, a mixed metal, an alloy of copper and zinc.

BRASSICA. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, comprehending cab-

bage, cauliflower, broccoli, &c.

BRASSICA RUBRA. In *Botany*, the red cabbage, an infusion of which is used in chemistry as a test for acids and alkalies.

BRASSICA OLERACEA. Common cabbage.

BRASSICA BOTRYTIS. Cauliflower.

BRAVURA (Italian.) In *Vocal Music*, a term descriptive of a particular style.

BRAZIL-WOOD. In *Commerce*, the wood of the Cæsaliian crista, which yields a red dye.

BREAD FRUIT TREE of the Pacific. In *Botany*, the *artocarpus incisa*.

BREAKWATER. In *Architecture*, a rampart of stone, or other matter, placed in the water before a harbour, to break the force of the waves from seaward.

BREAM. In *Ichthyology*, the cyprinus brama.

BRECCIA (Ital.) In *Mineralogy*, &c., a term denoting a rock consisting of angular fragments of stone conglutinated. 2. Broken fragments of stone or bone, reunited into a solid mass by a stony cement. 3. This rock is also named *conglomerate*.

BREHONS. In *Law*, the provincial judges among the ancient Irish, who administered justice according to the maxims of the *leges brehonicæ*, some fragments of which are still extant.

BRET. In *Ichthyology*, a name given in Lincolnshire to the common turbot.

BREVE. In *Music*, a note, or character of time, formed square without any tail, an equiva-

lent to two measures, or semi-breves.

BREVET. In the *Army*, a brevet officer is one whose rank is above his pay. A brevet-major (for example) serves only as a captain, and as such receives pay.

BREVIARY. The book containing the daily service of the *Church of Rome*. 2. It is composed of matins, lauds, first, sixth, and ninth vespers, and the post communio. 3. The Greeks have a different breviary.

BRICK CLAY. In *Mineralogy*, a mechanical mixture of sand and alumina, generally coloured by oxide and carbonate of iron. 2. The best proportions for bricks are silex 86, alumina 14 = 100 parts, which are nearly the proportions of the London brick-clay.

BRIEF (Dutch.) In *Law*, an abridgment of the client's case with the proofs, and answers to contemplated objections, for the instruction of counsel.

BRIGADE. In *Tactics*, a division of forces consisting of several regiments serving together; a considerable body of men.

BRINJALS, an East Indian plant and name. In *Botany*, the *solanum longum*, and *solanum melongena*.

BRIZA. In *Botany*, quaking grass.

BRIZE. In *Entomology*, the gad-fly.

BROCCOLI. In *Horticulture*, a species of cabbage.

BROCK. In *Zoology*, a badger.

BROMA (from *βρωμα*, to eat.)

In *Medicine*, masticated food of any kind, not liquid.

BROMELIA. In *Botany*, the systematic name for the pine-apple plant.

BROMELIA ANANAS. The common pine-apple of the East and West India.

BRONCHOCELE (*βροχον*, the windpipe, and *κελη*, a tumour.) In *Surgery*, a goitre, or swelling of the glands of the throat.

BRONCHOTOMY (*βροχον*, and *τομη*, to cut.) In *Surgery*, the operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.

BRONTIUM. In *Antiquity*, that part of the theatre underneath its floor, where brazen vessels were kept to imitate thunder.

BRONTIÆ. In *Mineralogy*, a kind of figured stones, named also *thunderstones*.

BRONZE (from *Bronzo*, Ital.) In *Metallurgy*, a mixed metal, consisting of copper united with tin.

BROOM. In *Botany*, *genista*.

BROOM (Spanish.) In *Botany*, *spartium*.

BRUCIA, or *Brucine*. In *Chemistry*, a new vegetable alkali, extracted from the bark of the false *Angustura*, a plant first made known by Mr. Bruce, the traveller.

BRUMAL (*Brumalis*, Lat.) Belonging to winter.

BRUTA. In *Zoology*, the second order of animals of the *Mammalia* class, the character of which consists in having no foreteeth in either jaw. 2. The principal genera of this class are the sloth, ant-eater, rhinoceros, elephant, &c.

- BRUTE.** In *Ethics*, a creature without reason. 2. A general name for all animals except mankind.
- BRYONIA, Bryony.** In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*.
- BRYUM** (from *βρύω*, *germino*.) In *Botany*, a name given to a family of mosses.
- BUBALUS, or Bos Babalus.** In *Zoology*, the buffalo.
- BUBO.** In *Ornithology*, a species of strix, or owl, of the eared tribe; the great horned owl.
- BUCCINIA.** In *Antiquity*, a military musical instrument, crooked like a horn, and used for proclaiming the watches of the night.
- BUCCINUM** (a *trumpet*.) The *Welk*. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea and land shells, inhabited by a *limax*.
- BUCCINUM NAPILLUS.** In *Conchology*, the white *buckie* shell, or dog whelk, of Scotland. It is the largest of the British turbinated shells.
- BUCENTAUR.** In *Painting*, an ideal monster, half a man and half a bull. 2. The name of the Doge of Venice's galley.
- BUCEROS, the Hornbill.** In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *picæ*.
- BUCKTHORN.** In *Botany*, *rhamnus*, and *rhamnus cathartica*.
- BUCKWHEAT.** In *Botany*, *fagopyrum*.
- BUCOLIC.** In *Poetry*, pastoral, a rural dialogue.
- BUCRANES.** In *Sculpture*, the heads of oxen, flayed and lacerated, sometimes represented on friezes.
- BUD.** In *Botany*, *gemma*.
- BUFFONITES.** In *Mineralogy*, the molar teeth of two genera of fishes, found in a fossil state.
- BUFO.** In *Zoology*, the common toad, or rana bufo of *Linnæus*.
- BUHRSTONE.** In *Mineralogy*, vesicular and corroded quartz used for mill-stones. 2. Entrochital horn-stone of a coralline structure.
- BUKSHEE.** In the East Indies, a paymaster; also the commander of a detachment.
- BULB.** In *Botany*, a round body or root of many coats.
- BULBOUS.** In *Botany*, containing bulbs. 2. Consisting of many bulbs like an onion.
- BULIMIA.** In *Medicine*, a term used to denote excessive hunger.
- BULKHEAD.** In *Ship-building*, a partition made across a ship with boards.
- BULLA.** In *Antiquity*, a golden ornament of a globular figure worn by the Romans, resembling little bubbles of water.
- BULLÆA** (from *bulla*, a *bubble*.) In *Conchology*, a genus of sea and fresh water univalve shells, inhabited by a *limax*, which covers its own shell, and has a shelly stomach.
- BULLFINCH.** In *Ornithology*, the *loxia pyrrhula*.
- BULLION** (*billon*, French.) In *Commerce*, gold and silver in an uncoined and unwrought state.
- BUNDER.** In the East Indies, a port or harbour.
- BUNGALOW.** In the East Indies, a commodious dwelling of wood, bamboos, mats, and

thatch, erected by Europeans, principally for a temporary residence.

BUNUM BULBOCASTUM, the *earth-nut*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

BUNT OF A SAIL. In *Navigation*, the middle part, formed into a bag or cavity, that it may gather more wind.

BUPHAGA, the *beef-eater*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *Picæ*, named by the French *pique cœur*.

BUPHTHALMUM. In *Botany*, ox-eye.

BUPRESTIS. In *Entomology*, a genus of insects, distinguished by the uncommon brilliancy, and highly metallic splendour of their colours.

BURGAGE. In *Law*, a tenure proper to cities and towns.

BURGLARY, (from *burgi latrocinium*.) In *Law*, nocturnal house-breaking. 2. The crime of robbing a house by night, or of breaking in with an intent to rob.

BURGUNDY PITCH. In *Pharmacy*, a resin collected from the spruce fir.

BURNISHING (from *burnir*, French.) The art of smoothing or polishing a metalline body, by brisk rubbing with a round piece of steel, or other substance, named a *burnisher*.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ. In *Anatomy*, mucous bags, whose use is to lubricate the joints, tendons, muscles, &c.

BURSAR. The treasurer of a college.

BUSKIN. In the *Drama*, a kind

of high shoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.

BUST (*busto*, Ital.) In *Sculpture* and *Painting*, the representation of a human figure down to the breast or waist.

BUSTARD. In *Ornithology*, otis.

BUSTROPHEDON. In *Antiquity*, a mode of writing practised by the early Greeks, in which the lines follow each other in the same direction, as the ox passes from one furrow to another in ploughing.

BUTEO. In *Ornithology*, the buzzard.

BUTTER OF ARSENIC. In *Chemistry*, chloride of arsenic.

BUTTERFLY. In *Entomology*, papilio.

BUTTRESS. In *Fortification*, &c. a prop; a wall built to support another.

BUTYRUM, *butter*. In *Old Chemistry*, a term used to denote various soft substances.

BUZZARD, or *puttock*. In *Ornithology*, the falco buteo.

B.V. *Beata Virgo*, the blessed Virgin.

BY-LAW. By-laws are made for the good of those that make them, further than the public law binds. 2. They are thus named because made *obiter*, by the by, or by the way.

BYSSIFERÆ. In *Natural History*, animals possessing the *byss*, or threads described below.

BYSSUS. In *Conchology*, a thread or corneous filament produced by certain molluscous testacea, such as mussels, by which the animal attaches itself to rocks and stones.

C

CABBAGE. In *Botany*, brassica.

CABBAGE-TREE. In *Botany*, the areca oleracea, a species of palm.

CABALLUS EQUUS. In *Zoology*, the common horse.

CACAO-TREE, or Chocolate-tree. In *Botany*, theobroma.

CACHALOT. In *Ichthyology*, the physeter whale.

CACHEXIA (from *xenos*, bad, and *xis*, a habit.) In *Nosology*, a bad habit of body, a class of diseases.

CACHOLONG. In *Mineralogy*, an agate of a milk-white colour, used by the Calmucks for making their idols. 2. It is said to be a Tartar word, signifying "the stone of the river."

CACTUS. In *Botany*, the melon thistle.

CACTUS OPUNTIA, or Cactus coccinellifera. In *Botany*, the prickly pear, Nopal, or common Indian fig, on which the best cochineal insect feeds.

CACTUS SYLVESTER. In *Botany*, the wild prickly pear, which supports an inferior species of Cochineal insect.

CACOCHYMY (from *κακοχυμία*.) In *Nosology*, a depravation of the humours from a sound state.

CADDIS. In *Zoology*, a kind of worm, or grub.

CADMIUM. In *Chemistry*, a new metal discovered in the carbonate of zinc; also named *Tutty*. 2. It was the ancient name of zinc, from Cadmus.

CADUCEUS. In *Antiquity*, a wand encircled by serpents, the attribute of Mercury.

CADUCOUS. In *Botany*, a term used to express the short duration of one part of a plant compared with another.

CÆCILIA. In *Entomology*, an African insect of the butterfly genus, with spotted wings.

CÆCILIA. In *Natural History*, the blind-eel, a species of serpent.

CÆSALPINIA. In *Botany*, the tree that produces the Brazil-wood; also the name of a genus of plants.

CÆSARODUNUM. In *Topography*, the city of Tours in France.

CÆTERIS PARIBUS. A Latin phrase, signifying, "other things being equal," frequently used by mathematical and physical writers.

CAFFEIN. In *Chemistry*, the bitter principle of coffee.

CAIRNGORUM STONES. In *Mineralogy*, topazes of rock-crystal, or transparent black and brown quartz, found in the cavities of the granite of the Grampian hills.

CAISSON (French.) In *Gunnery*, a chest of bombs or powder. 2. Any large hollow fabric of timber.

CAJEPUT OIL. In *Pharmacy*, the volatile oil obtained from the leaves of the cajeput-tree, or melaleuca leucodendron.

CAJEPUT-TREE. In *Botany*, melaleuca leucodendron.

CALAGUALA. In *Pharmacy*, a medicinal root brought from America.

CALAITHE. In *Mineralogy*, the turquois of Persia.

CALAMARIE. In *Botany*, the third Linnæan natural order, closely allied to the true grasses, having almost the same kind of leaves.

CALAMINE. In *Mineralogy*, an ore of zinc. 2. A native oxide of zinc. 3. A carbonate of zinc.

CALANUS (*calanus*, a seed, arundo, Lat.) In *Botany*, a term applied to several plants, chiefly aquatic, with hollow stems.

CALCAIRE GROSSIER (French.) In *Mineralogy*, the same as London clay.

CALCAREOUS SANDSTONE. In *Geology* and *Mineralogy*, a secondary rock, consisting of sand cemented with calcareous matter.

CALCAREOUS SPAR. In *Mineralogy*, crystallized carbonate of lime. 2. All the transparent varieties, such as Iceland spar, &c., have a double refracting power.

CALCINATION. In *Chemistry*, such a management of bodies by fire as renders them reducible to powder. 2. Chemical pulverization.

CALCIUM (from *calx*, chalk.) In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of lime.

CALCULI. In *Surgery*, hard substances formed in the cavities of the animal body, such as the bladder, destined to contain liquids.

CALCULUS (Lat.) A little stone, pebble, or counter. In *Surgery*, the stone in the bladder.

CALCULUS. In *Mathematics*, is a certain method of performing investigations and resolutions, particularly in mechanical phi-

losophy. There are various kinds of Calculi.

CALCULUS, the differential. In *Mathematics*, a method of differencing quantities, or of finding an infinitely small quantity, which being taken an infinity of times, shall be equal to a given quantity. 2. The Differential calculus is the arithmetic of infinitely small quantities. 3. This calculus and the doctrine of fluxions are the same thing, under different names; the first given by M. Leibnitz, and the last by Sir Isaac Newton.

CALENDER. A mechanical engine for dressing and finishing cloths before exposure to sale, or delivery to purchasers.

CALENDS (*Calendæ*, Lat.) In Roman *Antiquity*, the first day of every month.

CALENTURE. In *Nozology*, a species of febrile delirium in hot climates, wherein the sufferers imagine the sea to be green fields.

CALENDULA. In *Botany*, the marigold.

CALENDULIN. In *Chemistry*, an active principle obtained from the marigold.

CALISPERMUM (from *calx*, beautiful, and *perma*, seed.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants thus named.

CALIBER (*calibre*, French.) In *Gunnery*, the bore of a cannon; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CALIGA. In *Antiquity*, a soldier's shoe, made like a sandal, without any upper leather, but reaching to the middle of the leg, and fastened with thongs.

- CALLING THE PLAINTIFF.** In *Law*, takes place when he suffers a voluntary nonsuit.
- CALLUS (Lat.)** In *Surgery*, an induration of the fibres. 2. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.
- CALOMEL.** In *Pharmacy*, sub-muriate of mercury, or mercurius dulcis.
- CALORIC.** In *Chemistry*, the cause of *heat*, the latter term being restricted to the sensation. 2. The agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed. 3. The particles of caloric repel each other, but are attracted by all other bodies, and their most general effect is expansion. 4. Heat originates from the sun, combustion, percussion, friction, mixture, and electricity.
- CALORIFIC (calorificus, Lat.)** In *Chemistry*, that which has the quality of producing heat.
- CALORIMETER.** In *Chemistry*, an instrument contrived to measure the heat given out by a body in cooling by the quantity of ice it melts.
- CALOYER, or Calogero** (from *καλός γέρος*, *good old men*.) In the *Grecian Church* the monks of St. Basil are thus named.
- CALTHA PALUSTRIS.** In *Botany*, the marsh marigold.
- CALTROPS.** In *War*, &c. an instrument with four spikes, so that which way soever it may fall to the ground, one of the spikes projects upwards.
- CALUMET.** A pipe used by the Indians of North America, as a symbolical instrument of peace and war.
- CALVITIUM.** In *Surgery*, baldness.
- CALX (Lat.)** In *Chemistry*, any thing reducible to powder by burning.
- CALX, metallic.** In *Modern Chemistry*, named a metallic oxide.
- CALX EXTINGTA.** In *Old Chemistry*, slaked lime.
- CALYACANTHEMÆ.** In *Botany*, the seventeenth natural order of Linnæus; Epilobium, melastoma, &c.
- CALCIFLORE.** In *Botany*, the sixteenth natural order of Linnæus, comprehending a vague assemblage of plants.
- CALYMENE (obscure, or hidden.)** In *Conchology*, &c., the name of a genus of trilobites.
- CALYPTRA** (from *καλυπτρα*, *a veil*.) In *Botany*, a portion of the pericarp, or seed-vessel of a fruit. 2. A kind of seed covering, named *arillus* by Linnæus.
- CALYX, or flower-cup.** In *Botany*, the green leaves that envelope the flower.
- CAMBIUM.** In *Botany*, a peculiar juice (probably a liquid gum,) thus named.
- CAMBRIA.** In *Mineralogy*, a fine porcelain clay, found in the Halkin mountain in Flintshire.
- CAMEL, or kameel.** In *Mechanics*, a machine used in Holland for raising or floating ships over the shallows.
- CAMELEON MINERAL.** In *Chemistry*, a compound of potash and black oxide of manganese, thus named from the facility with which it is made to change its colour.
- CAMELION.** In *Zoology*, the lacerta chamæleo.
- CAMELUS, the camel.** In *Zoo-*

logy, a genus of animals of the order pecora and class mammalia.

CAMELUS DROMEDARIUS. The Arabian camel, or dromedary, with a single bunch on his back.

CAMELUS BACTRIANUS. The Bactrian camel, with two bunches on his back.

CAMEO, or Camaieu. In *Minerology*, &c., a stone with various figures, usually natural representations of landscapes. 2. The Camaieu of modern jewellers is a stratified onyx, of different coloured laminæ, the strata being made available in the engraving of variegated figures. 3. The word *Camaieu* is supposed to be of oriental derivation, and to signify a particular species of onyx.

CAMERA OBSCURA (Lat.) In *Optics*, a machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming out through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted.

CAMERA LUCIDA. In *Optics*, an instrument contrived to facilitate the perspective delineation of objects.

CAMLET. In *Manufactures*, a stuff originally made by mixing silk and camels' hair, but now made of wool and silk.

CAMPANULA (a little bell.) A bell-shaped flower. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CAMPANACEÆ (from campana, a bell.) In *Botany*, the twentieth order of Linnæus; convolvulus, campanula, &c., with bell-shaped flowers.

CAMPESTRIS (Lat.) In *Botany*, of, or belonging to fields.

CAMPHORATES. In *Chemistry* a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *camphoric acid*. 2. Compounds (or salts) formed by the combination of *camphoric acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

CAMPUS. In *Antiquity*, a field or vacant plain near a city, appropriated to the exhibitions and exercises of the citizens.

CANARY BIRD. In *Ornithology*, the *fringilla canaria*.

CANARY GRASS. In *Botany*, *phalaris*.

CANASTER. In *Commerce*, a name given in Spanish America to the rush or cane baskets, in which the tobacco is stowed for shipment to Europe. Hence the name of *canaster tobacco*.

CANCER, the crab. In *Astronomy*, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

CANCER ASTACUS. The crawfish.

CANCER CRANGON. The shrimp.

CANCER GAMMARUS. The lobster.

CANCER PAGURUS. The common, or hermit crab.

CANCER RURICOLA. The land crab.

CANCER SQUILLA. The prawn.

CANCER, TROPIC OF. In *Astronomy*, a lesser circle of the sphere, parallel to the equator, and passing through the beginning of the sign Cancer.

CANDELABRUM (Lat.) An ornamental candlestick. In *Antiquity*, the feet, or tripods, on which lamps were placed.

CANEPHORA (from *navos*, *canistrum*, and *φεω*, *fero*.) In *Ant-*

Equity, a young female carrying a basket on her head, during the celebration of the festival of Minerva.

CANICULAR, or DOG DAYS. In *Astronomy*, &c., these properly denote a certain number of days preceding and following the heliacal rising (emersion from the sun's rays) of the dog-star (which now happens about the 11th day of August) in the morning.

CANICULATUM. In *Botany*, channelled.

CANIS, the dog. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals, of the class mammalia, and order feræ.

CANIS FAMILIARIS. The common, or domestic dog.

CANIS VILLATICUS. The mastiff dog.

CANIS MAJOR, the great dog. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, below Orion's feet, but somewhat to the westward of him.
2. The Greek name of this star is Sirius.

CANIS MINOR, the little dog. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, called by the Greeks *Procyon*, and by the Latins *Antecanis*, as preceding and conducting the larger dog.

CANNA, a reed, or cane. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, larger than the *calamus*, but less than the *arundo*.

CANNABIS, Hemp. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CANON LAW (κανον.) Law made by ecclesiastical councils. 2.

A collection of ecclesiastical laws serving as the rule and measure of church government.

CANOPUS. In *Astronomy*, a bright star of the first magnitude in the rudder of Argo, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

CANTABILE (Ital.) In *Music*, a term implying something fit to be sung; a melody for the voice, not instrumental.

CANTABRIGIA. In *Typography*, the town and university of Cambridge.

CANTATA (Ital.) In *Music*, a song.

CANTHARADIN. In *Chemistry*, the active principle of cantharides.

CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. In *Pharmacy*, the Spanish fly; cantharides.

CANTHARÆ. In *Antiquity*, a sort of candlestick.

CANTHARUS. Among the Romans, the cantharus of a fountain denoted the part, or apparatus, out of which the water issued.

CANTO (Ital.) In *Poetry*, a book or section of a poem.

CANTUAR (ensis.) In *Church Government*, the signature of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Christian name being usually prefixed, and so much of the local word as precedes the bracket.

CANZONE (Ital.) An Italian lyric poem, in regular stanzas.

CANZONET (Ital.) In *Music*, a little song.

CAOUTCHOUC, Indian rubber. In *Botany*, an elastic vegetable substance, obtained from various plants.

CAOUTCHOUC, mineral. In *Mineralogy*, an elastic bitumen found in Derbyshire.

CAP

CAPPELLA. In *Astronomy*, a bright star of the first magnitude, in the left, or preceding shoulder of Auriga.

CAPERCAILLIE. The wood-grouse, or cock of the wood, which formerly inhabited the pine forests of Scotland and Ireland, but is now extinct. In *Ornithology*, the tetrao urogallus.

CAPIAS. In *Law*, a writ of ejection.

CAPILLARY (from *capillus*, Lat. a hair.) In a *general* sense, an appellation given to substances on account of their extreme fineness, as resembling hairs.

CAPILLARY TUBES. In *Hydrodynamics*, glass tubes, &c., of so extremely small a base as to resemble a hair (from 1-20th to 1-50th of an inch,) in which fluids ascend beyond their natural level. 2. The power by which this is effected is called *capillary attraction*.

CAPILLARY VESSELS. In *Anatomy*, the most minute and subtle ramifications of the vessels of the animal body.

CAPILLAIRE. In *Pharmacy*, a syrup made of maidenhair.

CAPILLUS (Lat.) Hair.

CAPITAL. In *Architecture*, the upper part or head of a pillar usually ornamented.

CAPITATE. In *Botany*, a class of compound flowers, such as the thistle, united in a roundish form, resembling a head.

CAPITE. In *Law*, an ancient tenure, whereby a person held of the king immediately, in right of his crown and dignity, either by knight's service or socage.

CAPR (Ital.) The head or be-

CAP

ginning of any production. 3. Da capo, in *Vocal Music*, is an injunction to return to the beginning of any air, or to any part of it where this character :S: is marked.

CAPPARIS. The *Caper-bush*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

CAPRA. In *Zoology*, a genus of the mammalia class, in the order pecora.

CAPRA HIRCUS. In *Zoology*, the common domestic goat.

CAPREOLI. In *Ancient Architecture*, a sort of rafters or timbers, serving to sustain the canterii, either in buildings or machines.

CAPREOLUS. In *Botany*, a name formerly used for a tendril or clasper, now called *cirrus*.

CAPRICCIO (Ital.) In *Music*, a term for a wild irregular movement, full of fire and fancy.

CAPRICORN, the Goat. In *Astronomy*, a southern constellation, the tenth sign of the zodiac.

CAPRICORN, TROPIC OF. In *Astronomy*, a lesser circle of the sphere, parallel to the equator, passing through the beginning of Capricorn, and determining the winter solstice.

CAPRIFICATION. In *Gardening*, a name given to a peculiar method of propagating and ripening the fruits of the domestic fig-tree, by means of insects.

CAPRIFICUS. In *Botany*, the wild fig-tree.

CAPRIMULGUS. In *Ornithology*, the goat-sucker.

CAPSIUM, Guinea Pepper. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CAPSULE (from *capsula*, Lat., a 'little chest') In *Botany*, the name of a kind of pericarp, or seed-vessel.

CAPSTAN (*cabestan*, French.) In *Navigation*, a cylinder with levers, to wind up any great weight.

CAPTANDUM (or *ad captandum*, Lat.) In *Logic*, to entrap; to captivate (the understanding.)

CAPUT (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the head.

CAPUT MEDUSÆ (the *Head of Medusa*.) In *Astronomy*, a northern constellation included in that of Perseus.

CAPUT MORTUUM (in French, *tête mort.*) In *Chemistry*, a phrase formerly used to express the residuum of distillations, after the volatile parts had been drawn off by heat. It is now obsolete.

CARAT (French.) In *Jewellery*, &c., a carat is equal to three grains and two-fifths ($3\frac{2}{5}$ troy weight).

CARBON. In *Chemistry*, the pure basis of charcoal. 2. The pure inflammable part of charcoal. 3. The diamond is almost wholly composed of carbon, or pure charcoal.

CARBONATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with carbonic acid. 2. Compounds (or salts) formed by the combination of carbonic acid with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

CARBONATE OF AMMONIA. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, formerly named mild volatile alkali, and volatile sal ammoniac, or sal volatile.

CARBONATE OF LIME. In *Chemistry*, a compound formed by the combination of pure lime as a base with carbonic acid. In *Mineralogy*, common limestone, marble, chalk, spar, &c., are specimens of impure carbonate of lime.

CARBONATE OF LEAD. In *Chemistry*, formerly named cerase, or white-lead.

CARBONATE OF MAGNESIA. In *Chemistry*, a compound formed by the combination of pure magnesia as a base with carbonic acid. In *Pharmacy*, a name given to the common calcined magnesia used in medicine.

CARBONATE OF POTASH. In *Chemistry*, a compound (or salt) formed by the combination of pure potash, as a base, with carbonic acid. 2. It is the modern name of pure pot pearl, or wood ash, and was formerly named vegetable alkali.

CARBONATE OF SODA. In *Chemistry*, a compound (or salt) formed by the combination of pure soda, as a base, with carbonic acid. 2. It is obtained by the ignition of marine plants, or by the decomposition of commonsalt, and was formerly named pure barilla, common soda, and sal soda.

CARBONIC ACID, or carbonic acid gas. In *Chemistry*, a gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen. 2. It is the fixed air of Dr. Black, and the mephitic air of the older chemists, and composes above 40 per cent. of limestone, marble, &c. 3. It is produced by the combustion of pure charcoal and of the diamond, but exists natu-

sally in great abundance, ready formed.

CARBONIC OXIDE GAS. In *Chemistry*, carbon enters into combination with oxygen in two proportions: 1st. In that which forms carbonic *oxide gas*. 2d. In that which forms carbonic *acid gas*. The first is a peculiar inflammable gas, which burns, when exposed to atmospheric air, with a blue flame; the second is classed among the acids.

CARBUNCLE (from *carbunculus*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, a precious stone of antiquity, supposed to have been a variety of garnet; thus named from its fine red colour.

CARBURET. In *Chemistry*, a combination of pure charcoal, or carbon, with any other substance; thus, carburetted hydrogen is hydrogen holding carbon in solution.

CARBURET OF IRON. In *Modern Chemistry*, steel is thus named, the iron having combined with a small portion of carbon.

CARBURETTED HYDROGEN. In *Chemistry*, a gaseous compound of carbon and hydrogen. 2. The common lamp-gas, fire-damp, and the inflammable exhalations from stagnant waters, are varieties of this gas.

CARCASS. In *Gunnery*, an iron case of an oval figure, about the size of a bomb, made of ribs of iron, and filled with combustibles, to be thrown from a mortar into a besieged town, to set it on fire.

CARCINOMA (from *καρκινος*, a crab.) In *Surgery*, a cancer.

CARDIAC (from *καρδια*, the

heart.) In *Pharmacy*, medicines or cordials having an invigorating quality.

CARDIALGIA (from *καρδια* and *αλγος*, pain. In *Nosology*, the heart-burn.

CARDINAL POINTS (from *cardinalis*, chief, principal.) In *Navigation*, &c., the north, south, east, and west points of the compass.

CARDIUM (the cockle, from *καρδια*, a heart.) In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve seashells, inhabited by a tethys.

CARDO (Lat.) In *Conchology*, a hinge.

CARDUIS, the *thistle*, or *teasel*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CARET. In *Composition*, a note, [as A], which shews that something interlined should be read.

CAREX, *sedge*, or *spear grass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CARICA PAPAYA. In *Botany*, the papaw-tree.

CARICATURA. In *Painting*, a loading or exaggerating of the defects of an object represented, yet so as to preserve a resemblance.

CARIES. In *Surgery*, rottenness of bones.

CARILLONS (French.) In *Music*, certain tunes to be executed by different bells according to their respective tones.

CARINA. In *Ancient Ship-building*, the keel of a vessel.

CARINATA. In *Botany* and *Conchology*, keeled, grooved.

CARLINGS. In *Ship-building*, timbers lying fore and aft in a ship.

CARMINATIVES. In *Pharmacy*, medicines that dilute and relax at the same time. 2. What-

ever promotes insensible perspiration is carminative.

CARMINE. In *Cosmetics*, a bright red or crimson pigment.

CARNATION. In *Botany*, the dianthus caryophyllus. In *Painting*, carnation signifies the natural colour of the skin.

CARNELIAN (from *caro*, flesh, on account of its colour.) In *Mineralogy*, an inferior gem, a variety of chalcidony.

CARNIFEX. In *Roman Antiquity*, the common executioner, or hangman.

CARNIVOROUS. In *Zoology*, &c., flesh-devouring animals.

CARNOSUM. In *Botany*, fleshy.

CAROTID ARTERY. In *Anatomy*, the carotids are two considerable arteries, that proceed from the aorta, one on each side of the cervical vertebræ, or neck, and supply the head and brain with blood.

CARP. In *Ichthyology*, cyprinus.

CARPENTRY. This is the art of framing timber for the purposes of architecture and machinery; and, in general, for all considerable structures.

CARPOLITES. In *Mineralogy*, fossil remains or petrefactions of fruits and seeds.

CARPUS (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the wrist; the bones of which are eight.

CARRONADE (from Carron, a town in Scotland.) In *Gunnery*, a short cannon, capable of carrying a large ball, and very useful in a close engagement.

CARROT. In *Botany*, the daucus carota.

CARTE BLANCHE (French.) A blank paper. In *Diplomacy*, a paper to be filled up with such conditions as he to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CARTEL (French.) In *Diplomacy*, a writing containing stipulations.

CARTILAGE. In *Anatomy*, a soft, white, elastic substance, possessing the figure of bones, but softer, though harder than a ligament. 2. It appears to hold a kind of intermediate place between membrane and bone.

CARTHAMIN. In *Chemistry*, &c. a bitter astringent substance, obtained from the carthamus tinctoria, or safflower. 2. Rubbed with very finely powdered talc, it forms rouge.

CARTHAMUS TINCTORIA. In *Botany*, the systematic name of safflower, from which a yellow pigment is extracted.

CARTOON (from *cartono*, Italian, which signifies large strong paper.) In the *Arts*, a design, or drawing, on strong paper, to be afterwards chalked through, and transferred to the fresh plaster of a wall, to be painted in fresco.

CARUNCULA. In *Ornithology*, a fleshy excrescence on the heads of birds.

CARVEL. In *Ship-building*, when the edges are towards each other, the vessel is said to be *carvel* built, in contradistinction to *clinker*, where the edges of the planks lap over each other.

CARVUS CARUI. In *Botany*, the caraway-seed plant.

CARYATIDES, or *Caryatis* (from

- Carya*, the name of a city.) In *Architecture* and *Sculpture*, columns or pillars, under the figures of women dressed in long robes.
- CARYOPHYLLEI.** In *Botany*, the twenty-second natural order of Linnæus: the pink carnation, &c.
- CARYOPHYLLUS**, the *clove-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.
- CASCALHAO** (Portuguese.) In *Minerology*, a name given in the Brazils to a loose marl-like stratum of rounded quartzose pebbles and adventitious matter, from which particles of gold are procured by washing.
- CASCARILLA.** In *Pharmacy*, the medicinal bark of the croton eleutheria.
- CASEIC ACID.** In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid found in cheese.
- CASEMATE** (*casamata*, Spanish.) In *Fortification*, a kind of vault or arch of stone work.
- CASHEW-NUT-TREE.** In *Botany*, the *anacardium occidentale*.
- CASSAVA.** In *Botany* and *Commerce*, a nutritive starch, procured from the root of the *jatropha manihot*, or manioc, in which it exists associated with a deadly poison.
- CASSIA FISTULA.** In *Botany*, the sweet cassia-tree.
- CASSIDEA.** In *Conchology*, the helmet shell.
- CASSIOPEIA.** In *Astronomy*, one of the forty-eight constellations of the northern hemisphere, situated not far from the pole.
- CASSOWARY.** In *Ornithology*, the *struthio cassuarius*.
- CASTANET** (*castaneta*, Spanish.) In *Musical Instruments*, small shells of ivory or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.
- CASTE** (*kayastha*, Sanscrit.) In the East Indies, a word employed by Europeans to express the sub-divisions of the different Hindoo tribes, although properly it has only reference to one, the *kayastha*, or writer caste.
- CASTER and CHESTER.** In *Etymology*, names of places ending in these words are derived from the Latin *castrum*, a castle or fortification.
- CASTOR** (the beaver.) In *Zoology*, a genus of animals of the mammalia class and order glires.
- CASTOR FIBER.** In *Zoology*, the common beaver.
- CASTOR OIL.** In *Pharmacy*, the oleum ricini, or oleum palma Christi.
- CASTRAMETATION.** In *Military Tactics*, the art of encamping.
- CASTRUM** (Lat.) In *Roman Antiquity*, a camp, castle, or citadel.
- CASUARINA PALUDOSA.** In *Botany*, the swamp oak of New Holland.
- CAT.** In *Zoology*, felis.
- CATACOMBS** (from *κατα* and *κομbe*, a hollow or cavity.) In *Antiquity*, subterranean excavations for the burial of the dead.
- CATACLYSME** (from *κατακλυζω*, I deluge.) In *Geology*, inundations or deluges of the world; supposed by the stoics to be periodical.
- CATACOUSTICS.** The doctrine of reflected sounds.
- CATADUPA.** In *Hydrography*, a waterfall or cataract.

CATALEPSIS (*catalepsy*.) In *Nosology*, a sudden suppression of motion and sensation.

CATAPLASM. In *Pharmacy*, a poultice.

CATAPULTA. In *Ancient Mechanics*, a military engine for throwing stones, darts, arrows, &c., at the enemy.

CATARACT. In *Surgery*, an inspissation of the crystalline humour of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight.

CATARRH. In *Nosology*, a defluxion of sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.

CATECHETICAL. In *Composition*, consisting of question and answer.

CATECHU (or *terra japonica*.) In *Pharmacy*, this substance is obtained by decoction and inspissation from a species of acacia (the *mimosa catechu*), which abounds in India.

CATECHUMEN. In *Church Government*, one who is yet in the first rudiments of Christianity.

CATEGORICAL (from *category*.) In *Logic*, absolute, adequate, positive.

CATEGORY (from *κατηγορία*.) In *Logic*, a class, a rank, an order of ideas, predicament.

CATENATION (*catena*, Lat. a chain.) Link, chain, regular connexion.

CATENARIA. In *Geometry*, a mechanical curve line, which a chain or rope forms itself into by its own weight, when hung freely between two points of suspension.

CATERPILLAR. In *Entomo-*

logy, more properly the larva or worm-like state in which all lepidopterous (butterflies, &c.,) and most other insects, appear on quitting the egg. 2. The name of all winged insects while in the reptile or creeping state.

CATHEADS. In *Ship-building*, two strong short beams of timber, which project over the ship's bows, on each side of the bowsprit, to suspend the anchor on clear of the bows.

CATHARTIC (*καθαρτικός*.) In *Pharmacy*, medicines that occasion purging.

CATHEDRA. In a general sense, a chair.

CATHERINE-WHEEL. In *Architecture*, an ornament that frequently occurs in the upper part of the north and south transepts of our ancient cathedrals, being divided by mullions like the spokes of a wheel.

CATHETER. In *Surgery*, a curved tube employed in drawing off the urine, and injecting fluids into the bladder.

CATHOLIC (from *κατά* and *ολος*, whole.) In *Logic*, universal, general.

CATHOLICON. In *Pharmacy*, a supposed universal medicine.

CATKINS (from *kettekens*, Dutch.) In *Botany*, imperfect flowers, hanging from trees, in the manner of a rope or cat's-tail. See *Julus*.

CATODON. In *Ichthology*, a name given to a genus of cetaceous animals.

CATOPTRICS (from *κατοπτρον*.) That part of optics which treats of reflected light, and

- more particularly of that reflected by mirrors.
- CAT'S-TAIL GRASS. In *Botany*, phleum.
- CAT'S EYE. In *Mineralogy*, a gem of Ceylon, generally referred to the natural order of quartz.
- CATTIVO (Ital.) In *Music*, signifies *bad*.
- CATULUS. In *Ichthyology*, a name formerly given to the spotted dog-fish; the *squalus catulus* of Linnaeus.
- CAUDA. In *Anatomy*, &c., a tail.
- CAUDEK. In *Gardening*, a term which formerly signified the stem or trunk of a tree; but it is now confined to the stock or body of the root, part of which ascends, and part descends.
- CAUL, or *omentum*. In *Anatomy*, an integument in which the entrails are enveloped. 2. A little membrane found encompassing the head of some children when born.
- CAULIFLOWER. In *Botany*, the *brassica botrytis*.
- CAULIS. In *Botany*, the stalk or stem of an herb.
- CAUSATION. In *Metaphysics*, the apparent bond of connexion between external things.
- CAUSTIC. In *Surgery*, any burning application.
- CAUTERY. In *Surgery*, burning with a hot iron, or by the application of caustics.
- CAVA. In *Anatomy*, the name of a vein, the largest in the body, terminating in the right ventricle of the heart.
- CAVÆDIUM. In *Architecture*, a vacant space within the body of a house, a court, piazza, or quadrangle.
- CAVALIER. In *Fortification*, a term used to denote a work generally raised within the body of a place, from ten to twelve feet higher than the rest of the works. Their use is to command the adjacent works and the surrounding country.
- CAVATINA (Ital.) In *Music*, signifies *cut off*.
- CAVEAT. In *Law*, a caveat, is an intimation given to a judge, cautioning him to beware how he acts.
- CAVESSON. In *Horsemanship*, a sort of nose band put over the nose of a horse.
- CAVETTO. In *Architecture*, a hollow member or moulding containing the quadrant of a circle.
- CAVIA, the *cavy*. In *Zoology*, a genus of quadrupeds, which appears to form an intermediate link between the mouse and rabbit tribes.
- CAVIA PORCELLUS. In *Zoology*, the restless cavy or guinea-pig; named also the *cavia cobaya*.
- CAVIAR. In *Commerce*, a kind of food or pickle, prepared from the roes of the belugas, sturgeons, sterlets, &c., of the Wolga.
- CAWK. In *Mineralogy*, compact heavy spar, an earthy sulphate of barytes. 2. It is thus named in Derbyshire, from its resemblance to chalk.
- CAYMAN. In *Zoology*, the American alligator or crocodile.
- CAZIO (Arabic.) In the East Indies, a Mahomedan judge or justice, who occasionally officiates as a notary public.
- CEDAR OF LEBANON. In *Botany*, the *pinus cedrus*.

CHEL (χελ.) In *Surgery*, denotes any tumour, but more especially one proceeding from a rupture or hernia.

CELERY. In *Botany*, the apium graveolens.

CELESTINE. A mineral substance, a sulphate of strontian, thus named, from its beautiful light blue colour.

CELIAC (καλια, the belly.) In *Surgery*, relating to the lower belly.

CENCHRUS (κίχρος.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.

CENOBITICAL (from *cenos* and *itis*.) In *Church Government*, &c., living in communities.

CENOTAPH (from *kenos*, empty, and *tafos*, a tomb.) In *Antiquity*, a monument for one buried elsewhere.

CENSUS (Lat.) In *Roman Antiquity*, a census was a declaration made on oath by the subjects of the empire, of their names and places of abode, before the proper magistrates, named *censors*, by whom the same was registered.

CENT. (*centum*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, an hundred.

CENTAUR. In *Ancient Mythology*, a poetical being composed of a man and a horse. In *Astronomy*, the name of a southern constellation.

CENTAUREA, the herb *centaury*. In *Botany*, an extensive genus of plants, formed by Linnæus, as a kind of common receptacle of such plants as would have been placed under some other genus of compound capitate flowers, if they had not had a ray of abortive

florets, which obliged him to place them at a distance from their natural congeners.

CENTAUREA, or *knawel*. In *Gardening*, contains plants of the herbaceous annual and perennial kinds, such as the great purple centaury, the perennial blue-bottle, the annual blue-bottle, the purple sweet centaury, or sweet sultan, &c. &c.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. In *Botany*, holy thistle.

CENTIMETRE. In *French*, measures of length, the hundredth part of a meter, equal to 4,434 lines. 2. A cubic centimetre of water weighs 18,841 grains.

CENTIPES. In *Zoology*, the scolopendra.

CENTO (Lat.) In *Literature*, a composition formed by joining scraps from other authors.

CENTRE (Fr.) In *Architecture*, the wooden frame between the piers of a bridge, to support the arch until it is completed.

CENTRIFUGAL (from *centrum* and *fugio*, Lat.) In *Physics*, having the quality acquired by bodies in motion of receding or flying from the centre.

CENTRIPETAL. In *Physics*, having a tendency to the centre; seeking the centre.

CENTUPLE (from *centuplex*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, an hundred fold.

CEPHALALGIA (from *κεφαλη*, the head, and *αλγος*, pain.) In *Nosology*, the head-ach.

CEPHALIC (from *κεφαλη*, the head.) In *Pharmacy*, that which is medicinal to the head.

CEPHALOUS. In *Natural History*, animals possessing a head.

CEPHALOPODA. In *Natural*

History, molluscous animals having the head covered with tentacula, serving as feet. 2. They are thus named by M. Cuvier, because the head of each animal with inarticulated arms forms a coronet round the mouth.

CERFEUS. In *Astronomy*, one of the forty-eight old constellations of the northern hemisphere.

CERAMBYX, the *goat chaffer*. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

CERASIN. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar vegetable principle. 2. Gum tragacanth may be considered as pure *cerasin*.

CERASTES. In *Zoology*, the coluber cerastes, or horned viper, about twenty inches long. 2. The horns are two curved fleshy processes, situated above the eyes, and pointed forwards.

CERASTIUM (from *κερας*, a little horn.) *Mouse-ear*, or mouse-ear chickweed. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order caryophyllei.

CERASUS. In *Gardening*, the cherry-tree.

CERATE (from *cera*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, wax combined with fixed oils.

CERCOPITHECUS. In *Zoology*, a name given to several species of the monkey tribe.

CEREALIA, or *cereal gramina*. In *Botany*, the systematic name for the larger esculent seeds of the gramina or grasses; such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, millet, panic grass, Indian millet, holcus, zizania, and Indian corn.

CEREALIA. In *Antiquity*, feasts

instituted in honour of Ceres, the goddess of agriculture.

CEREBELLUM. In *Anatomy*, the lower or little brain, which occupies the inferior cavities of the occipital bone, or lowest portion of the encephalon; where it rests on the commencement of the spinal marrow. It weighs from five to eight ounces.

CEREBRUM. In *Anatomy*, the brain, or organ of intellectual functions. 2. It occupies the whole frontal, coronal, and a great part of the occipital portion of the skull.

CEREMENT (from *cera*, *wax*.) Cloths dipped in melted wax, with which dead bodies are infolded.

CEREVISIA. In *Commerce*, &c., Ale or barley wine, a fermented liquor distinguished from beer as having less hops.

CERES. In *Astronomy*, a small planet or asteroid, discovered by M. Piazzi in 1801. 2. It revolves in four years, seven months, and ten days, and appears like a star of the eighth magnitude. Mean distance from the sun 260 millions of miles.

CERITE. In *Mineralogy*, a rare mineral, a siliceous sulphate of cerium.

CERIUM. In *Chemistry*, &c., a peculiar metallic oxide, named after the planet Ceres.

CERTIORARI (Lat.) In *Law*, a writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending

CERTHIA, the *creeper*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order picæ.

CERTHIA MURARIA. In *Ornithology*, the wall creeper, or spider catcher.

CERULEAN (*cæruleus*, Lat.) In *Meteorology*, blue, sky coloured.

CERULIN. In *Chemistry*. When Indigo is digested in sulphuric acid, it is converted into a peculiar blue substance named cerulin.

CERUMEN (Lat. *ear-wax*.) In *Physiology*, a viscid yellow-coloured liquid, secreted by the glands of the ear.

CERUSE (*white lead*.) In *Chemistry*, a carbonate of lead.

CERVIX. In *Anatomy*, the neck.

CERVUS, the *stag*. In *Zoology*, a genus of quadrupeds of the order pecora.

CERVUS TARANDUS. The reindeer.

CERVUS PORCINUS. The hog deer of Hindostan.

CERVUS GIGANTEUS. The Irish fossil elk, now apparently extinct.

CESARIAN (from *Cæsar*.) In *Surgery*, the cesarian operation is the cutting of a child out of the womb.

CESS. In *Parochial Finance*, a levy made on the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.

CESSAVIT (Lat.) In *Law*, a writ that lies on the general ground, that the person against whom it is brought, hath for two years omitted to perform such service as he is obliged to by his tenure.

CASSIO BONORUM. In *Scottish Law*, the name of that action by which an insolvent debtor

may apply for liberation from prison, upon making over his whole real and personal estate to his creditors.

CESTOPHORUS. In *Sculpture*, &c., denotes such statues or figures as wear the *cestus*.

CESTUS. In *Ancient Mythology*, the girdle of Venus.

CETACEOUS (from *cete*, Lat.) In *Ichthyology*, signifies of the whale kind.

CETE. In *Zoology*, the seventh order of mammalia, including four genera; *viz.* the *monodon* or narwhal; *balaena* or whale proper; the *physeter*, cachalot, or bottle-nose; and *delphinus*, the dolphin.

CETIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an animal acid procured from spermaceti.

CETINE. In *Chemistry*, a name sometimes given to spermaceti.

CETUS, the *whale*. In *Astronomy*, a large constellation of the southern hemisphere, one of the forty-eight old ones, under Pisces, and next to Aquarius.

CEYLONITE. A *mineral* of the gem order; a variety of spinel. It is also named *pleonaste*.

CHALCEDONY (from *Χαλκίδας*, a city of Bithynia.) In *Mineralogy*, an inferior precious stone of the agate species, and of a stalagmitic appearance. 2. It consists of silice 84, alumina 16=100 parts.

CHALCOGRAPHY (*χαλκογραφία*.) In the *Arts*, engraving on brass.

CHAMELION. In *Natural History*, the lacerta chamælion.

- CHAMBERED.** In *Botany*, the dwarf palm *Chambey*.
- CHAMOMYLEN.** *Chom. pascuay* or wild chervil. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *umbellatae*.
- CHETANON.** In *Ichthyology*, a genus of thoracic fishes, mostly natives of the American and Indian seas.
- CHAFER.** In *Entomology*, a species of scarabeus or beetle.
- CHAFFINCH.** In *Ornithology*, the *fringilla coelebs*.
- CHALDRON** (*chandron*.) A measure of capacity, containing thirty-six bushels. By act of parliament the Newcastle chaldron ought to weigh 52½ cwts.
- CHALK** (*creta*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy* and *Chemistry*, a carbonate of lime. 2. A specimen of pure chalk yielded lime 56.5, carbonic acid 43 = 100 parts.
- CHALKSTONES** (*gouty*.) In *Chemistry*, when analyzed these have been found to be principally composed of *urate of soda*, or uric acid combined with soda for a base.
- CHALYBEATE** (from *chalybs*, steel.) In *Chemistry*, water impregnated with iron or steel.
- CHAMA** (from *χαμα*, to gape.) In *Conchology*, a gigantic genus of bivalve sea-shells, inhabited by a *tethys*. The largest known weighed 532 pounds.
- CHAMFER.** In *Architecture*, a small furrow or gutter on a column.
- CHAMFERING.** In *Cutlery*, edge tools are said to be chamfered
- when they are ground down only on one side, and are consequently inclined planes.
- CHANOTS.** In *Zoology*, the *repticeps*, an animal of the goat kind.
- CHAMPIGNON.** In *Botany*, *agaricus pratensis*, a species of mushroom.
- CHANCE MEDLEY.** In *Law*, the casual slaughter of a man, while one is doing a lawful act, for if the act be unlawful it is felony.
- CHANCERY** (*cancellaria a cancellando*.) In *Law*, the highest court of justice in the British Empire, consisting of two distinct tribunals; the one a court of common law, the other a court of equity, both presided over by the chancellor.
- CHANCES** (*the doctrine of*.) In *Mathematics*, a branch of analysis, which treats of the probability of events happening, by considering the different ways in which they may happen or fail.
- CHANTRY** (from *chant*.) In the *Romish Church Government*, a church endowed with revenue for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors.
- CHAOS** (Lat.) In *Ancient Cosmogony*, the mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements.
- CHAPITERS.** In *Architecture*, the *capitals*, crowns, or upper parts of a pillar.
- CHAR.** In *Ichthyology*, the *salmo alpinus*.
- CHARADRIUS**, the *plover*. In

Ornithology, a genus of the grallæ order; feet three-toed, and formed for running.

CHARADRIUS MORINELLUS. The dotterel.

CHARADRIUS ELUVIALIS. The golden plover.

CHARLES' WAIN. In *Astronomy*, the seven stars in the constellation Ursa Major, or great bear, are thus named.

CHARLOCK, a sort of corn weed. In *Botany*, the sinapis arvensis, or field mustard. 2. In *Gardening*, a common weed resembling the turnip.

CHASM (*χασμα*.) In *Geology*, a cleft, gap, or opening.

CHAYAROOT. In *Commerce*, a root imported from Madras, and used by the dyers as a substitute for madder.

CHEEK. In *Anatomy*, gena.

CHEIRAGRA (from *χου*, the hand, and *αγρα*, a seizure.) In *Nosology*, the gout in the hand.

CHEIROPTERA. In *Zoology*, an order of animals comprehending bats, &c.

CHEIRANTHUS (from *χου*, the hand, and *ανθος*, a flower,) the wall-flower. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CHELIDONIUM (from *χελιδων*, a swallow.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order rhœadææ.

CHELONOBIA, or turtle barnacle. In *Conchology*, a species of barnacle inhabiting the shell of the turtle.

CHELONIA. In *Natural History*, the turtle.

CHELONIAN ORDER, or *Testudines*. In *Natural History*, animals such as the turtle,

whose bodies are enclosed within a bony shell.

CHEMISTRY. The study of the effects produced by heat and mixture. 2. The study of the effects of heat and mixture, with the view of discovering their laws. 3. The science which teaches the knowledge of the intimate and reciprocal action of bodies on one another. 4. The phenomena resulting from the operation of attractions and repulsions at insensible distances, constitute the proper objects of chemical investigation. 5. No definition of *chemistry* has yet been given of such logical precision as to be entirely free from objection. The difficulty originates from the extremely comprehensive nature of the science.

CHENOPODIUM (from *χην*, a goose, and *πους*, a foot.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order holotaceæ.

CHERMES. In *Entomology*, the gall insect.

CHERRY-TREE. In *Botany*, the *prunus cerasus*.

CHERRY-LAUREL. The *prunus laurocerasus*.

CHERSONESUS (*χερσος*, land, and *νησος*, an island.) In *Geography*, the Greek name for a peninsula.

CHERT. In *Mineralogy*, a variety of flint which occurs in the substance of common limestone. 2. It is also named *petrosilex*, or rock flint.

CHERUBIM (Hebrew.) In *Sculpture*, signifies the winged heads of children, frequently placed

as ornaments over the key stone of arches.

CHERVIL. In *Botany*, the *cherophyllum sylvestre*.

CHESNUT-TREE. In *Botany*, the *fagus castanea*.

CHESS-TREES. In *Ship-building*, these are two small pieces of timber with a hole in them, bolted on each side of the ship before the mainmast, to confine the clew of the main-sail.

CHEST, or Thorax. In *Anatomy*, the cavity of the body from the shoulders to the belly.

CREVAUX-DE-FRISE. In *Fortification*, a piece of timber, traversed with wooden spikes pointed with iron, five or six feet long, used to surround an enclosure or defend a passage.

CHEVRON. In *Heraldry*, one of the honourable ordinaries of a shield, formed of two lines placed pyramidically, like two rafters of a house joined.

CHIARO OSCURO (Ital.) In *Painting*, the art of distributing lights and shades in a picture, so as to give a proper relief to the figures, and the best effect to the whole composition.

CHIASTOLITE. A *Mineral* thus named, from its having the mark of the Greek X. It is also named *hollow spar*.

CHICK PEA. In *Botany*, cicer.

CHICKWEED. In *Botany*, *alsine* and *arenaria*.

CHICKEN-POX. In *Surgery*, *varicella*.

CHIGGER, or Jigger, (of the West Indies.) In *Entomology*, the *pulex penetrans*.

CHILIAID (from *χίλια*.) In *Arithmetic*, a thousand.

CHILIAEDRON. In *Geometry*, a figure having a thousand sides.

CHIMERA (Lat.) In *Painting and Sculpture*, this name is usually given to the figures of such animals as do not exist in nature.

CHINA ROSE. In *Botany*, the *rosa indica*.

CHINASTONE OF CORNWALL. In *Mineralogy*, decomposed granite, the felspar of which has lost the property of fusibility. It is a principal ingredient in the pottery of Staffordshire.

CHIROGRAPHY (from *χίρ*, the hand, and *γραφω*.) The art of writing.

CHIROMANCY (from *χίρ* and *μαντις*, a prophet.) The art of foretelling the events of life by the inspection of the hand.

CHIRONIA (from *Chiron*, the Centaur.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order rosaceæ.

CHIVES (from *cive*, French.) In *Botany*, the threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. Also a species of small onion.

CHLAMYS. In *Antiquity*, a military habit worn over the tunic, and named by the Romans *paludamentum*.

CHLORATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts formed by the combination of any base with *chloric acid*. 2. Compounds (or salts) formed by the combination of *chloric acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

CHLORIC ACID. In *Chemistry*,

a compound of chlorine and oxygen.

CHLORIDES. In *Chemistry*, compounds of chlorine with different bases, analogous to oxides.

CHLORIDE OF LIME. In *Chemistry*, the oxymuriate of lime, commonly called the *bleaching liquid*.

CHLORIDE OF SODIUM. In *Chemistry*, a recent name for the muriate of soda or common salt.

CHLORINE (from *χλωρος*, a greenish yellow, on account of its colour.) In *Chemistry*, a permanently elastic gaseous fluid, the oxymuriatic acid gas of former chemists. 2. It is not respirable, but supports combustion although it contains no oxygen. 3. It is procured from a mixture of sulphuric acid, salt, and manganese.

CHLORIODIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a compound of iodine and chlorine.

CHLORIS. In *Ornithology*, a green-finch or canary bird.

CHLORITE. A *greenish Mineral* intermediate between mica and talc, consisting of oxide of lime united with silica, alumina, and magnesia. 2. It is thus named from its dark green colour.

CHLORITE SCHIST. In *Geology*, &c., a primary stratified rock, containing nearly the same ingredients as micaceous schist.

CHLOROCARBONIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a compound of chlorine and carbonic oxides.

CHLOROCYANIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a compound of cyano-

gen and chlorine, formerly named the oxyprussic acid.

CHLOROSIS (from *χλωρος*, green.) In *Nosology*, the green sickness.

CHLOROPHANE (from *χλωρος* and *φανω*, to appear.) In *Mineralogy*, a variety of fluat of lime, which becomes green when heated.

CHLOROPHÆITE. In *Mineralogy*, a substance, the produce of watery infiltration.

CHLOROPHYLE. In *Chemistry*, a name applied to the green colouring matter of leaves, supposed to be a peculiar vegetable principle.

CHOCOLATE. In *Botany*, the nut of the theobroma, or cacao-tree.

CHOKE-DAMP, of the mines. In *Chemistry*, consists mostly of impure carbonic acid gas.

CHOLERA MORBUS (from *χολη*, bile.) In *Nosology*, a disease, the leading character of which is a copious evacuation of bilious matter both by vomiting and stool.

CHOLESTERIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid discovered in biliary gall-stones.

CHONDROPTERYGIC. In *Ichthyology*, the sixth order of fishes, having cartilaginous gills.

CHORAGIC MONUMENTS (*χορηγία*.) In *Grecian Antiquity*, monuments erected in honour of those who had gained a prize, as choragus, or leader of the play and choruses.

CHORD. In *Geometry*, a right line connecting two extremes of an arc of a circle.

CHORION. In *Botany*, a pulpy

liquor, which appears to form the white substance of the kernel before fecundation. In *Zoology*, the external membrane which surrounds the egg, and acts as a temporary substitute for the lungs.

CHOROGRAPHY (from *χωρον*, a region, and *γραφω*.) In *Geography*, the art of describing particular regions, or countries, their boundaries, limits, &c.

CHOROIDES. In *Anatomy*, a thin delicate membrane of the eye, which lines the concave surface of the sclerotic coat.

CHOUGH, or *red-legged crow*. In *Ornithology*, the *corvus graculus*.

CHOULTRY, or *Chawadi*. In the East Indies a place of accommodation for travellers. By the Mahomedans they are named *Serai*.

CHOUT (a *fourth*.) In the East Indies this word denotes a 4th part of the clear revenue.

CHOWRY. In the East Indies, a whisk to keep off flies. They are made of the Tibet cow's tail, peacocks' feathers, or ivory shavings, set in a handle two feet long.

CHRISM (from *χρισμα*, an ointment.) In the *Romish Church*, unguent, or unction.

CHROMA (*χρωμα*.) A Greek word signifying colour, which frequently enters into the composition of other terms. In *Italian Music*, a term used to signify a quaver.

CHROMATIC. A certain species of ancient *Music*, preceded by several consecutive semitones.

CHROMATICS (from *χρωμα*, colour.) That division of *Optics*,

which treats of the phenomena of colour, and explains the several properties of the colours of light, and of natural bodies.

CHROMATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts formed by the combination of any base with *chromic acid*. 2. Compounds (or salts) formed by the combination of *chromic acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

CHROMATE OF LEAD. In *Mineralogy*, the red lead ore of Siberia, which forms, when prepared, a beautiful yellow paint.

CHROME (from *χρωμα*, a colour.) A *mineral* thus named from its communicating its colour to the substances into the composition of which it enters.

CHROMIUM. In *Chemistry*, a new white metal of difficult fusion, procured from the red-lead ore of Siberia.

CHROMIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid formerly obtained from the red-lead ore of Siberia, but now also extracted from chromate of iron.

CHRONICAL, or *Chronic* (from *χρονος*, time.) In *Nosology*, a chronical distemper is one of long standing, as opposed to *acute*.

CHRONOGRAM. An inscription including the date of any action, as *VIXI*, I have lived twenty-seven years.

CHRONOLOGY (from *χρονος*, time, and *λογος*, doctrine.) The science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHRONOMETER (from *χρονος*, time, and *μετρον*, measure.) In *Horology*, an instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

CHRYMALIS. In *Entomology*, insects in the third, or *pupa*, stage of existence, being sometimes tinged of a golden yellow colour, were thus named by the Greeks. 2. By the Romans they were termed *aurelia*, and by Linnaeus, *pupa*.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (from *χρυσος*, gold, and *ανθος*, a flower.) In *Botany*, this name is given to flowers of a bright-yellow colour, such as the sun-flower, corn-marigold, &c. It is also the name of a genus of plants.

CHRYSID. In *Entomology*, the golden-fly, or gilded-wasp.

CHRYSOCOLLA. In *Mineralogy*, a subcarbonate of copper, sometimes named copper-green, and mountain-green. 2. It was also the name of an artificial substance made use of by the ancients, for soldering other metals to gold. 3. The term has also been applied to *borax*.

CHRYSOBERL (from *χρυσος*, gold.) In *Mineralogy*, a name applied to those varieties of beryl inclining to a golden colour.

CHRYSOLEITE. In *Mineralogy*, a gem of the garnet family, the topaz of the ancients, and the least hard of all the gems. 2. It is also named *Peridot*.

CHRYSOCOMA, *Golden Locks.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CHRYSOMELA. In *Entomology*, a numerous and beautiful tribe of insects, found every where in woods and gardens.

CHRYSOMELA. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects, containing many beautiful species.

CHRYSOMELA OLERACEA. The turnip-fly.

CHRYSOPRASE (from *χρυσος*, gold, and *πρασον*, a leek.) A yellowish-green mineral, of the gem order. 2. A chrysoberl, when of a paler golden colour than usual, was named by the ancients chrysoprase, from its yellowish-green colour, which is owing to the oxide of nickel it contains.

CHUB. In *Ichthyology*, the cyprinus jesus.

CHUNAM. An East Indian word, signifying *lime*. The best is made of calcined shells.

CHUNNA, an East Indian plant. In *Botany*, the cicer arietinum.

CHYLE (from *χυλος*, juice.) In *Physiology*, an opaque liquid of a white colour, formed during the passage of the food along the intestinal canal.

CHYLOPOETIC. In *Physiology*, chyle producing.

CHYME. In *Physiology*, a soft pap, into which food is first converted, after its introduction into the stomach.

CIBARIA. A term which, in a general sense, signifies food, meat, or victuals for man, cattle, fishes, &c., but in a military sense, it denotes provisions, or *munitions de bouche*.

CICADA. In *Entomology*, the froghopper, or flea-locust.

CICATRICULA. In *Natural History*, a round milky-white spot, formed after impregnation on the surface of the yolk-bag of an egg, surrounded by whitish concentric circles.

CICATRIX. In *Surgery*, the scar remaining after the healing of a wound, or ulcer.

CICORIUM. In *Gardening*, the broad leaved endive, or succory.

- CICER** (Lat.) A small pulse, or vetch, less than a pea. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order papilionaceæ.
- CICER ARIETINUM**, a vetch like a ram's head. In *Botany*, the chick-pea.
- CICINDELA**, the *Sparkler*. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects.
- CICONIA**. In *Ornithology*, the stork.
- CICUTA**. In *Botany*, water-hemlock, or conium maculatum.
- CIDARITES**. In *Mineralogy* and *Geology*, a genus of turban-formed animals, recent and fossil.
- CILIA**. In *Anatomy*, the eyelashes.
- CIMEX**. The *Bug*. In *Entomology*, a genus of hemipterous insects.
- CIMOLITE**, or *Creta Cimolia*. In *Mineralogy*, a species of fullers' earth, thus named from the ancient island of Cimola, the modern Argentiera.
- CINARA**. In *Botany*, the artichoke.
- CINCHONA**. In *Pharmacy*, the peruvian, or jesuits' bark; the quinquina of the French. 2. It was named after a Spanish lady.
- CINCHONIN**. In *Chemistry*, an active principle obtained from the yellow peruvian bark and other substances.
- CINCHONIC ACID**. In *Chemistry*, an acid found in several varieties of peruvian bark.
- CINERARIA**. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, thus named from their ashy colour.
- CINNABAR**. In *Mineralogy*, &c., native vermilion, a red sulphuret of mercury, of which it is the most common ore.
- CINNAMON-STONE**. In *Mineralogy*, a gem of the garnet family.
- CINQUEFOIL**. In *Botany*, potentilla, a kind of five-leaved clover.
- CION**, or *Cyon*. In *Botany*, a sprout or shoot from a plant.
- CIPHER**. A secret or occult mode of writing.
- CIPOLINO** (from *cepolla*, Ital. an onion.) In *Mineralogy*, the Roman cipolino is a green marble, with white zones. 2. It is named from the supposed resemblance of the greenish mica by which it is stratified and veined to the laminae of an onion.
- CIPPUS**. In ancient *Architecture*, a little low column, or grave-stone, sometimes without a base or capital, but generally bearing an inscription.
- CIRCEA**. In *Botany*, enchanters' nightshade.
- CIRCAR**, or *Sirkar*. In East Indian Geography, a division of a province, equivalent to a large English shire or county. This word also occasionally means *government*, and among Europeans designates a Hindoo writer or accountant.
- CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD**. In *Physiology*, the natural motion of the blood in a living animal, whereby it is carried from the heart to all parts of the body by the arteries, and thence brought back to the heart by the veins.
- CIRCUMFERENTOR**. In *Surveying*, an instrument used for

taking angles by the magnetic needle.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, or *presumptive evidence*. In *Law*, such circumstances as naturally or usually attend facts of a particular nature, that cannot be demonstratively established, are called *presumptions*, and take place next to positive and direct proof.

CIRCUS (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, an open circular space, for the exhibition of horse-races and other games.

CIRRI. In *Botany*, &c., tendrils, curls.

CIRRIFEROUS. In *Botany*, a term signifying, furnished with tendrils.

CIRRIPEDES, *curled legs*. In *Conchology*, a class of animals comprehending barnacles, acorn-shells, &c.

CIRROCUMULUS, or *Scuder cloud*. In *Meteorology*, this consists of a number of little orbicular masses of cloud, arranged in extensive beds.

CIRROSTRATUS, or *Wane cloud*. In *Meteorology*, this is distinguished by its flatness and great horizontal extension, and is named *wane cloud*, from its generally changing its figure, and slowly subsiding.

CIRRUS, or *Curl cloud*. In *Meteorology*, thus named from its resemblance to a distended lock of hair, and is known to mariners by the name of *mare's tail*.

CISALPINE. In *Geography*, signifies on this (the Italian) side of the Alps, in opposition to transalpine, or beyond the Alps.

CISPADANA. In ancient Geo-

graphy, an epithet used to denote on this (the Roman) side of the Po river.

CISTA (αὐτή). In *Antiquity*, a species of mystical baskets, carried during the processions at Eleusis.

CISTOPHORUS. In *Numismatics*, an ancient coin, stamped with the figure of a basket-carrier.

CISTOPHORI. In *Antiquity*, the bearers of the sacred cists, or baskets, in the mystical processions of Eleusis, &c.

CISTUS (κίστος, derivation uncertain.) In *Gardening*, a genus of plants, which comprehends the rock-rose, or shrubby evergreen, and many others.

CITHARA. In ancient *Music*, a stringed instrument of the harp or lute kind. 3. It is not clear in what the ancient lyre, cithara, chely, psaltery, and harp, differed from each other.

CITRATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *citric acid*. 2. Compounds (or salts) formed by the combination of *citric acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

CITRIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid procured by a particular process from lime and lemon-juice.

CITRUS, the *Citron*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants comprehending the lemon, orange, citron, &c., trees.

CITRUS AURANTIUM. The orange-tree.

CITRUS DECUMANA. The shadow-dock.

CITRUS MEDICA. The common citron.

CITRUS LIMON. The common lemon-tree.

CITRUS AMERICANA. The lime-tree.

CITTERN. In *Music*, an instrument resembling a guitar.

CITY. In *Law*, a town that hath or had a bishop, and which, although the bishoprick be dissolved, still retains the distinction.

CIVET CAT. In *Zoology*, the English name for a species of viverra, or weasel, which yields a kind of perfume.

CIVIL LAW (*lex civilis*, Lat.) In modern times this phrase is applied to the *Roman law*, contained in the institutes, the digest, the code, and the novels of the emperor Justinian; and some of his successors.

CIVILIAN (Lat.) One that professes a knowledge of the old Roman law.

CLASS. In *Botany*, a term employed to denote the primary division of plants into large groups, each of which is to be subdivided into *genera* and *species*. 2. Linnaeus gives the following definition of a class: "A class is founded on the agreement of several genera with each other in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature and art."

CLAUVELLA. In *Conchology*, an univalve shell, whose inhabitant has an internal operculum, or lid.

CLAVICLE (*clavicula*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, the collar-bone.

CLAVIS INSULÆ. In *Law*, a term used in the Isle of Man to designate a select jury of twelve.

Also named the keys of the island.

CLAVIS, a key. In *Composition*, a word used to denote an explanation of some obscure passages of any book, or writing.

CLAY. In *Mineralogy*, pure clay is named alumina. 2. Common clay is a mixture of silica and alumina in various proportions.

CLAYMARL. In *Mineralogy*, a chalky clay.

CLAYSTONE, indurated. In *Geology*, &c., an overlying rock, one of the most common trap-rocks of Scotland.

CLEAVAGE. In *Crystallography*, cleavage means the splitting of a crystal in the direction of the natural joints, so as to obtain a new plane, or face. The crystal is said to have a cleavage in the direction in which it may be split.

CLEAVAGE. In *Geology*, beds of rocks are sometimes seen to split into smaller laminæ, not parallel to the plane of stratification; such a structure is called the cleavage of the bed.

CLEPSYDRA. In ancient *Horology*, a water-clock.

CLEW, to. In *Navigation*, to raise the sails in order to be furled.

CLIMACTERIC. In *Chronology*, a period containing a number of years (*every seventh*,) at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body. 2. The word is derived from κλιμακτις, a ladder.

CLIMATE (κλίμα, from κλινω, to incline.) In *Geography*, a space on the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to

the polar circles, in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer. 2. From the polar circles to the poles climates are measured by the increase of a month. 3. By the ancients the word climate was applied to signify that obliquity of the sphere which rendered the days and nights unequal.

CLIMAX (*κλίμαξ*). Gradation, ascent; a figure in *Rhetoric* by which the sentence gradually rises.

CLINCH. In *Navigation*, the great ring connected with the mooring-chain.

CLINKSTONE. In *Geology*, &c., an overlying rock, not always sonorous, as the name would imply. 2. It is also named slaty felspar.

CLINICAL (from *κλινω*, to lie down.) In *Surgery*, one that keeps the bed with infirmity.

CLOACA. In *Antiquity*, a subterraneous aqueduct, or common sewer, for the discharge of the filth of a city or a house.

CLOISTER (*claustrum*). A religious retirement. 2. In *Architecture*, the covered galleries or porticoes of a monastery.

CLOSE-HAULED. In *Navigation*, the trim of a ship's sails, when she endeavours to beat right to windward; the tacks, or lower corners of the sails being then drawn close down on the weather side.

CLOVER. In *Botany*, trifolium, or trefoil.

CLUE-GARNETS. In *Navigation*, tackles fixed to the clues, or

lower corners of the fore and mainsail, to clue them up to the yards.

CLUE-LINES. In *Navigation*, these are the same as the clue-garnets, except that they are common to all the square-sails.

CLUPEA. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of abdominal fishes, which includes the herring, shad, and many others.

CLUPEA HARENGUS. The common herring.

CLUPEA ENCRASICOLUS. The anchovy.

CLUPEA PILCHARDUS. The pilchard.

CLUPEA SPRATTUS. The sprat.

CNUPHIS. In *Mythology*, an Egyptian deity, the Agathodæmon of the Greeks. His symbol is a winged globe.

COADUNATE, joined together. In *Botany*, the forty-second natural order of Linnæus, thus named from the appearance of the seed-vessels. It includes the magnolia, &c.

COALFISH. In *Ichthyology*, the gadus carbonarius.

COAL-GAS. In *Chemistry*, a gas procured from coal; which, when pure, is named carburated hydrogen.

COAMINGS. In *Ship-building*, are the planks, or frame, that form a border round the hatches, and raise them up higher than the deck.

COAGULUM. In *Medicine*, a term applied to blood and other fluids, when they assume a jelly-like consistence.

COBALT. In *Mineralogy*, a semi-metal, employed, under the name of zaffre, to tinge porce-

lain and glass. 2. It is thus designated by the German miners from an evil spirit named Cobalus.

COBITIS, the *Loach*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of abdominal fishes.

COBRA DE CAPELLA, or *Hooded Snake*. In *Natural History*, the coluber naja.

COCCIFEROS (*coccus*, a berry, and *fero*, Lat.) In *Botany*, berry-bearing plants are thus named.

COCCINELLA, the *Lady-bird*. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects of small size, which feed principally on aphides, or plant-lice.

COCCINELLIN. In *Chemistry*, the peculiar colouring-matter of cochineal.

COCCOLITE (from *coccus*.) A Mineral of the augite family, thus named from its structure.

COCCULUS INDICUS (from *coccus*, a berry.) In *Botany* and *Commerce*, the berry of the menispermum cocculus, which is of an inebriating and poisonous nature. It is used in breweries, and also for destroying vermin in the heads of children.

COCCUS. In *Entomology*, the name of a genus of hemipterous insects.

COCCUS CACTI. The cochineal insect.

COCCUS LACCA. The lac insect.

COCCUS ILICIS. The Kermes grain insect.

COCCYX. In *Ornithology*, a name for the cuckoo.

COCHINEAL INSECT (*Cochinella*, Spanish.) In *Entomology* and

Commerce, the *coccus cacti*, from which a scarlet dye is extracted. It feeds on the cactus opuntia, or prickly pear.

COCHLEA. In *Conchology*, a term formerly applied to univalve shells of the spiral kind.

COCHLEARIA, *Scurvy-grass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, thus named from the form of their leaves.

COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA. Horse-raddish.

COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS. Common scurvy-grass.

COCHLEARE. In *Pharmacy*, and medical prescriptions, this word means a spoonful.

COCHLEATED (from *cochlea*, a spiral shell.) In *Conchology*, of a screwed, or turbinated form.

COCKATOO. In *Ornithology*, the psittatus crestatus.

COCKET. In *Commerce*, &c., a seal belonging to the king's custom-house. Likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the king's custom-house to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

COCKLE, a common weed. In *Botany*, *Lolium temulentum*.

COCKLE, THE SEA. In *Conchology*, *cardium*.

COCK-CHAFER, or *May Bug*. In *Entomology*, the melolontha scarabæus. 2. It remains six years under ground in the grub state before it becomes a beetle.

COCKTAIL GRASS. In *Botany*, *dactylis*.

COCO-NUT. In *Botany*, *cocos*.

COCOON. In *Entomology*, the covering of silk, &c., which many insects fabricate for them-

selves, before they assume the pupa, or dormant state of their existence.

Cocos. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *palmæ*.

COCOS NUCIFERA. In *Botany*, the systematic name of the coco-nut tree.

COD. In *Ichthyology*, gadus.

CODFISH, the common. In *Ichthyology*, gadus morhua.

CODICIL (*codicillus*, from *codex*, a book or writing.) In *Law*, a supplement to a will.

CODSOUNDS. In *Ichthyology*, the swimming-bladders of the large cod.

CÆCUM. In *Anatomy*, the first portion of the large intestine.

CO-EFFICIENT. In *Physics*, &c., that which unites its action with the action of another.

CÆLIAC PASSION (from *κοιλια*, the belly.) In *Nosology*, a diarrhea, or flux, arising from indigestion, whereby the aliments come away little altered.

CÆNACULUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, the eating, or supper-rooms of the Romans, generally applied to an upper story of the house.

CÆNOBIUM. The state of living in a society, or community, where all things are in common, as the ancient monks named *Cænobites*.

COFFEA ARABICA, the *Coffee tree*, an evergreen. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *stiltatæ*.

COPPER. In *Fortification*, a hollow lodgement made across a dry moat.

COPPER-DAM. In *Engineering*,

a term for a circular double range of piles, with clay rammed between, used in laying the foundation of bridges, and other buildings constructed in the water.

COGNOMEN. In *Roman Antiquity*, a name that was peculiar to some family, or more properly to some branch of that family.

COGNOVIT ACTIONEM. In *Law*, is when the defendant acknowledges the plaintiff's cause against him to be just and true.

COHORT. In *Roman Tactics*, a body of infantry soldiers, consisting of five or six thousand men.

COHESION. In *Physics*, one of the four species of attraction, denoting the force by which the parts of bodies adhere, or stick together.

COIR. In *Botany*, and *Commerce*, a name given in the East Indies to the fibres of the husk of the coco-nut, with which cables, standing rigging, &c., are manufactured.

COKE. In *Metallurgy*, charred pitcoal.

COLCHICUM, *Meadow saffron.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

COLEOPTERA (from *κολλας*, a sheath, and *πτερον*, a wing.) In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects having wings, covered by crustaceous *elytra* or shells; such as beetles, &c. &c.

COLCOTHAR (Arabic.) In *Chemistry*, a brownish red oxide of iron, named also *crocus martis*.

COLE. In *Botany*, *brassica napus*, a species of cabbage.

COLEWORT. In *Botany*, *brassica oleracea*.

COLIBRI. In *Ornithology*, the general name under which *Buffon* describes the family of humming-birds, which have the beak curved. 2. They are the *Trochili* of the *Linneæan* system.

COLIC (*colicus*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, colic is strictly a disorder of the colon; but generally any disorder of the stomach or bowels attended with pain.

COLISEUM. In *Architecture*, a name given to the theatre of *Vespasian*, either from its magnitude, or from the colossal statue of *Nero*.

COLLATION. In *Law*, the bestowing of a benefice.

COLLECT (from *collecta*, low Lat.) In the *Liturgy*, a short comprehensive prayer used at the sacrament. It also means any short prayers.

COLLIMATION, of a telescope. In *Optics*, is the line that passes through the tube, and cuts both the focus of the eyepiece and the centre of the object glass.

COLLUVIES (Lat.) In *Geology*, a term sometimes applied to the fluid mass into which the substance of the earth was supposed to have been dissolved at the universal deluge.

COLLYRIUM (Lat.) In *Cosmetics*, an ointment for the eyes.

COLOCYNTH. In *Pharmacy*, a powerful cathartic medicine, procured from the *coloquintida* or bitter apple, a species of gourd brought from *Aleppo*.

COLON. In *Grammar*, points [as:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, but less than that of a period or full stop. In *Anatomy*, the greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hand's breadth in length.

COLONIE. In *Typography*, printed at *Cologne* in *Germany*.

COLONADE (from *colonna*, Ital.) In *Architecture*, a peristyle of a circular figure, consisting of a series of columns arranged in a circle.

COLOPHON (Lat.) In *Grammar*, end, accomplishment, or the achievement of a work; a conclusion; a sentence added at the conclusion of a work.

COLOPHONITE (from *Colophon*, the name of a city.) A *Mineral* of the common garnet kind, thus named from its resemblance to rosin.

COLOPHONY. In *Chemistry*, the residuum of distilled resins, named also fiddler's rosin.

COLOQUINTIDA. In *Pharmacy*, the *colocynthus* or bitter apple.

COLOSSUS. In *Antiquity*, any statue of enormous magnitude, generally applied to that at *Rhodes*.

COLTSFOOT. In *Botany*, *tussilago*.

COLUBER, a *Snake*. In *Zoology*, a genus of serpents distinguished by having plates on the belly, and scales on the under part of the tail. They are the snakes properly so called.

COLUBER BERUS. The common viper.

COLUBER NAJA. The cobra de capella, or hooded snake.

COLUBER NATRIX. The common or vingeat snake.

COLUMBIUM. In *Chemistry*, a new and brittle metal of a dark grey colour, named also *tantalium*, which see.

COLUMBA, a *pigeon*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *parascus*.

COLUMBA DOMESTICA. The domestic pigeon.

COLUMBA GENAS. The stock pigeon.

COLUMBA TARTAR. The turtle dove.

COLUMBINE. In the *Arts*, a colour, named also pigeon-neck varnish.

COLUMBA ROOT. In *Pharmacy*, a root just brought from Columbo in Ceylon; hence the name.

COLUMN (*columna*, Lat., from *columen*, a support.) In *Architecture*, a cylindrical shaft with a capital, distinguished as the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, or Composite orders. 2. A pillar consisting of base, shaft, and capital.

COLUMNIFERÆ (from *columna* and *fero*, to bear.) In *Botany*, the thirty-seventh natural Linnæan order of plants, containing the gossypium, hibiscus, malva, and many other genera.

COLURES (from *colori*, Lat., and *καλουμεν*.) In *Astronomy*, two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; and the other through the solstitial points Cancer and Capricorn.

They thus divide the ecliptic into four equal parts.

COLYMBUS, the *guillemot* or *diver*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *anser*.

COLYMBUS GRYLLE. The dove-key, or black guillemot.

COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS. The loon or red-throated diver.

COLYMBUS TROILE. The scout or foolish guillemot.

COMA (from *χαμα*.) In *Nosology*, a propensity to sleep; a lethargic drowsiness.

COMA VIGIL. In *Nosology*, a disease in which the patients are continually inclined to sleep but *cannot*. Coma somnolentum is the reverse.

COMA, a *head of hair*. In *Botany*, applied to a leafy crown.

COMBINATION. The *Chemical* union of the particles of different substances, so as to form a new compound, possessing other properties.

COMBUSTION. In *Chemistry*, conflagration; burning. 2. Its existence always supposes the production of light and heat. 3. The simple supporters of combustion, which must be present, are three, *viz.*, oxygen, chlorine, and iodine.

COMBUSTIBLE. In *Chemistry*, a body which in its rapid union with others causes a disengagement of light and heat.

COMET (from *cometa*, Lat. a *hairy star*.) In *Astronomy*, a heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly and then disappearing. They are usually distinguished from

the stars by a long train of light.

COMETARIUM. In *Mechanics*, a machine contrived to exhibit and explain the eccentric motion of a planet.

COMITIA (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, the assembling of the Roman people, either in the comitium, or campus martius.

COMITATUS (Lat.) In *Law*, a county.

COMMA (from *comma*.) In *Grammar*, the point which denotes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,].

COMMON (from *communis*, *quod ad omnes pertinet*.) In *Law*, signifies that soil, the use of which is common to a particular town or lordship. In all cases of common, the law much respects the *consuetudo loci*, or custom of the place.

COMMUNIBUS ANNIS. In *Law*, &c., means one year with another.

COMMENDAM. In *Church Government*, a benefice which, being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied.

COMMENSURATE. In *Arithmetic*, &c., reducible to the same common measure.

COMMON LAW, or *lex non scripta*. This has two different significations, one proper, and the other figurative. In the first it designates that collection of customs made and digested by King Alfred; in its figurative sense we intend those principles of reason which should govern in the absence of positive authority. 2. The decisions of courts of justice are

evidence of what is *common law*.

COMPAGES (Lat.) A system of many parts united.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY. The dissection of brute animals and fishes, with the view of comparing them with each other, and with the human body. 2. It is also named *zootomy*, and the anatomy of beasts, as contradistinguished from human anatomy.

COMPENDIUM (Lat.) In *Literature*, means an abridgement, summary, breviate, or epitome.

COMPENSATION BALANCE. In *Horology*, is the balance of a chronometer, so contrived that two opposite actions counteract each other's effect, and equalize its momentum under all changes of temperature and climate.

COMPLEMENT. In *Geometry*, the filling up, or completing, the quadrant of a circle.

COMPOSITÆ. In *Botany*, the forty-ninth natural order of Linnæus, consisting of *compound* flowers with combined anthers, such as dandelions, sun-flowers, thistles, &c.

COMPOSITE (or *Roman*) **ORDER.** In *Architecture*, an order thus named, because its capital is composed out of those of the other orders.

COMPOSITUS. In *Botany*, *compound*.

COMPOST. In *Agriculture*, a certain kind of mixture designed to assist the soil in promoting vegetation, instead of stable-dung.

COMPOUND. In *Chemistry*, &c.,

formed of many ingredients ; not single.

COMPOUND LEAVES (*folia composita.*) In *Botany*, two, or any greater number of partial leaves connected by a footstalk.

COMPOUNDS, SECONDARY. In *Chemistry*, two or more primary compounds united.

COMPOUND FLOWER. In *Botany*, the union of several flowers, or florets, by some common bond.

CONATUS (Lat. *effort.*) In *Mathematics*, a term sometimes used to denote a quantity of motion, not capable of being expressed by any time or length, such as the endeavour which a body moving circularly makes to fly off from the centre or axis of its motion.

CONCAVE. In *Mathematics*, a word applied to the inner surface of a hollow body, as opposed to convex.

CONCAVUM. In *Botany*, hollow.

CONCENTRATION. In *Chemistry*, the act of increasing the strength of fluids, which are rendered stronger by extracting (generally by evaporation) a portion of the mere menstruum.

CONCENTRIC. In *Geometry*, &c. having one common centre, as opposed to eccentric.

CONCERTO. In *Music*, a piece composed for a particular instrument, accompanied by an orchestra.

CONCH (*concha*, Lat.) A shell ; a sea shell.

CONCHOID. In *Geometry*, the nave of a curve.

CONCHOIDAL. *Geology*, &c. In the conchoidal fracture of rocks

one of the separated surfaces is concave and the other convex.

CONCHOLOGY. In *Natural History*, that department which treats exclusively of shells and of the molluscous animals that inhabit them. In the Linnæan system, it constitutes the third order of the class vermes.

CONCLAVE (*con* and *clavis*, Lat.) An assemblage of large halls, corridors, and cells, in the Vatican, where the cardinals meet for the election of a pope. In strictness it means a private or close apartment.

CONCHYLIA. In *Natural History*, a name formerly applied to petrified shells in general.

CONCORDAT. In the *Canon Law*, denotes a covenant, or agreement, concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, &c. In *Politics*, it usually refers to some agreement between the pope and a sovereign prince.

CONCRETE. In *Logic*, not abstracted ; applied to a subject.

CONCRETION. In *Chemistry* and *Mineralogy*, the mass formed by the coalition of separate particles. 2. It differs from crystallization in not arranging its particles in geometric forms.

CONDENSATION. In *Chemistry*, &c., the act of thickening ; opposite to rarefaction.

CONDENSER. A *Pneumatic* engine, or air-pump, by which a greater quantity of air may be forced into a given space than what naturally exists there. In *Electricity*, an apparatus for collecting small quantities of the electric fluid.

CONDENSER. In *Mechanics*, the condenser of a steam engine is a metal box into which the steam is conducted, furnished with a box for drawing off the water and air.

CONDIMENT. In *Cookery*, seasoning, sauce.

CONDOR. In *Ornithology*, the vultur gryphus.

CONDUCTION OF HEAT. In *Chemistry*, the passage of heat through a bar of iron or any other substance.

CONDUCTORS. In *Electricity*, substances, such as all metals and most liquids, that receive and communicate the electric fluid, which passes through them with great facility. 2. Such as repel it, or allow it to pass with difficulty, are named *non-conductors*; but there is probably no body wholly incapable of communicating the electrical virtue.

CONDUIT. In *Hydraulics*, a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water.

CONDYLOMA. In *Surgery*, a tubercle or wart-like excrescence.

CONE (*κωνος*.) In *Mathematics*, a solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

CONFERVA. In *Botany*, a kind of aquatic moss, found in rivers and stagnant waters, of the natural order *algæ*.

CONFETTI DI TIVOLI, *Tivoli sweetmeats*. A mineral substance formed of calcareous concretions, resembling carraway seeds, enveloped in white sugar.

CONFIGURATION. In *Painting*,

&c., the form of the various parts adapted to each other.

CONFLUENT (*confluens*, *running together*.) In *Surgery*, an appellation given to that kind of small-pox when the pustules run into each other.

CONFLUENTIA. In *Typography*, printed at the town of Coblenz in Germany.

CONGELATION. In *Chemistry*, &c., the passing of any substance from a fluid to a solid state by the agency of cold.

CONGENER (Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., of the same kind or nature.

CONGENERES MUSCULI. In *Anatomy*, such muscles in an animal body, as serve together to produce the same motion. They are thus named because they assist each other.

CONGERIES (Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, &c., a word sometimes used to denote a collection of particles or bodies, heaped together into one aggregate or mass.

CONGE' D'ELIRE. In *Church Government*, the king's permission to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to choose a bishop.

CONGER EEL. In *Ichthyology*, the *muræna conger*, the largest of the eel tribe.

CONGLOMERATE, TO. In *Mineralogy*, &c., to gather into a ball.

CONGLOMERATE ROCKS. In *Geology*, &c., fragments of different trap rocks re-united into a solid mass. 2. Beds re-composed from the fragments and detritus of older rocks. 3. Consolidated gravel beds nam-

ed also *breccias* and *puddling-stones*.

CONIC SECTION. In *Geometry*, a curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane. 2. That part of geometry which considers the cone and the curves arising from its section.

CONIFEROUS (from *conus* and *fero*.) In *Botany*, cone-bearing plants, such as pine and fir trees.

CONIFERÆ (*cone-bearing*.) In *Botany*, the fifty-first natural order of Linnæus; the fir, juniper, &c.

CONIMBRICA. In *Typography*, printed at the city of Coimbra, in Portugal.

CONIUM, Hemlock. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *umbellatæ*.

CONIUM MACULATUM. Common hemlock.

CONJUGATE AXIS. In *Mathematics*, the shortest diameter, or that perpendicular to the transverse or greater axis of an ellipse, is called the *conjugate*, or lesser axis.

CONJUNCTION. In *Astronomy*, the meeting of two planets in the same point of the heavens. In *Grammar*, a word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together.

CONJUNCTIVA. In *Anatomy*, a membrane of the eye, which forms a permanent and continuous covering on the eye-ball itself. It is transparent when it passes over the cornea, but is usually thickened and coloured when it covers the sclerotic coat, forming what is called the white of the eye.

CONNOISSEUR (French.) In the *Arts*, a person who, without professing any of them, is supposed a judge and critic in matters of taste. 2. An *Amateur* goes a step further, and is supposed also to possess a valuable cabinet.

CONOID (*cone-like*.) In *Geometry*, a figure or solid body shaped like a cone or sugar-loaf.

CONOPS (*nowψ*.) In *Entomology*, a genus of dipterous insects that live by sucking the blood and juices of other animals.

CONSCRIPT (*conscriptus*.) In *Roman History*, a term used in speaking of senators, who were called *patres conscripti*, or conscript fathers, because their names were written in the register of the senate.

CONSENTES (or *consentientes*.) In *Antiquity*, a name given by the Romans to the twelve superior gods, who deliberated with Jupiter in council, *vis.*, Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, and Apollo.

CONSEQUENTIA (Lat.) In *Astronomy*, a term employed to denote the real or *apparent* motion of a planet or comet, when it is moving from east to west in the regular order of the signs. 2. It is opposed to *antecedentia*, which denotes a contrary motion.

CONSIGNEE. In *Law*, a person to whom goods are assigned or directed to be delivered over.

CONSISTORY (*consistorium*.) In *Law*, a tribunal or council-

house of ecclesiastical persons, or place of justice in the spiritual court: a session or assembly of prelates. The bishop of every diocese has a consistory court.

CONSOLE. In *Architecture*, a bracket or projecting body, shaped like an S, used to support a cornice, vase, bust, statue, or column. It is essentially the same as the corbel.

CONSONANT (*consonans*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a letter which cannot be sounded by itself.

CONSTAT (Lat.) In *Law*, the name of a particular species of certificate.

CONSTELLATION. In *Astronomy*, a system or assemblage of fixed stars, to which some imaginary figure, such as a bull, bear, crown, harp, &c., is assigned. 2. The ancients had only forty-eight constellations.

CONSTITUENT. In *Chemistry*, &c., elemental, essential, that of which any thing consists.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. In the *Romish Church*, having the same substance or essence, being of the same kind or nature.

CONTORNIATI (Ital. *encircled*.) In *Numismatics*, a class of medals or medallions of bronze, let into a circle of another circle. They are also named ticket medals, and are surrounded by a hollow circle.

CONTORTÆ (from *con* and *torqueo*, to twist.) In *Botany*, the thirtieth natural order of Linnaeus; *asclepias*, *apocynum*, &c., whose corollas are twisted in the bud contrary to the course of the sun.

CONTOUR (French.) In *Drawing*,

&c., the outline, the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRA. In *Grammar*, a Latin preposition, which signifies against.

CONTRACTILE. In *Natural History*, an animal, &c., having the power of shortening itself.

CONTRACTILITY, or Irritability. In *Physiology*, a principle of motion inherent in the body, and exclusively attached to the muscular fibre.

CONTRAFISSURE. In *Surgery*, a crack in the skull where the blow was inflicted is called *fissure*, but the opposite part *contrafissure*.

CONTRAVALLATION (from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.) In *Sieges*, the fortifications thrown up to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

CONTRAYERVA, birthwort. In *Botany*, *dorstenia*.

CONUS. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve shells, inhabited by a limax.

CONVALLARIA, the lily of the valley. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CONVERGING LINES or RAYS. In *Geometry*, are such as continually approach nearer to one another, until they cross in the centre, when they become diverging lines.

CONVERTIBLE TERMS. In *Grammar*, terms which have the same signification, and may consequently be used for each other.

CONVEX (*convexus*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., rising in a circular form, opposed to *concave* or hollow.

CONVEYANCE. In *Law*, a deed or written instrument that passes land, &c., from one person to another.

CONVEYANCING. In *Law*, the art of framing legal deeds or writings, by which property is transferred.

CONVOLVULUS (*spiral or twining*, from *convolvere*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, such as bind-weed, scammony, the julap plant, &c.

CONVOLVULUS BATATAS. Spanish potatoes.

COOLY (Persian.) An East Indian word signifying a labourer or porter.

CO-ORDINATE. Something of equal order, rank, or degree with another.

Coer. In *Ornithology*, the *fulica atra*.

COPAIVA, Balsam of. In *Pharmacy*, a liquid resin obtained from the copaiva-tree of the West Indies.

CORAL. In *Pharmacy*, a resin obtained in America from the copallinum and other trees.

COPERNICAN SYSTEM. In *Astronomy*, that system of the world, which supposes the sun to rest in the centre, and the planets with their satellites to move in ellipses round him.

COPING (*kop*, Dutch.) In *Architecture*, the upper course of masonry which covers the wall, laid so as to throw off the water.

COPPLE-STONES. In *Geology*, the same as rolled stones, or boulder stones.

COPPERAS. In *Chemistry*, *vitriol* in general. 2. The word *copperas* comes from *cupri rosa*, the flower or efflores-

cence of copper; in French, *couperose*.

COPRIS. In *Entomology*, the dung beetle.

COPRONYMUS (from *copros*, dung, and *onyma*, name.) In *History*, an epithet applied to one of the Constantinopolitan emperors.

COPULA (Lat.) In *Logic*, the word that unites the subject and the predicate of a proposition is called the copula; as *books are dear*; here *are* is the *copula*.

CORACIAS. The roller. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *picæ*.

CORAL. In *Natural History*, the general name for zoophytes of the *Isis* tribe.

CORAL, RED. In *Conchology*, the *gorgonia nobilis*.

CORAL, BLACK. The *gorgonia antipathes*.

CORALLINÆ (or corals in general.) In *Natural History*, these marine substances have not yet been classed satisfactorily. Some naturalists placing them among the zoophytes, (although they have not been observed to contain polypi,) others among the vegetables from their plant-like form.

CORALLOID (from *καραλλο-ιδος*.) In *Mineralogy*, &c., resembling coral.

CORAM NON JUDICE (Lat.) In *Law*, when a cause is brought and determined in a court whereof the judges have not any jurisdiction, it is said to be *coram non judice* and void.

CORAX. The Raven. In *Ornithology*, a species of *corvus* or crow.

- CORBEL.** In *Architecture*, the representation of a basket sometimes seen on the heads of caryatides. It is usually referred to the vase or tambour of the Corinthian column.
- CORCHORUS.** In *Botany*, a name given by the ancients to one of the most common potherbs.
- CORCHORUS OLITORIUS.** The common Jews mallow.
- CORCULUM** (Lat., a little heart.) In *Botany*, the germ of a plant; the embryo of the seed.
- CORDIFOLIA.** In *Botany*, heart-leaved.
- CORDILLERA** (Spanish.) In *Geography*, a chain or ridge of mountains. 2. A long elevated and strait tract of land. 3. Three dependent mountainous branches stretching out nearly at right angles from the Andes, are named the *Cordilleras* by the Spaniards.
- CORIACEOUS** (*coriaceus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., leathery; consisting of leather.
- CORIANDRUM**, *Coriander*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *umbellatæ*.
- CORINTH.** In *Botany*, a small fruit usually called *currant*.
- CORINTHIAN ORDER.** In *Architecture*, this is generally reckoned the third of the five orders. The capital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus.
- CORK-TREE.** In *Botany*, the *quercus suber*.
- CORMORANT** or *Corvorant*. In *Ornithology*, a species of pelicanus.
- COR LEONIS** (the lion's heart.) In *Astronomy*, a fixed star of the first magnitude in the constellation leo.
- CORNEA.** In *Anatomy*, a transparent membrane of the eye, intended to protect its anterior surface. It may be compared to the glass of a watch.
- CORN CROWFOOT.** In *Botany*, the *ranunculus arvensis*.
- CORNICE** (*corniche*, French.) In *Architecture*, the highest projection of a wall or column.
- CORNU AMMONIS.** In *Mineralogy* and *Geology*, a shell of the ammonites genus, thus named from its resemblance to a ram's horn.
- CORNUCOPIÆ** (Lat.) In *Sculpture*, &c., the horn of plenty, represented by the figure of a large horn, out of which issues flowers, fruits, &c.
- COROLLA** (Lat. a little crown.) In *Botany*, the envelope of small leaves enclosed by the flower-cup. 2. The divisions or small leaves of the corolla are named *petals*. 3. The corolla encloses the organs of impregnation.
- COROLLARY** (*corollarium*, Lat.) In *Mathematics*, is used for a consequence or conclusion drawn from some proposition advanced or demonstrated.
- CORONA** (a crown.) In *Architecture*, a broad flat member in a cornice, which is placed below the cymatium, and above the mutules or modillions.
- CORONA BOREALIS.** The northern crown. In *Astronomy*, the name of a northern constellation.

CORONA AUSTRALIS. The southern crown. In *Astronomy*, the name of a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

CORONA (a crown.) In *Optics*, a luminous circle surrounding the sun, moon, planets, &c., named also a *halo*.

CORONARIÆ. In *Botany*, the tenth natural order of Linnæus; liliaceous plants, &c., anciently used as *coronary* flowers, and for ornamental wreaths.

CORONER (from *corona*, a crown.) In *Law*, an officer whose duty it is to inquire how any violent death was occasioned.

CORONET (*coronetta*, Ital.) In *Heraldry*, an inferior crown worn by nobility.

CORPUS (Lat. a body.) In *Anatomy*, a term applied to several parts of the animal structure, as the *corpus callosum*, *corpus cavernosum*, &c. In *Literature*, it denotes several works of the same nature, collected and bound together.

CORPUS DELICTI. In *Law*, the body of the crime.

CORPUSCULAR ATTRACTION. In *Physics*, the attraction of the elementary particles of matter to each other.

CORPUSCLE, (*Corpusculum*, Lat. The diminutive of *corpus*.) In *Physics*, a very small body; an atom.

CORRELATIVE (from *con* and *relativus*, Lat.) In *Logic*, having a reciprocal relation.

CORRIDOR (French.) In *Fortification*, the covert way lying round the works. In *Architecture*, a gallery, long aisle, or arched passage round about or within a building, con-

ducting to the different apartments.

CORRIGENDA (Lat.) In *Composition*, things to be corrected.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. In *Chemistry*, the oxymuriate or perchloride of mercury.

CORRUGATION (from *corrugo*, Lat.) In *Physiology*, contraction into wrinkles.

CORTEX. In *Vegetable Physiology*, the outer bark of a plant.

CORTEX PERUVIANUS. In *Pharmacy*, Peruvian bark.

CORUNDUM. In *Mineralogy*, an order of gems, which comprehends oriental sapphires, rubies, amethysts, topazes, and emeralds. It contains from eighty to ninety per cent of alumina.

2. *Corundum* is an East Indian word, the meaning of which has never been discovered.

CORRUSCANT (from *corusco*, Lat.) In *Meteorology*, &c., glittering by flashes.

CORVUS. The raven. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

CORVUS. A crow. In *Ornithology*, a numerous genus of the *picæ* order.

CORVUS CORAX. The raven. **CORVUS FRUGILENUS.** The rook.

CORVUS CORNIX. The hooded crow.

CORVUS MONEDULA. The jackdaw.

CORVUS GLAUDARIUS. The jay.

CORYDALES (from *corys*, a helmet.) In *Botany*, the twenty-fourth natural order of Lin-

- aeus**; *Fumaria*, &c., with helmet-shaped flowers.
- CORYLUS**. In *Botany*, the filbert tree, hazel-nut, &c.
- CORYLUS AVELLANA**. In *Botany*, the common hazel-nut tree.
- CORYMBEATED** (from *corymbus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, garnished with bunches of berries.
- CORYMBUS**. Among ancient *Botanists* this word signified clusters of berries; among modern, compound discuous flowers, such as daisies, marigolds, &c.
- CORYPHEUS** (from *κορυφή*, the top of the head.) In ancient *tragedy*, the chief or leader of the chorus.
- CO-SECANT**. In *Geometry*, the secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
- CO-SINE**. In *Geometry*, the right sine of an arch, which is the complement of another arch to ninety degrees.
- COSMETICS** (from *κοσμητικός*.) Substances employed to beautify the skin, &c.
- COSMOGONY** (from *κοσμος*, the world, and *γενν.*) The rise or birth of the world; the creation.
- COSMOGRAPHER** (from *κοσμος* and *γραφω*.) One who writes a description of the world.
- COSMOPOLITAN**. A citizen of the world.
- COSMORAMA**. A view of the world.
- Coss** (*Karoh* or *Krooa*.) An East Indian word to denote a road measure of about two miles, but varying in different parts of Hindostan.
- COSTA**. In *Anatomy*, a rib. There are twenty-four ribs, twelve on each side of the thorax.
- COSTATUM**. In *Botany*, ribbed.
- COSTUME**. In *Painting*, denotes attention to probability with respect to times, places, objects, persons, and circumstances in the transaction represented.
- CO-TANGENT**. In *Geometry*, the tangent of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.
- COTHURNUS**. In *ancient tragedy*, the buskin or high shoe of the Greek theatre, used to give the performer additional stature.
- COTTON-PLANT**. In *Botany*, the gossypium.
- COTTUS**. In *Ichthyology*, the bullhead.
- COTTUS GRUNNIENS**. The grunting bullhead.
- COTURNIX**. In *Ornithology*, the quail.
- COTYLEDONES** (from *κοτυληδών*, a seminal leaf.) In *Botany*, the two seed lobes of a plant, such as the two lobes of bean, whence spring the first seed leaves of the plant, until the real foliage appears, when they wither and fall off.
- COUCHANT**. In *Heraldry*, lying down, squatting.
- COUCH OR SQUITCH GRASS**. In *Botany*, *triticum repens*, a plant of the weed kind.
- COUCHING a cataract**. In *Surgery*, the depression of the film that covers the pupil, towards the bottom of the eye.
- COULTER** (from *cutter*, Lat.) In *Agriculture*, the sharp iron of

the plough, which cuts the earth.

COUNTER-FISSURE. In *Surgery*, a term denoting a fracture in the skull, &c., quite remote from, or even opposite to, the spot where the mechanical violence was received.

COUNTERGUARD. In *Fortification*, a small rampart, with a parapet and ditch.

COUNTERMINE. In *Fortification*, a well, or hole, sunk in the earth, from which a gallery, or branch, runs out underground to seek the enemy's mine.

COUNTER PLEA. In *Law*, a replication.

COUNTERPOISE. In *Mechanics*, equiponderance: equivalence of weight.

COUNTERSCARP. In *Fortification*, that side of the ditch which is next the camp.

COUNTERTENOR. In *Music*, one of the mean, or middle, parts of music, so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

COURSE. In *Navigation*, the point of the compass on which a ship steers, or the angle on which the rhumb line on which it sails makes with the horizon.

COURSES. In *Navigation*, these are the mainsail, foresail, mizen, and spritsail of a ship.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS (*communia placita*.) In *Law*, one of the king's courts held in Westminster-hall.

COURTS CHRISTIAN (*curia christianitatis*.) In *Law*, an ecclesiastical judicature, as opposed to a civil court, or lay tribunal.

COURTS OF CONSCIENCE (*curia*

conscientiæ.) In *Law*, courts instituted for the recovery of debts not exceeding five pounds.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH (*ban-cus regius*.) In *Law*, the supreme court of common law in the kingdom.

COURT LEET. In *Law*, a court of record for punishing offences against the crown.

COVERT (from *couvert*, French.) In *Law*, sheltered; the state of a woman sheltered by marriage.

COVERT WAY. In *Fortification*, a space of ground level with the field, three or four fathoms broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works, towards the country.

COVERTURE, *shelter, defence.* In *Law*, the state and condition of a married woman.

COVIN (*covina*.) In *Law*, a deceitful compact between two or more, to deceive or prejudice a third person.

COVING. In *Architecture*, a term applied to houses, &c., that project over the ground-plot.

COWHAGE, or *Cowitch.* In *Botany*, the *dolichos*, a species of kidney-bean, with a stinging down on the outside, imported from the East Indies.

COW-POX. In *Surgery*, the variola vaccina.

COWRY. In the East Indies, a small shell that passes for money. From 2500 to 5000, according to circumstances, are equivalent to a rupee, or two shillings.

COWSLIP. In *Botany*, the *primula*.

CRAB. In *Natural History*, cancer.

- CRAB** (the common.) The cancer *pagurus*, or hermit crab.
- CRAB** (the land.) The cancer *viricola*.
- CRAB-TREE.** In *Botany*, *pyrus malus*.
- CRABS'-EYES**, or *oculi cancerorum*. In *Pharmacy*, concretions found in the stomach of the crab, and used as an absorbent.
- CRABRO.** In *Entomology*, a species of *vespa*, or wasp.
- CRAKE**, or *Corn-crake*. In *Ornithology*, *rallus*.
- CRAMBE** (from *κραμβη*.) In *Ancient Botany*, cabbage is thus named by Greek authors.
- CRAMBE MARITIMA.** In *Botany*, sea-cabbage, or colewort.
- CRAMPS** (Dutch.) In *Architecture*, pieces of iron, &c., bent at each end, fixed in stones of buildings to hold them together.
- CRANBERRY.** In *Botany*, the *vaccinium oxycoccos*.
- CRANE** (the common.) In *Ornithology*, the *ardea grus*.
- CRANGON**, or *Cancer crangon*. In *Natural History*, the shrimp.
- CRANK.** In *Navigation*, a ship is said to be crank when she cannot bear her sails without danger of upsetting.
- CRANK** (a contraction of crane neck.) In *Mechanics*, a machine for raising weights. 2. A crank is the end of an iron axis turned square down.
- CRANIOSCOPY.** In *Surgery*, &c., the inspection of the cranium, or the study of the external form of the skull in man and other animals. 2. This science also investigates the influence which the form of the brain exerts on that of the skull.
- CRANIOLOGY.** *The Doctrine of the Skull*, a modern science, which undertakes to discover the different faculties of the mind, with its passions, propensities, &c., from the form of the cranium, or skull.
- CRANIUM.** In *Anatomy*, the skull, or superior portion of the head, containing the brain.
- CRAPULA.** In *Nosology*, a surfeit by over-eating.
- CRASIS** (from *κρᾶσις*.) In *Physiology*, temperature, constitution.
- CRASSAMENTUM** (Lat.) In *Surgery*, a name for the *cruror* of the blood, which see.
- CRATÆGUS.** The *Hawthorn*, or *White-thorn*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order pomaceæ.
- CRATÆGUS OXYCANTHUS.** In *Botany*, the white, or common hawthorn.
- CRATER.** A *Cup*. In *Astronomy*, the name of a southern constellation.
- CRAW** (the *Crop*, or *Ingluvies*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the first stomach of granivorous birds.
- CRAYFISH.** In *Ichthyology*, the cancer *astacus* of Linnæus.
- CRAYON** (French.) In the *Arts*, a kind of pencil made of different soft mineral substances of various colours, used for drawing, sketching, &c.
- CREAM OF TARTAR.** In *Pharmacy* and *Chemistry*, super-tartrate of potash.
- CREDENDA** (Lat.) In *Theology*, things to be believed; articles of faith.

CREED (thus named from the first word, *Credo*, I believe.) In *Theology*, a short summary of the chief articles of the Christian faith.

CREeping. In *Botany*, repens, comprehending such roots and stems as extend horizontally, throwing out fibres for the absorption of nourishment.

CREnATED (from *crena*, Lat.) In *Conchology*, &c., notched, indented.

CREnATUM FOLIUM. In *Botany*, a notched, or crenated leaf.

CREpusCLE (from *crepusculum*, Lat.) In *Meteorology*, denotes the twilight, which begins and ends when the sun is about eighteen degrees below the horizon, when stars of the sixth magnitude disappear and reappear.

CREscENDO (Ital.) In *Music*, a term applied to tones that rise by little and little, and afterwards fall gradually.

CREscENT (from *Crescens*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, the moon in her state of increase.

CREscENT (from *cresco*.) In *Heraldry*, the crescent is frequently used to distinguish a second brother, or junior family.

CREss, THE GARDEN. In *Botany*, *lepidium sativum*.

CREss, WATER. *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.

CREst (*cresta*, Lat.) In *Heraldry*, the figure, or ornament, placed above the helmet in an achievement.

CREta (Lat.) *Chalk*. In *Mineralogy*, by early naturalists this word, *creta*, is generally used to denote *clay*.

CRETAceous (from *creta*, chalk.) In *Mineralogy*, chalky, abounding with chalk.

CRICKET, the HOUSE. In *Entomology*, *gryllus domesticus*.

CRINITUS. In *Botany*, this term applies to any plant, or part of a plant, that resembles a head of hair.

CRINUM (*acron*.) In *Botany*, a name given by the Greeks to the asphodel lily, and some other plants with showy flowers.

CRINOIDEA. In *Geology* and *Mineralogy*, lily-shaped animals, found in a fossil state in the strata of England.

CRISPUM FOLIUM. In *Botany*, a curled leaf.

CRITERION (from *κριτηριον*.) In *Criticism*, a mark by which any thing is judged of with regard to its goodness or badness.

CRITHMUM MARITIMUM. In *Botany*, rock samphire.

CROCODILE. In *Zoology*, the *lacerta crocodilus*, or crocodile of the Nile. It is the largest of the lizard species.

CROCUS. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the low-flowering, ornamental, bulbous-rooted, perennial kinds.

CROCUS SATIVUS. The name of the plant, from the flowers of which saffron, a yellow pigment, is procured.

CROCUS MARTIS. In *Chemistry*, various oxides of iron were formerly thus named.

CROCUS OF ANTIMONY. In *Chemistry*, &c., the old name for an oxide of antimony.

CROMA (Ital.) In *Music*, a character which in English is called a *quaver*.

CROWLECHE. In *British Antiquity*, these are huge broad flat stones, raised upon other stones set on end, apparently for the purpose of an altar.

CRORE. In East Indian *Arithmetic*, a word denoting *ten millions*.

CROSIER. In *Astronomy*, four stars of the southern hemisphere, in the form of a cross, serving to point out the Antarctic Pole.

CROSSJACK. In *Navigation*, a sail extended on the lower yard of the mizen-mast, named the crossjack (pronounced crojack) yard.

CROTALUM. In *Music*, an ancient kind of castagnet discovered on medals, in the hands of the priests of Cybele.

CROTALUS. The *Rattle-snake*. In *Natural History*, a genus of serpents, having plates on the belly, both plates and scales under the tail, and the tail itself terminated by a rattle.

CROTALUS HORRIDUS. The common rattlesnake of America.

CROTOLARIA. In *Botany*, a genus of plants (herbaceous and shrubby exotics,) of the natural order papilionaceæ. 2. It is thus named because the seeds in the ripe logumes make a rattling noise when shaken:


CROTON (from *κροτον*.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order tricoccæ.

CROTON, TIGLIUM. In *Pharmacy*, an extremely active purgative oil, procured from the seed of the croton.

CROTON SEBIFERUM. The *Tallow-tree*. In *Botany*, the sys-

tematic name of the plant that produces the vegetable tallow.

CROTCHET. In *Music*, one of the notes or characters of time,

marked thus,  equal to half

a minum, and double a quaver. In *Printing*, hooks including words, thus [].

CROW. In *Ornithology*, *corvus* and *cornix*.

CROWFOOT. In *Botany*, *ranunculus*.

CROZIER. In *Church Government*, the pastoral staff of archbishops, bishops, abbots, abbesses, and also of certain priors and prioresses.

CRUCIBLE. In *Chemistry*, a melting-pot.

CRUCIFERA. In *Botany*, a tribe of plants, comprehending mustard, cresses, raddishes, turnips, &c.

CRUCIFORM. In *Botany*, having the form of a cross.

CRUMENA. In *Zoology*, the purse or pouch of the opossum.

CRUOR. In *Surgery*, the coagulated portion of the blood is thus named, because it retains the red colouring matter. The fluid portion is named *serum*. 2. The cruor also contains the fibrine of the blood.

CRURAL (from *crus*, *cruris*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, of, or belonging to, the legs or crura, as the *crural* artery.

CRUSCA. An Italian term, signifying *bran*, or what remains of meal after the flour has been sifted. 2. The Academy Della Crusca undertook to refine the

Italian language, by separating the flour (of words) from the bran.

CRUSTACEOUS. In *Natural History*, shelly, with joints, such as lobsters, crabs, &c. 2. The calcareous portion of these shells differs from the testacea (oysters, cockles, &c.), the first being phosphate of lime, and the last carbonate of lime.

CRYOLITE (from *κρυος*, cold, and *λιθος*, a stone.) A rare Mineral of very easy fusion, found in West Greenland. 2. It is a flu-ate of soda and alumina.

CRYOPHORUS, or *Cold-bearer*. In *Chemistry*, an instrument invented to demonstrate the relation between evaporation at low temperatures, and the production of cold.

CRYPT (from *κρυπτω*, I hide.) In *Church Architecture*, a subterranean vault, or chapel, constructed under the high altar, or eastern end, in ancient cathedrals, abbeys, and collegiate churches, for preserving the bodies of martyrs, and the performance of divine worship.

CRYPTIC (from *κρυπτω*, to hide.) Hidden, secret, occult.

CRYPTOGRAPHY. Secret characters; ciphers.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS (*concealed head*.) In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

CRYPTOBRANCHIÆ. In *Natural History*, worms having the organs of respiration concealed, or internal.

CRYPTOPODA (*concealed feet*.) In *Zoology*, animals, such as the manatus, having the posterior feet concealed in the tail.

CRYPTOCOCHI, or *concealed*

shells. In *Conchology*, &c., a genus of univalve mollusca, thus named because their shells are internal.

CRYPTOGAMIA (from *κρυπτος*, concealed, and *γαμος*, marriage.) In *Botany*, plants such as lichens, mushrooms, ferns, mosses, &c., whose flowers are not visible to the naked eye. 2. It is the twenty-fourth and last Linnæan class.

CRYSTAL. In *Mineralogy*, a crystal is any symmetrical solid, whether transparent or opaque, contained within plane, or sometimes within curved surfaces. 2. They are composed of integrant molecules. 3. The Greeks named ice crystal, *κρυσταλλος*, from the facility with which it liquefies.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY (*κρυσταλλος*, and *γραφω*.) A science which teaches the methods of determining the species to which a mineral belongs, from the characters of its crystalline forms.

CRYSTALS, PRIMARY. All varieties of crystals, with a few exceptions, may be resolved into six primitive forms, *vis.*, the parallelopiped, the octohedron, the tetrahedron, the hexaedral prism, the dodecahedron having twelve equal and similar rhomboidal surfaces, and the dodecahedron, consisting of two regular six-sided pyramids applied base to base, or having twelve triangular surfaces.

CRYSTALS, SECONDARY. All those crystals which are varieties of the primary form are called secondary, but with reference to their form only.

CRYSTALLINE LENS, or *Humour*.

In *Anatomy*, a transparent body, nearly spherical in form, imbedded in the anterior part of the vitreous humour of the eye.

CRYSTALLIZATION. In *Mineralogy*, congelation into crystals of definite geometrical figures, by the repeated addition of particles of a definite form. See *Concretion*.

C. S. *Custos Sigilli*, keeper of the seal.

CUBEB. In *Pharmacy* and *Cookery*, a species of long pepper, brought from Java, Guinea, &c.

CUBE (from *κῦβος*, a die.) In *Mathematics*, a regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal.

CUBE-ROOT. In *Arithmetic*, the origin of a cubic number.

CUBE SPAR. In *Mineralogy*, anhydrous sulphate of lime, thus named from its shape.

CUBICULUM. In *Roman Architecture*, a bed-chamber.

CUBIT (*cubitus*, Lat.) A measure in use among the ancients, which was originally the distance from the elbow bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger; a foot and a half.

CUCKOO. In *Ornithology*, *cuculus*.

CUCKOO-SPIT. In *Natural History*, a white spit discharged by the larva of a species of cicada (the flea grasshopper,) and with which it is enveloped.

CUCULLATUM. In *Botany*, hooded.

CUCULLUS. A travelling cap, or cowl, worn by the monks.

CUCULLUS. In *Botany*, a kind of nectarium, or honey-bag.

CUCULUS. The *Cuckoo*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *picæ*.

CUCULUS CANORUS. The common cuckoo.

CUCULUS INDICATOR. The bee-cuckoo, or honey-guide.

CUCULUS RIDIBUNDUS. The laughing cuckoo.

CUCUMIS. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *cucurbitacæ*. Thus named from the crooked figure of the fruit.

CUCUMIS SATIVUS. The common cucumber.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS. In *Botany* and *Pharmacy*, the coliquintida, or bitter apple, an annual of the gourd kind.

CUCUMIS MELO. In *Botany*, the musk melon.

CUCURBITA. The *Gourd*, or *Water-melon*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the pumpkin species.

CUCURBITA CITRULLUS. The common water-melon.

CUCURBITACÆ (from *cucurbita*, a gourd.) In *Botany*, the thirty-fourth natural order of Linnæus, comprehending gourds, water-melons, pumpkins, &c.

CUD (Saxon.) In *Farriery*, the food which is repositied in the first stomach, in order to be ruminated or chewed over again.

CUERPO (Spanish.) To be in cuerpo, is to be without an upper coat.

CUIRASS (French.) In *War*, a breastplate.

CUISH (from *cuish*, French.) In *War*, the armour that covers the thighs.

CULTCH. In *Natural History*, the spawn of oysters is thus named when adhering to stones, old shells, pieces of wood, &c.

CULEX. The *Gnat*. In *Entomology*, a genus of dipterous insects.

CULEX PIPENS. The mosquito gnat.

CULM. In *Mineralogy*, stone-coal, closely resembling the Kilkenny coal of Ireland.

CULMIFEROUS (from *culmus*, a stem or straw, and *fero*.) In *Botany*, culmiferous plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds contained in chaffy husks. 2. All the grains, most of the grasses, and many other plants, are of this kind.

CULMINATE, TO, (from *culmen*, the top of any thing.) In *Astronomy*, to be vertical, to be in the meridian.

CULMINATION (from *culminare*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, the transit of a star or planet across the meridian.

CULMUS. In *Botany*, the straw or culm is the peculiar stem of the grass, corn, and reed tribes.

CULTRATED. In *Ornithology* and *Conchology*, sharp like the edge of a knife.

CULVERHOUSE. A name sometimes applied to signify a dovecot or pigeon-house.

CULVERT. In *Hydraulics*, an arched drain for the passage of water.

CUMINUM, *cumin*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CUMULUS, or *stacken cloud*. In *Meteorology*, a species of cloud distinguished by its flattened base and cumulated hemispherical structure. 2. It is usually formed from the fragments of cumuli in its neighbourhood.

CUMULOSTRATUS, or *Twain Cloud*. In *Meteorology*, a cloud thus named from its often resulting in consequence of the junction of two clouds.

CUNIFORM (from *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*.) In *Botany*, &c., having the form of a wedge.

CUNETTE, or *Cuvette*. In *Fortification*, a ditch or trench along the centre of the dry ditch, to hold water, and impede the enemy's advance and mining.

CUNICULUS, or *Lepus Cuniculus*. In *Zoology*, the rabbit.

CUPEL. In *Chemistry*, a flat cup made of burned bones and wood ashes for purifying gold and silver.

CUPELLATION. In *Chemistry*, a process for separating lead from gold and silver, by passing a current of air over the mass while in a state of fusion.

CUPOLA (Ital.) In *Architecture*, a dome, the hemispherical summit of a building.

CUPPING-GLASS. In *Surgery*, a glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood, by rarefying the air within the glass.

CUPRESSUS, the *cypress*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CUPRESSUS SEMPER VIRENS. The common cypress.

- CUPRUM.** In old metallurgy, copper.
- CURATOR (Lat.)** In ancient architecture, a surveyor or overseer, inspector or commissioner of public works.
- CURCULIO.** The *Diamond-beetle*. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects.
- CURCULIO GRANARIUS.** The weevil.
- CURCUMA LONGA.** In *Botany*, turmeric.
- CURIA.** A court. In *Roman Antiquity*, this word denoted a portion or division of a tribe. In *Law*, &c., a court, senate, or council house.
- CURLEW.** In *Ornithology*, the *scolopax atquata*.
- CURRENTE CALAMO. (Lat.)** With a running or swift pen; without pausing.
- CURSITOR (Lat.)** In *Law*, an officer or clerk belonging to chancery, who makes out original writs.
- CURRY (from Khalya, Bengalese.)** powder. In *East Indian cookery*, a mixture composed of turmeric, coriander-seed, ginger, and cayenne pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamums, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlick, and scraped cocoa-nut, may be added at pleasure.
- N.B. There is no distinct ingredient named *curry*.
- CURTAIN.** In *Fortification*, that part of the wall or rampart, that lies between two bastions.
- CURULE CHAIR (sella curulis, Lat.)** In *Antiquity*, a chair of state, made of ivory and placed on a chariot, on which the chief magistrates of Rome were carried.
- CURVILINEAR (from *curvus* and *linea*.)** In *Geometry*, forming a crooked line;—consisting of curved lines.
- CUSA-GRASS, the SACRED.** In *Botany*, a species of *poa cynosuroides*. 9. It is an East Indian grass used by the Brahmins in their religious ceremonies.
- CUSP (from *cuspis*, the point of a spear.)** In *Astronomy*, a term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or any other luminary.
- CUSTARD APPLE.** In *Botany*, the *annona reticulata*.
- CUSTOS BREVIUM.** In *Law*, the principal clerk belonging to the court of common pleas, who receives and keeps the writs, &c.
- CUSTOS ROTULORUM.** In *Law*, an officer who has the custody of the rolls and records of the session of peace, being himself a justice of peace and of the quorum.
- CUTANEOUS (from *cutis*, the skin.)** In *Surgery*, a general appellation given to any thing that belongs to the skin.
- CUTCHERRY.** In the East Indies, a court of justice or public office.
- CUTIS.** In *Anatomy*, the true skin. 2. This is a dense thick membrane under the epidermis, composed of fibres interwoven like the felt of a hat.
- CUTTLE FISH.** In *Zoology*, the *sepia*, a genus of *vermes mollusca*.
- CUTWAL.** In the East Indies, the chief police officer of a large city.
- CUTWATER.** In *Navigation*,

the sharp part of the ship before the bow, which divides the water.

CYAMUS (from *κυαμος*, a bean.)

In *Botany*, a genus of plants thus named from a fancied resemblance to the seeds of the common bean. 2. It is also named nelumbo and nelumbium.

CYANITE (from *κυανος*, sky blue.)

In *Mineralogy*, a gem, a variety of chrysoberyl, named also disthene. 2. It commonly occurs in the form of flat laminated prisms.

CYANOGEN (the generator of

blue, from *κυανος*, blue.) In *Chemistry*, a gaseous compound of carbon and azote. 2. It is the compound base of prussic acid.

CYANOMETER (from *κυανος*, ce-

rulean or sky-blue.) In *Meteorology*, an instrument contrived to measure the variable intensity of the cerulean hue which the sky assumes in different climates, and at different elevations, according to the progress of the day, and the advance of the season.

CYANUS. In *Mineralogy*, the ancient name for lapis lazuli.

CYATHUS. In *Antiquity*, a drinking cup; also a liquid measure among the Romans.

CYCLAMEN. In *Botany*, a genus of plants thus named from the circular form of their leaves or roots.

CYCLE (from *cyclus*, Lat. *κυκλος*.)

In *Geometry*, a circle. 2. In *Chronology* and *Astronomy*, a round of time; a space in which the same revolution begins again; a periodical space of time.

CYCLE, the LUNAR. In *Astronomy*, a period of nineteen years.

CYCLE, the SOLAR. A period of twenty-eight years, after which the days of the month return to the same days of the week.

CYCLIDIUM. In *Natural History*, a genus of worms, invisible to the naked eye.

CYCLOID (from *κυκλιδης*.) In *Geometry*, a curve, of which the genesis may be conceived, by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the *cycloid*.

CYCLOPEAN. In *Architecture*, a term applied metaphorically to various gigantic constructions of antiquity, (such as those of ancient Egypt and Sicily,) which appear to surpass the powers of ordinary men.

CYCLOPEDIA (from *κυκλος*, a circle, and *παιδια*.) A circle of knowledge; a course of sciences.

CYCLOPTERUS. The sucker. In *Ichthyology*, the name of a genus of fishes.

CYCLOPTERUS LUMPUS. The lump-fish, or lump-sucker.

CYCLOSTOMA (from *κυκλος*, a circle, and *σoma*, a month.) In *Conchology*, a genus of shells thus named.

CYGNUS or *anas cygnus*. In *Ornithology*, the swan, a species of *anas*.

CYGNUS. In *Astronomy*, the swan, a constellation of the northern hemisphere between Lyra and Cepheus.

CYLINDER. In *Mathematics*, a body like a garden-roller, having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYNATIUM (Lat.) In *Architecture*, a member, whereof one half is convex, and one half concave. The upper moulding of a cornice.

CYMBIUM. In *Conchology*, a name given to the gondola-shell. In *Antiquity*, to a drinking-vessel fashioned like a boat.

CYMBULIA (from *cymbula*, a little boat.) In *Conchology*, the name of a genus of shells.

CYME or **CYMA.** In *Botany*, a form of inflorescence, consisting of several flower-stalks, all springing from one centre or point, but each stalk variously divided.

CYNOPHANE. In *Mineralogy*, a name given to the chrysoberl.

CYNANCHE. The quinsy or croup. In *Surgery*, a sore throat, attended with a difficulty of swallowing and breathing.

CYNANCHUM. Strangle-dog. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CYNARHODON. In *Botany*, the hip, dog-rose, or common wild brier bush.

CYNARA or *Cinara.* In *Botany*, the artichoke.

CYNARA SCOLYMUS. The green or French artichoke.

CYNIPA. The *gall fly*. In *Entomology*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

CYNOCEPHALI (from *κυν*, a dog, and *κεφαλη*, the head.) In *Mythology*, a kind of dog-headed baboon, held in great veneration by the priests of Egypt.

CYNOGLOSSUM (from *κυν*, and *γλωσσα*, a tongue.) Dogs' tongue. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

CYNOSURA, or the *dog's tail*. In *Astronomy*, a denomination given by the Greeks to *ursa minor*, or the little bear, which is the constellation next our pole.

CYNOSURUS. *Dog's tail grass.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.

CYPERACEÆ. A tribe of plants consisting of hard or moor grasses, the cotton-grass, &c.

CYPERUS PAPYRUS. The paper-plant, a kind of reedy grass.

CYPREA. The *Cowry*. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea-shells, inhabited by a slug.

CYPRESS (*cupressus*.) In *Botany*, the name of a tall straight tree, the leaves of which are bitter; and by the ancients, its smell and shade were reckoned dangerous.

CYPRINUS. The *Carp*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of abdominal fishes.

CYPRINUS BRAMA. The bream.

CYPRINUS PHOXENUS. The minnow.

CYPRINUS RUTILUS. The roach.

CYPRINUS GOBIO. The gudgeon.

CYPRINUS TINCA. The tench.

CYPRINUS AURATUS. The goldfish, a native of the southern parts of China, and introduced to England about 1691.

CYPSSELUS. In *Ornithology*, the swift.

CYST. In *Anatomy*, a small sac or bag.

CYSTIS (from *κυστις*, a bag.) The urinary bladder.

CYTHEREA. In *Conchology*, a genus of shells, the *meretrix* of Lamarck.

CYTISUS. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, which

includes the laburnum, or common cytisus.

CYTISUS CAJAN. The pigeon-pea tree.

D

DAB. In *Ichthyology*, the pleuronectes limanda.

DA CAPO. In *Music*, a term which signifies that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

DACE. In *Ichthyology*, the cyprinus leuciscus.

DACOITS. An East Indian word, signifying *gang robbers*.

DACTYL (from *δακτύλος*, a finger.) A poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short.

DACTYLIOTHECA (*δακτυλιοθήκη*.) In *Antiquity*, a cabinet or case to contain finger-rings and engraved gems.

DACTYLIS (from *δακτύλος*, a finger.) *Cock's-foot grass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *gramina*.

DAFFODIL. The narcissus.

DAHLIA. The name of an herbaceous ornamental flowering-plant.

DAIS, or *deis*. A sort of canopy to cover an altar, throne, or tribunal; the chief or upper table in a monastery.

DAISY. *Day's eye*. In *Botany*, thus named from its eye-like appearance, and expansion during the day. 2. The bellis perennis.

DAL (a kind of split pulse.)

The name of an East Indian vetch.

DAMASCENE (from *Damascus*.)

The name of a small black plum; a damson.

DAMASQUINE. In the *Arts*, ornamental work of gold or silver, incrusting on iron or steel.

DAMPS. The various kinds of permanently-elastic fluids generated in mines, are thus named by the miners. *Chokedamps* consist mostly of carbonic acid gas; and fire-damps of hydrogen gas.

DANDELION. In *Botany*, *Leontodon*. 2. The name dandelion is a corruption of dent de lion, or dens leonis, from the shape of its jagged leaves.

DANEWORT. *Sambucus*.

DAPHNE. The laurel or bay tree.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM. The wood or spurge laurel.

DAPHNIN. In *Chemistry*, the active principle of the *Daphne Alpina*.

DARICS. In *Numismatics*, gold coins or medals bearing the image of Darius.

DARNEL. In *Botany*, *lolium*.

DASYPUS. The *Armadillo*. In *Zoology*, a genus of mammalia, of the order bruta. 2.

They are distinguished by the number of shelly bands that envelop their middle.

DATA. In *Mathematics*, &c., a term for such things or quantities as are *given* or known, in order thereby to find other things that are unknown.

DATE. *Dactylus*. In *Botany*, the fruit of the date palm-tree.

DATE PALM-TREE. Phoenix.

DATHOLITE (from *dathalos*, turbid.) In *Mineralogy*, a borosilicate of lime. 2. It is thus named because the chrystals are not transparent.

DATURA. In *Botany*, the thorn-apple.

DATURA STRAMONIUM. The common thorn-apple.

DATURIN. In *Chemistry*, the active principle of the datura stramonium.

DAUCUS (from *daunos*.) The carrot. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *umbelliferæ*.

DAUCUS CAROTA. The common carrot.

DAVIT. In *Navigation*, a short boom fitted in the fore channel, to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the bow, which is called fishing the anchor.

DAW. In *Ornithology*, the *corvus monedula*.

DAY or Bay. In *Architecture*, one of the lights or compartments between mullion and mullion, in the great windows of the pointed style of architecture.

DAY LILY. In *Botany*, *Hemerocallis*, or the beauty of a day.

DAY, APPARENT. In *Astronomy*, an apparent day is the in-

terval between two successive transits of the sun's centre over the same meridian, which interval is subject to continual variations, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, and the obliquity of the ecliptic to the equator.

DAY, MEAN. A mean day is the interval that would be observed between two successive transits of the sun's centre over the same meridian, if the earth's orbit were circular, and the sun always in the equinoctial

D.D Divinitatis doctor, doctor of divinity.

DEAD LIGHTS. In *Navigation*, wooden shutters for the cabin-windows, which are fastened on when the sea runs high.

DEAD RECKONING. Is the estimation which seamen make of the ship's place, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by the course steered, and by rectifying the whole by allowance for drift, leeway, &c.

DEAD WATCH. In *Entomology*, the *pediculus pulsatorius*.

DEAD WATER. The eddy water immediately at the stern of a ship while under way.

DEBACLE. In *Geology*, &c., a great aqueous torrent. 2. A breaking up and transport of massive rocks and gravel by an enormous rush of waters.

DEBENTURE (from *debentur*, Lat.) In *Law*, a writ or note by which a debt is claimed.

DECADE. In *Arithmetic*, &c., the sum of ten.

DECAGON (from *deka*, and *gonia*, a corner.) In *Geometry*, a plain figure of ten sides.

DECALOGUE (from *δὲκαλογος*.) In *Scripture*, the ten commandments given by God to Moses.

DECAGYNIA. In *Botany*, an order of plants having ten styles.

DECAMERON (from *δὲκα*, ten, and *ἡμέρα*, day.) In *Literature*, a work containing the actions or conversations of ten days.

DECANDRIA (from *δὲκα*, ten.) In *Botany*, plants having ten stamens.

DECASTYLE (from *δὲκα*, ten, and *στυλος*, a column.) In *Architecture*, a temple is said to be decastyle, when its portico contains ten columns in a line.

DECCAN, the *south*. In East Indian geography, a word used to designate the country between the Nerbudda and Tuptee rivers.

DECEMBER (from *decem*, ten.) In the year of Romulus, which began in March, December was the tenth month.

DECEMVIRATE. In *Roman History*, the dignity and office of ten governors.

DECENNIAL (*decennium*, Lat.) In *Chronology*, &c., what continues for the space of ten years.

DECIDUA. In *Botany*, plants that annually lose their leaves in autumn.

DECIDUOUS (from *deciduus*, Lat.) Falling, as leaves do in autumn; not perennial.

DECIMAL. In *Arithmetic*, signifies numbered by ten; divided into tenths.

DECK (from *decken*, Dutch.) In *Navigation*, the floor of a ship.

DECLINATION. In *Astronomy*, the declination of a star is its

shortest distance from the equator corresponding with *latitude* on a terrestrial globe.

DECLINATION of the needle. In *Navigation*, the variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the east or west.

DECLINATION, or *declension*. In *Grammar*, the change or inflexion of a noun through its various terminations.

DECOCTION. In *Pharmacy*, the act of boiling any thing.

DECOMPOSITION. In *Chemistry*, the separation of the component parts of bodies from each other.

DECREMENT (from *decrementum*, Lat.) In *Mathematics*, &c., decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing. 2. The small parts by which a variable quantity decreases.

DECREMENT. In *Crystallography*, when the additions do not cover the whole surface of a primary crystalline form, rows of molecules being omitted on the edges or angles of the superimposed plates; such omission is called *decrement*.

DECREPITATION (from *decrepo*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, signifies flying off, like salt, with a crackling noise, when heat is applied.

DECUMBITURE. In *Astrology*, a scheme of the heavens, erected for that time by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DECUSSATE, TO (from *décusso*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, to intersect, or cross at acute angles.

DEER. In *Zoology*, *cervus*.

DEENSTER (from *dema*, a judge or umpire, in Saxon.) In *Law*, certain judges of the Isle of Man, two for each division, who decide on life and property, and, with the advice of the keys, declare what is law on common emergencies.

DE FACTO (Lat.) In *Law*, a thing actually done; matter of fact; a king *de facto* is one that is in actual possession of a crown.

DEFAULT. In *Law*, non-appearance in court on a day assigned; also extended to any omission of that which we ought to do.

DEFECATE, TO. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, to purify, purge, or cleanse.

DEFERENS, or deferent. In *Ancient Astronomy*, a circle invented to account for the eccentricity, perigee, and apogee of the planets.

DEFERENT (from *deferens*, Lat.) In *Mechanics*, &c., that which carries; that which conveys.

DEFINITION (*definitio*, Lat.) In *Science*, a short description of a thing by its properties. 2. In *Logic*, the explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

DEFLAGRATOR. A *Galvanic* instrument for producing intense light and heat.

DEFLAGRATION (from *deflagratio*.) In *Chemistry*, the act or practice of setting fire to several things in their preparation.

DEFLECTION. In *Navigation*, the deviation of a ship from its course.

DEGLUTITION. In *Physiology*, the act or power of swallowing.

DEGREE. In *Geometry*, the three hundred and sixtieth (360th) part of the circumference of a circle.

DEGREE. In *Arithmetic*, a degree consists of three figures, of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds.

DEI JUDICIUM (Lat.) In *Law*, the old Saxon trial by ordeal was thus named, being considered an appeal to God for the justice of a cause.

DE JURE (Lat.) In *Law*, of right.

DELE (Lat.) In *Printing*, &c., signifies *erase*.

DELEDA (Lat.) Things to be erased or blotted out.

DELETERIOUS. In *Medicine*, deadly, destructive.

DELFE (from *Delft*, in Holland.) In *Commerce*, earthenware. It also means a quarry, or mine.

DELIQUATION (from *deliquatio*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, a melting, a dissolving.

DELIQUIUM (from *deliquesco*.) In *Chemistry*, &c., the natural dissolution or melting of a salt, when placed in a damp or moist situation.

DELIQUIUM ANIMI (Lat.) In *Nosology*, fainting, or swooning.

DELIQUESCENCE. In *Chemistry*, the spontaneous assumption of the liquid state by certain saline substances.

DELIRIUM. In *Nosology*, alienation of mind; dotage.

DELPHINE EDITION. In *Bibliography*, editions of the classics, printed during the reign of Louis XIV., for the use of the Dauphin (in usum Delphini,) and having the Latin ar-

ranged in the margin, according to the modern idiom.

DELPHINIA. In *Chemistry*, a new vegetable alkali, discovered in the plant stavesacre.

DELPHINUS. In *Zoology*, the last genus of the cetaceous, or fish-formed tribe of mammalia, consisting of four species, viz., the phocæna, or porpoise; delphinus, the dolphin; orca, a large ravenous fish; and the beluga.

DELPHINUS. The *Dolphin*. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

DELTOIDES. In *Botany*, delta or trowel shaped.

DELUBRUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a church, chapel, temple, or consecrated place.

DEMESNE. In *Law*, lands which are next or convenient to the lord of the manor's mansion-house, and which he keeps in his own hands.

DEMI (French.) An inseparable particle, signifying half, as demi-god.

DEMI LUNE. A *half-moon*. In *Fortification*, a defence usually attached exteriorly to the posterns of a ravelin. It is now generally called *lunette*.

DEMI RELIEVO. In *Sculpture*, this takes place when one half of the figure rises from the plane, as if it had been cut in two, and only one half fixed to the plane.

DEMOCRACY (from δημοκρατία.) In *Politics*, one of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMULCENT. In *Medicine*,

softening, mollifying; assuasive.

DEMURRER. In *Law*, a kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEN. In *Topography*, a syllable added to the names of places, which indicates their situation to be in a valley, or near a wood, as Tenterden, Bidden-den, &c.

DENarii (Lat.) In *Law*, a general term for any sort of pecunia numerata, or ready money.

DENARIUS. In *Antiquity*, the Roman penny; a silver coin equivalent to from sixpence to eightpence sterling.

DENDRITES (from δένδρον, a tree.) In *Mineralogy*, the native silver of Potosi is thus named, from its resembling, when first extracted, small branches of trees. 2. The term is also applied to crystallizations that assume a ramified appearance.

DENDROBIUM (from δένδρον, a tree, and βίος, life.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants belonging to the orchis tribe, growing parasitically on old trees in tropical countries.

DENDROLITES (from δένδρον, and λίθος, a stone.) In *Mineralogy*, fossil trees.

DENIZEN (denaison, French.) In *Law*, an alien that is enfranchised, and made a subject by the king's letters patent.

DENDROMETER (from δένδρον, a tree, and μέτρον, I measure.) In *Mechanics*, an instrument for measuring trees.

DENOMINATOR, of a fraction. In *Arithmetic* and *Algebra*, is the number and letter below

' the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts into which any integer is divided.

DE NOVO (Lat.) Anew, from the beginning.

DENSITY (*densitas*, Lat.) In *Physics*, closeness; compactness, approaching to solidity. 2. Density denotes the proportional quantity of matter contained under a given extension, determined by its weight.

DENS LEONIS, the *Lion's tooth*. In *Botany*, a name for the dandelion.

DENS LEONIS TARAXACUM. A name for the common dandelion.

DENTALIUM. The *Tooth-shell*. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea-shells, without a regular spire, inhabited by a *terrella*.

DENTES CANINI. In *Anatomy*, the canine teeth. 2. They are situated two in each jaw, on the sides of the four middle teeth or incisores.

DENTES INCISORES. The four front teeth of each jaw.

DENTES MOLARES. The grinders, or double teeth, of which there are ten in each jaw.

DENUDEATION. In *Geology*, signifies those disappearances of the upper strata of the earth in particular districts, by which the lower strata are partially exposed to view.

DEOBSTRUENT (from *deobstruens*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, a medicine that hath the power to resolve viscidities.

DEODAND (*Deodandum*, Lat.) In *Law*, a thing given or forfeited to God to appease his anger, when a person comes to

a violent death, without the fault of any reasonable creature; thus, if a cart-wheel kill a man, it may be seized by the lord of the manor, and converted to his own use.

DE-OXIDIZE, *to*, or *de-oxidate*. In *Chemistry*, to deprive of oxygen.

DEPARTURE. In *Navigation*, is the easting or westing of a ship, with respect to the meridian from which it departed or sailed; or, it is the difference of longitude between the present meridian and where the last reckoning was made.

DEPHLEGMACTION. In *Chemistry*, an operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillations.

DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR. In *Chemistry*, the name of *oxygen gas*, under the phlogistic theory.

DEPHLOGISTICATED. Deprived of phlogiston, nearly synonymous with oxygenated, or oxidized.

DEPHLOGISTICATED NITROUS ACID. In *Modern Chemistry*, pure nitrous acid.

DEPILATORY (from *de* and *pilus*.) In *Cosmetics*, an application used to take away hair.

DEPLOY. In *Military Tactics*, means the expansion of a body of troops, previously compacted in column, &c., so as to offer a large front.

DEPONENT. In *Grammar*, such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*.

DEPOSITION. In *Geology*, the precipitation, or subsidence from a fluid, of the different

strata that now form the crust of the earth.

DEPOSITS, CHEMICAL. In *Geology*, these mean such as are regularly crystallized, or which have a tendency to crystallization, no mechanical action being traceable.

DEPOSITS, MECHANICAL. These consist of sand, gravel, &c., or whatever bears the marks of fracture or attrition.

DEPRESSION OF THE POLE. In *Navigation*, so many degrees as you sail from the pole towards the equator, so many you are said to depress the pole, because it becomes so much lower in the horizon.

DEPRESSION. In *Algebra*, the depression of an equation is the bringing into lower and more simple terms of division.

DERBYSHIRE SPAR. In *Mineralogy*, a fluat of lime, named also *fluor spar*.

DERMA (from *δερμα*, the skin.) In *Anatomy*, a name sometimes given to the cutis, or true skin.

DERMAPTERA. In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects with coriaceous wings, consisting of earwigs, &c.

DERMESTES. In *Entomology*, the leather-eater. The *larvæ*, or grubs, of this tribe devour dead bodies, skins, leather, animal substances generally, and the binding of books.

DERRICK. In *Navigation*, a tackle used at the outer quarters of the mizen-yard; it also signifies a prop or support to sheers, &c.

DESCANT (from *descanto*, Ital.) In *Music*, the art of composing in several parts.

DESCENSION. In *Astronomy*, *right descension* is the arch of the equator which descends with the sign, or star, below the horizon of a direct sphere. 2. *Oblique descension* is the arch of the equator which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere.

DESICCANTS. In *Surgery*, applications that dry up sores.

DESIDERATUM, a thing desired. In *Composition*, a term used to signify desirable improvements in any art or science, as yet unattained.

DESIGN. In *Painting*, the first idea, or simple contour and outlines of a large work, roughly drawn on a small scale, to be afterwards executed in due proportion.

DESQUAMATION (from *squama*, a scale.) In *Surgery*, the act of scaling of foul bones.

DETENUE. In *Law*, a writ or action that lies against one who has had goods, &c., delivered to him to keep, and afterwards refuses to give them up.

DETERMINATION. In *Physic*, the disposition or tendency of a body towards one direction rather than another. Heavy bodies have a determination towards the centre of the earth.

DETONATING PRIMING. In *Chemistry*, powder made with oxymuriate of potash, instead of nitre, which is inflamed by friction or a hard blow. It is also named *percussion-powder*.

DETONATION. In *Chemistry*, a noise somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination.

DETRITUS. In *Geology*, a term

- used to signify small fragments, and matters formed by the disintegration of mountains.
- DEUTERONOMY** (from *δευτερος* and *νομος*.) In *Scripture*, the second book of the law, being the fifth of Moses.
- DEUTOXIDE**. In *Chemistry*.—See *Protoxide*.
- DEVICE**. In *Heraldry*, *Painting*, &c., any emblem used to represent a certain family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto, applied in a figurative sense.
- DEVISE**. In *Law*, the act whereby a person bequeaths his lands or tenements to another, by his last will and testament.
- DEWAN**. In the East Indies, the head officer of finance and revenue, always a Hindoo; also a prime minister.
- DEWANNY ADAWLET**. In the East Indies, a court for trying revenue and other civil causes. See *Nisamat adawlet*.
- DEXTER**. In *Heraldry*, an appellation given to whatever belongs to the right side of a shield or coat of arms, as the bend dexter, dexter point, &c.
- D.F.** *Defensor fidei*, defender of the faith.
- D.G.** *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.
- DIABETES**. In *Surgery*, a morbid copiousness of urine.
- DIABETES MELLITUS**. A disease in which the urine becomes sweet.
- DIACOUSTICS** (from *δια*, through, and *ακουω*, to hear.) The doctrine of direct sounds from the sonorous body to the ear. See *Catacoustics*.
- DIACHYLON**. In *Surgery*, a species of plaster, now called *litharge plaster*.
- DIADELPHIA** (from *δισ* and *αδελφος*.) Two brotherhoods. In *Botany*, plants whose stamens form two distinct parcels; the seventeenth Linnæan class.
- DIAGNOSTICS**. In *Nosology*, a symptom by which one disease is distinguished from others.
- DIAGONAL** (from *διαγωνος*.) In *Geometry*, a line drawn from angle to angle.
- DIAGRAM** (from *διαγραφω*, I describe.) A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.
- DIALECTICS** (*διαλεκτική*.) In *Ancient Logic*, that branch which taught the art of reasoning, with its rules and modes.
- DIALLAGA**. In *Mineralogy*, a stratified rock of the hornblende family. 2. It is also named euphotide, smaragdite, and the verde di Corsica duro.
- DIAMETER** (from *δια*, and *μετρον*.) In *Geometry*, the line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into two equal parts.
- DIANDRIA** (from *δισ*, and *ανηρ*, a male.) In *Botany*, plants having two stamens; the second Linnæan class.
- DIANTHUS** (from *Δις*, *Διος*, Jove, and *ανθος*, a flower.) In *Botany*, a name given by Linnæus to the pink and carnation genus.
- DIAPASON**. In *Music*, a kind of rule or scale, by which musical instrument-makers adjust the pipes of organs, and cut the holes of flutes, hautboys, &c., in due proportion for performance.

ing the tones, semitones, and concords, with precision.

DIAPHANOUS (from *δια*, and *φανν*.) In *Optics*, &c., transparent, clear.

DIAPHORETIC. In *Pharmacy*, sudorific medicines, promoting perspiration.

DIAPHONICS (from *δια*, through, and *φων*, sound.) In *Music*, a term sometimes used to signify the science of refracted sounds as it passes through different mediums.

DIAPHRAGM, or *midriff*. In *Anatomy*, a muscle which divides the thorax from the abdomen, or the upper cavity of the body from the lower.

DIARRHOEA (from *διαρρῆω*, I flow through.) In *Surgery*, a flux of the belly.

DIASPORE (from *διασπορα*, dispersion.) A rare and curious mineral, thus named because it flies into minute splinters, when exposed to the flame of a candle. Only one mass of this substance has yet been discovered.

DIASTOLE. In *Physiology*, the dilatation of the heart, as opposed to *systole*, or contraction.

DIASTYLE (from *δια*, and *στυλος*, a pillar.) In *Architecture*, a sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation.

DIATESSERON (from *δια*, and *τεσσαρον*, four.) In *Music*, an interval composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one quarter semi-tone.

DIATHESIS. In *Nosology*, signifies any general condition of

the body, such as the phlogistic or inflammatory diathesis.

DIATRIBE, or *diatriba*, (Lat.) In *Literature*, a discourse, or dispute; also a school, or auditory.

DICHOTOMOUS. In *Botany*, two-forked, or cloven.

DICHOITE (from *δις*, and *χρῶμα*, colour.) A Mineral of the gem order, thus named from the colours it exhibits when viewed in different directions. It is also named *Iolite*.

DICOTYLEDONOUS (from *δις*, double, and *κοτυληδων*, a cotyledon, which last is technically applied to the seed-leaf.) In *Botany*, a term used for all such plants as have two cotyledons, or seed-lobes; exemplified in the *bean*. 2. This is a vast and discordant tribe, and one of the three into which the whole vegetable world has been divided by botanists.—The other two tribes are, the *Acotyledones* and the *Monocotyledones*.

DICTUM (Lat.) A saying, proverb, or assertion. In *Law*, any casual or extrajudicial opinion delivered by a judge.

DICTAMNUS. *Dittany*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

DICTYOPTERA (from *δικτυον*, a net.) In *Entomology*, insects with two reticulated wings.

DIDELPHIS. In *Zoology*, a genus of mammalia, appertaining to the feræ tribe, and the *opossums* of English writers.

DIDELPHIS CANCRIVORA. The crab-devourer, or Cayenne opossum.

DIDYNAMIA (from *δις*, two, and *δυναμις*, power.) In *Botany*,

plants having four stamens on one flower, two of which are longer than the rest. It is the fourteenth Linnæan class.

DIDACTIC (from *διδάσκω*.) Preceptive; giving precepts: thus, a didactic poem is a poem that gives rules for some art.

DIES CANICULARES. The *Dog-days*, reckoned sixty-four in all, from the middle of July to the beginning of September, being the hottest time of the year. The Heliacal rising of the dog-star takes place in the latter part of summer.

DIES NON (Lat.) In *Law*, no day in court; a day on which the judges sit not.

DIET, or *Dyet* (German.) In *Diplomacy*, denotes the general assembly of the states and circles of the German empire, and formerly of Poland.

DIET DRINK. In *Pharmacy*, medicated liquors.

DIETETIC. *Medicine*, relating to diet; belonging to the medical cautions about the use of food.

DIEU ET MON DROIT. *God and my right.* In *Heraldry*, the motto of the royal arms of England, first assumed by Richard I.

DIFFERENTIAL METHOD, or *Calculus.* In *Mathematics*, this consists in descending from whole quantities to the infinitely small differences, and comparing together their infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be.

DIGAMMA. In *Grammar*, the *F*, or double gamma of the Greeks, with the sound of *V*.

Digest (*digestum*.) A collec-

tion of the *Roman Laws*, ranged and digested under their proper titles by order of the Emperor Justinian. The Greek translation is named *pandecta*.

DIGEST, TO, (*digero* and *digestum*, Lat.) In *Logic*, to distribute into various classes or repositories; to range methodically. In *Physiology*, to concoct in the stomach. In *Surgery*, to dispose a wound to generate pus, in order to a cure.

DIGESTER. In *Chemistry*, this is a thick iron vessel, furnished with a strong lid, made to screw down perfectly tight, so as to confine all the steam, and thereby enable the liquor to attain a degree of heat much higher than the boiling point, or 212° Fahr.

DIGIT (from *digitus*, the finger.) A measure of length containing three-fourths of an inch. In *Astronomy*, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon.

DIGITALINE. In *Chemistry*, the active principle of the digitalis.

DIGITALIS (from *digitale*, the finger of a glove.) Fox glove. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *luridæ*.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA. Purple fox glove.

DIGITATED. In *Botany*, &c., branched out into divisions like fingers.

DIGITATA. In *Zoology*, an order of mammalia having feet divided into *digiti* or toes.

DIGITATUM. In *Botany*, fingered.

DIGITIGRADA. In *Zoology*, ani-

males that walk on the toes only, such as the cat, dog, &c.

DIGITUS. In *Anatomy*, the term usually given to fingers and toes.

DIGITUS INDEX. The fore finger.

DIGLYPH. In *Architecture*, a kind of imperfect triglyph, with only two channels or engravings instead of three.

DIGYNIA. In *Botany*, an order of plants having two styles.

DILEMMA (δῖλλμμα.) In *Logic*, an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions.

DILETTANTI (Ital.) An admirer of the fine arts. It is almost synonymous with *amateur*; but does not imply so much practical knowledge.

DILL. In *Botany*, anethum.

DILLENIA. In *Botany*, a magnificent East Indian genus of plants.

DILUVIAN (from *diluvium*.) In *Geology*, relating to the deluge.

DILUVIUM. Water-worn debris from every stratum, swept over the earth by the agency of the deluge. 2. The extensive and general deposits of superficial gravel, which appear to have been produced by the last great convulsion that affected our planet. See *Alluvium*.

DIOCESS (*diæcesis*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DICÆIA (from *dis* and *σικος*, two houses.) In *Botany*, the twenty-second Linnæan class, in which one plant bears only male flowers, and another only female flowers.

DIODON. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes, which have the power of inflating themselves at pleasure, and thereby projecting a defence of spines.

DIODON HYSTRIX. The porcupine diodon.

DIONÆA MUSCIPULA. In *Botany*, Venus's fly-trap, which closes its thorny fringes, and catches insects.

DIOMEDEA, the *albatross*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of aquatic and marine birds.

DIOMEDEA EXULANS. The wandering albatross or man-of-war bird.

DIOMEDEA FULIGINOSA. The sooty albatross, or *quaker*, thus named from its brown plumage.

DIONYSIA. In *Antiquity*, feasts celebrated in honour of Bacchus.

DIOPHANTINE PROBLEMS, (thus named from the inventor Diophantus.) In *Mathematics*, a species of indeterminate problems, relating to square and cube numbers, and often admitting of a variety of answers.

DIOPSIDE (from *διωψης*, transparency.) A *Mineral* of the augite family.

DIOPTASE (from *διοπτᾶσις*.) In *Mineralogy*, a silicate of copper thus named from its transparency.

DIOPTRICS (from *δια*, through, and *ὀπτικᾶς*, I see.) In *Optics*, that branch which treats of the laws of refraction, and of the effects which the refraction of light has on vision.

DIOSCOREA (named from the Greek botanist Dioscorides.)

The *yam*, a well known esculent root. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order samentaceæ.

DIP. In *Mining*, this term signifies the greatest inclination of a stratum to the horizon. In *Magnetism*, the depression of one of the poles of a magnet to the meridian, and the consequent elevation of the other.

DIPETALUS (from *dis*, two, and *petalon*, a petal. In *Botany*, plants having two flower leaves.

DIPHTHONG (*διφθογῆς*.) In *Grammar*, a coalition of two vowels to form one sound, as *vain*, *leaf*, *Cæsar*.

DIPLOMA (*διπλωμα*.) In *Law*, a letter or writing referring to some privilege.

DIPPEL'S OIL. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar volatile oil, which makes its appearance during the distillation of animal bodies, especially of bones.

DIPPING-NEEDLE. In *Navigation*, a magnetic needle, so hung as that one end *dips*, or inclines to the horizon, and the other is proportionally elevated, forming an angle equal to the dipping of the needle at the place where the experiment is made.

DIPSACUS, *teasel*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

DIPTERA (from *dis*, two, and *πτερον*, a wing.) In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects having two wings with poisers or balancers, as the house-fly, gnats, &c.

DIPTERON. In *Ancient Architecture*, a temple surrounded with a double row of columns,

which form porticoes, called wings or aisles.

DIPUS, the *jerboa*. In *Zoology*, a genus of quadrupeds much resembling the *dormouse*. Their hind legs are long, and enable them to make prodigious bounds, and with their fore paws they carry their food to their mouths like the squirrel.

DIPUS SAGITTA. The common jerboa, or two-footed mouse.

DIPYRE (from *dis* and *πυρ*.) A *Mineral* of the zeolite family; thus named, because it melts and phosphoresces at the same time before the blow-pipe.

DISC. In *Astronomy*, the face of the sun or planet as it appears to the eye.

DISCOBOLUS (*δισκοβόλος*, qui discum jacit.) In *Sculpture* and *Ancient Gymnastics*, a quoit caster. The statue of one hurling a quoit.

DISCORD. In *Music*, sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

DISCUOUS (from *discus*.) In *Botany*, &c., broad, flat, wide.

DISCUS. In *Antiquity*, a quoit.

DISCUTIENT (from *discutiens*.) In *Pharmacy*, a medicine that has the power to repel.

DISEMBOGUE. In *Hydraulics*, to pour out at the mouth of a river.

DISINTEGRATED. In *Mineralogy*, reduced, by the action of the *atmosphere*, into small particles; as granite into its constituents, quartz, felspar, and mica.

DISME (French.) In *Arithmetic*, a tenth part, a tithe.

DISPENSARY. In *Pharmacy*, the house or place where medicines are dispensed.

DISPENSATION (from *dispensatio*.) In *Religion*, the dealing of God with his creatures; method of providence.

DISPENSATORY. In *Pharmacy*, a book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed. 2. A pharmacopœia.

DISSEISIN. In *Law*, illegally dispossessing a person of his lands and tenements.

DISSIPATION. In *Chemistry* and *Physics*, an insensible loss or consumption of the minute parts of a body.

DISSOLVENT. In *Chemistry*, that which has the power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSOLUTION. In *Chemistry*, the state of being liquefied.

DISSYLLABLE (from *dis* and *σύν-λαβν*.) In *Grammar*, a word of two syllables.

DISTEMPER (*detremper*, Fren.) In *Painting*, this term is used to signify the working up of colours with something else besides mere water or oil. If the colours be prepared with the first, it is called *limning*, and with the last, *painting in oil*.

DISTHENE (from *dis*, double, and *σθένος*, strength.) A *Mineral* substance, thus named by Hailly, on account of its double electric power; some of its crystals under the same circumstances being positively, and others negatively, electrified by friction.

DISTICH (*distichon*, Lat.) In

Poetry, a couplet, a couple of lines, an epigram consisting of two verses.

DISTICHUS (from *dis*, double, and *σχιος*, a row.) In *Botany*, *two-ranked*, which term, applied to a stem, denotes that the branches spread in two opposite directions, as in the silver fir.

DITHYRAMBIC. In *Poetry*, a song in honour of Bacchus.

DITRIGLYPH. In *Architecture*, the span between two triglyphs.

DITTANDER. In *Botany*, *lepidium*.

DITTANY WHITE, *Garden Ginger* or *Pepperwort*. In *Botany*, *dictamnus*.

DIVUS. In *Antiquity*, an appellation given to the Roman emperors, after they had been deified or placed among the number of gods.

DOAB (Persian, *two Waters*.) In *East Indian Geography*, any tract of country included between two rivers.

DOBHASH. In the East Indies, a bilinguist, one who speaks two languages; an interpreter.

DOCK. In *Botany*, the *rumex*.

DOCKET. In *Law*, a summary of a larger writing; also a direction tied on goods.

DOCTOR (Lat.) A man skilled in any profession. 2. One that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physic.

DODECAGYNIA. In *Botany*, an order of plants having twelve styles.

DODECAGON (from *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *γωνία*.) In *Geometry*, a figure of twelve angles and sides.

DODECAHEDRON (from *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hēra*, a seat or side.) In *Geometry*, one of the regular bodies comprehended under twelve equal sides, each of which is a pentagon.

DODECANDRIA (from *dōdeka*, twelve, and *andros*, a man.) In *Botany*, plants having not less than twelve, or more than nineteen, stamens on each flower. It is the eleventh Linnean class.

DOGMA (Lat.) In *Ethics*, an established principle; a settled notion, tenet, or opinion, especially with regard to matters of faith or philosophy.

DOG'S-BRIER. In *Botany*, the *rubus caninus*, the brier that bears the hip.

DOG-ROSE. In *Botany*, the flower of the hip brier, or *rubus caninus*.

DOG'S-BANE. In *Botany*, *apocynum* and *asclepias*.

DOG-STAR. In *Astronomy*, the star that designates the dog days; in Greek *Sirius*, in Latin *Canis Major*.

DOG'S-TAIL GRASS. In *Botany*, *cynosurus*.

DOG-VANE. In *Navigation*, a small light vane, formed of a piece of packthread and some slices of cork stuck full of feathers, placed on the windward side of the quarter-deck.

DOLABELLA (a little axe, a hatchet.) In *Conchology*, the name of a genus of shells.

DOLICHOS (from *δολιχος*, long.) In *Botany*, the cowhage or cow itch plant.

DOLICHOS SOJA. In *Botany*,

the East Indian kidney bean plant.

DOLomite (named after M. Dolomieu.) In *Mineralogy*, massive magnesian limestone, used by the ancient sculptors in their finest works.

DOLPHIN. In *Ichthyology*, *delphinus*.

DOme (*duomo*, Italian.) In *Architecture*, a hemispherical arch, a cupola.

DOMESDAY. In *Law*, a most ancient record, containing a survey of the lands of England, made in the time of William the Conqueror, and now remaining in the Exchequer.

DOMINA (Lat. dame.) In *Law*, a title given to honourable women, who anciently in their own right of inheritance held a barony.

DOMINICAL (or SUNDAY) LETTER. In *Chronology*, one of the seven letters *a b c d e f g*, used in almanacs, &c., to denote Sundays, or dominicus dies, the Lord's day, throughout the year.

DON (from *dominus*, a lord.) The Spanish title for a gentleman, as Don Quixote.

DONAX (from *δοῦναι*, a reed, arrow, or pipe.) In *Botany*, the great reed of the south of Europe.

DONAX, the wedge shell. In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve sea shells, inhabited by a *teuthis*.

DOQUET. In *Law*, &c., a paper containing a warrant.

DORCAS. In *Zoology*, a species of antelope.

DORIC ORDER. In *Architecture*,

is that peculiar shape of a column and its entablature, originally formed in imitation of a wooden fabric, supported with *fluted* posts or the trunks of trees. 2. In most antiques the distinguishing character of the Doric order is the absence of base.

DORIS, or Sea Lemon. In *Natural History*, an order of vermes or worms inhabiting shells.

DORMOUSE. In *Zoology*, *myoxus*.

DORSAL (from *dorsum*, the back.) In *Anatomy*, any thing belonging to the back; as dorsal nerves; dorsal fins, &c.

DORSIPAROUS (from *dorsum*, and *pario*, to bring forth.) In *Botany*, having the property of bearing on the back; applied to plants that have seeds on the back of the leaves; as fern.

DORSUM. In *Anatomy*, the back.

DORY JOHN (from *jaune dorée*, French.) In *Ichthyology*, the zeus faber.

DOTTEREL. In *Ornithology*, the charadrius morinellus.

DOURA (or holcus doura.) In *Botany*, a kind of millet much cultivated in Nubia and Upper Egypt.

DOVE. In *Ornithology*, columba.

DOVEKY. The colymbus grylle.

DOVETAIL. In *Carpentry*, a method of joining two boards together, by letting one piece into another in the form of the tail of a dove, when that which is inserted has the appearance of a wedge reversed.

DOWAZ. A round dowl or coak is the piece of timber to which the felloes of a carriage wheel are united.

DOWN. In *Geography*, banks or small elevations of sand collected by the wind and sea near the shores of the ocean, against the further progress of which they form a barrier.

DRACHM (from *drachma*, Lat.) The eighth part of an ounce, apothecaries' weight.

DRACO. The dragon. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

DRACO. In *Zoology*, a genus of amphibious animals of the reptile kind, furnished on each side with a wing-like membrane.

DRACUNCULI. In *Surgery*, &c. guinea worms.

DRAGON FLY. In *Entomology*, the libellula.

DRAGON'S BLOOD, or sanguis draconis. In *Pharmacy*, a vegetable balsam of a dark red colour, imported from the East Indies.

DRAGON'S HEAD and TAIL. In *Astronomy*, the nodes of the moon and planets, or the two points wherein the ecliptic is intersected by their orbits, and more particularly by that of the moon. 2. It is about these points of intersection that all eclipses happen.

DRAMA (from *δραμα*.) A poem accommodated to action. 2. A poem in which the action is not related, but represented.

DRASTIC (from *δραστικός*.) In *Pharmacy*, medicines that are powerful and vigorous.

DRAWBACK. In *Commerce*,

certain custom or excise duties returned on the exportation of such home manufactures or foreign merchandise, as had before paid duties, either on importation, or on the raw material.

DRILL MACHINES. In *Agriculture*, certain machines contrived to deposit the seed in equidistant rows on a flat surface.

DROMEDARY, OF Arabian camel. In *Zoology*, the camelus dromedarius, with a single bunch on his back.

DROP SERENE. In *Surgery*, the gutta serena, a disease of the eye.

DROSER. *Sun-dew.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

DROSOMETER (from *δροςος*, dew, and *μετρον*, measure.) In *Meteorology*, an instrument contrived to measure the quantity of dew that gathers on a body which has been exposed to the open air during the night.

DRUIDS (from *derw*, oaks, and *hud*, incantation.) The priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM. In *Architecture*, the bell-formed part of the Corinthian and composite capitals.

DRUPA or *drupe.* In *Botany*, a pulpy seed vessel without valves, consisting of a nut surrounded by a pulpy substance, as in the cherry, &c.

DRUSES. In *Mineralogy*, cavities lined with crystals are named *druses*.

DRY-ROT. In *Ship-building*, a disease of timber, which in decomposing the fibres, reduces its substance to a mass of dry

dust; but *sap rot* would be a better designation.

DUACUM. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Douay.

DUAL (from *duahis*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, expressive of the number two.

DUCK. In *Ornithology*, a large tribe of birds classed by Linnaeus under the term *anas*.

DUCT. In *Anatomy*, denotes any tube, canal, or passage, through which any fluid is conducted.

DUCTILIMETER. In *Metallurgy*, an instrument for comparing the ductility of lead, tin, &c. &c.

DUET (Ital.) In *Music*, a composition in two parts, whether vocal or instrumental.

DUGONG. In *Zoology*, the trichechus dugong, an animal of the East Indian seas, of the form and figure of the whale, and about nine feet in length. It is the only animal known that grazes at the bottom of the sea, and is not supported on four legs.

DULCIMER (from *dolcimello*, Ital.) A musical instrument, played by striking the brass wire with little sticks.

DUMOSÆ. In *Botany*, the forty-third natural order of Linnaeus. The name comes from *dumus*, a bush or thicket, because the plants are chiefly shrubs or low bushy trees, such as form thickets.

DUN or *don.* In *Topography*, a celtic termination of words denoting a hill or eminence, which often occurs in the names of towns or citadels placed on elevations.

DUNELM (*ensis*.) In *Church government*, the signature of the Bishop of Durham, the Christian name being usually prefixed, and so much of the local word as precedes the bracket.

DUODECIMO (Lat.) A book is said to be a duodecimo, when a sheet is folded into twelve leaves.

DUODENUM. In *Anatomy*, the first portion of the small intestines; the commencement of the intestinal canal.

DURA MATER. In *Anatomy*, a membrane that surrounds and defends the brain, and adheres strongly to the internal surface of the cranium. 2. By old anatomists, the dura and pia mater were supposed to be the origin of all the other membranes of the body, and hence the name.

DURANTE BENE PLACITO (Lat.) In *Law*, during pleasure.

DURANTE VITA (Lat.) During life.

DURBAR (Persian.) In the East Indies, a court or place where a sovereign or viceroy gives audience.

DYADIC ARITHMETIC. In *Dyadic arithmetic*, 1 and 0 only are used; viz., 2 is represented by 10; 3 by eleven; 4 by 100; 9 by 1001.

DYKE. In *Mineralogy*, a term used by the coal miners to signify the banks of basalt or whin by which the coal strata

are frequently divided. In *Geology*, perpendicular fissures filled with stony matter that interrupt and separate the strata.

DYNAMICS (from *δυναμις*, power.) The science of moving powers; or the action of forces on solid bodies, when the result of that action is motion.

DYNAMOMETER (from *δυναμις*, force, power.) In *Mechanics*, a machine for ascertaining the relative strength of men and animals.

DYNASTY (from *δυναστυα*.) In *Politics*, government; sovereignty.

DYSCRACY (*δυσκρασια*.) In *Physiology*, an undue mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature.

DYSENTERY (*δυσεντερια*.) In *Nosology*, a looseness, wherein all the humours flow off by stool.

DYSODA (from *δυσωδης*, fetid) In *Botany*, the name of the lycium fœtidum.

DYSODILE. In *Mineralogy*, a papyraceous brown coal.

DYSPEPSIA (from *δυσ*, bad, difficult, and *παρα*, to concoct, or digest.) In *Nosology*, indigestion; a weakness or derangement of the organs of digestion.

DYSPNŒA (*δυσπνοια*.) In *Nosology*, a difficulty of breathing.

DYTISCUS. In *Entomology*, a genus of aquatic coleopterous insects, inhabiting stagnant waters.

E

EAGLE (*αετός*, Greek, and *aquila*, Lat.) In *Ornithology*, falco.

EARED OWL. In *Ornithology*, strix.

EARTH. In *Astronomy*, Tellus, a primary planet, the third in order from the sun. In old *Pharmacy*, terra, as terra japonica, japan earth.

EARTHS. In *Chemistry*, &c., these were formerly defined to be substances neither metallic nor inflammable. 2. Until recently there were reckoned ten primitive earths, viz., Silica, alumina, lime, magnesia, zirconia, glucina, ittria, barytes, strontian, and thorina, but they are now known to be metallic oxides. 3. Almost the whole surface of the globe is composed of the three first (silica, alumina, and lime,) combined in an infinite diversity of forms.

EARTH-WORM. In *Natural History*, lumbricus.

EARWIG. In *Entomology*, forficula.

EASEL PIECES. In *Painting*, denote such small pictures as are painted on the easel; or frame on which the canvass is laid, as contradistinguished from large paintings on walls, ceilings, &c.

EAU DE LUCE. In *Pharmacy*, a volatile liquid, composed principally of ammonia, a little mastic macerated in alcohol, and a very little oil of lavender

and amber. 3. It is also named the succinated spirit of ammonia.

EAVES. In *Architecture*, the edges of the roof which overhang the house.

EBONY. In *Botany*, ebenus.

EBORE (*acensis*.) In *Church Government*, the signature of the Archbishop of York, the Christian name being usually prefixed, and so much of the local word as precedes the bracket.

ECCENTRICITY. In *Astronomy*, deviation from a centre; excursion from the proper orb. In *Mathematics*, the distance of either centre of an ellipse from the true centre.

ECCEHIA. In *Antiquity*, harmonic vases, used in ancient theatres to augment and prolong the sound.

ECCHYMOSES. In *Surgery*, livid spots or blotches on the skin.

ECCLESIA. A Greek term adopted into the Latin, and signifying a church.

ECHINATED (from *echinus*.) In *Zoology*, *Botany*, &c., bristled like a hedgehog.

ECHINATUS. In *Botany*, *Zoology*, and other sciences, a term applied to any thing beset with spines, like the hedgehog, or the husk of the horse-chestnut.

ECHINEIS. In *Ichthyology*, the name of a genus of thoracic fishes.

ECHINEIS REMORA. The suck-

ing fish which sticks to the shark.

ECHINITES. In *Mineralogy*, calcareous petrifications of the sea-hedgehog, an important family of fossil shells in the chalk formation.

ECHINOPS (from *εχινος*, a hedgehog, and *οψις*, aspect.) The globe-thistle. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

ECHINOPHORA, prickly samphire, or sea-parsnip. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order umbelliferæ.

ECHINODERMATA, prickly skinned. In *Ichthyology*, a class of animals which includes the sea urchin and star-fish.

ECHINUS. In *Architecture*, an ornament near the bottom of the ionic, corinthian, and composite capitals, named from the prickly cover of the horse-chestnut.

ECHINUS (from *εχινος*.) In *Zoology*, the hedgehog. Also the name of an order of mollusca vermes, comprehending shell-fish set with prickles, such as the sea-egg, or sea-urchin. 2. In *Botany*, it denotes the prickly head of any plant.

ECHINUS ESCULENTUS. In *Natural History*, the common sea-urchin.

ECHINUS TERRESTRIS. The common hedgehog.

ECLECTIC. In *Logic*, selecting, choosing at will.

ECLIPSE (from *εκλειψις*.) In *Astronomy*, an obscuration of the heavenly bodies.

ECLIPTIC (from *εκλειπτικος*.) In *Astronomy*, a great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of

the zodiac, and making an angle with the equinoctial, in the points of aries and libra of 23° 30', which is the sun's greatest declination.

ECLOGUE (from *εκλογη*.) A pastoral poem, so called because Virgil entitled his pastorals eclogues.

ECHNIDA. In *Zoology*, the porcupine ant-eater.

ECPYROSES. In *Geology*, igneous devastations of the world, which, according to the stoics, recur after certain intervals of distant ages.

EDDA. In *Northern Antiquity*, a system of the ancient Icelandic, Runic, or Scandinavian mythology.

EDEMATOSE (from *οιδημα*.) In *Surgery*, swelling; full of humours.

EDITIONS. In *Typography*, the best and most accurate editions were executed by the Aldi, Juntas, Torrentius, Gioloto, Gryphe, Rouille, the Stephens, Vascovan, Turnebus, Dolet, the Elzevirs, Plantin, Blaeu, Coutelier, Barbou, Foulis, Baskerville, Didot, Bodoni, &c. &c.

EDITIONS, ALDINE. Editions that have issued from the press of the three Aldi.

EDITIONS, BIPONTINE. Editions of the classics, printed at Deuxponts (Bipontium), in Germany.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The first or earliest edition of a book. The Latinized names of places to C, are, Abbatis villæ, *Abbeville*; Andegavi, *Angers*; Argentorati, or Argentinæ, *Strasbourg*; Augustæ vindelicorum,

- Augsburgh**; Aureliani, *Orleans*; Avenione, *Avignon*; Basilæ, *Basle*; Bononiæ, *Bologna*; Bosco Ducis, *Bois-le-duc*; Amstelodamum, *Amsterdam*; Aquis granum, *Aix la Chapelle*; Berolinum, *Berlin*; Bipontium, *Deuxponts*; Burdigala, *Bordeaux*.
- EDULCORATE**, to (from *dulcis*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., to sweeten.
- EDULIS** (Lat.) Eatable, as *mytilus edulis*, the common, or eatable muscle.
- EEL**. In *Ichthyology*, the *muraena anguilla*.
- EEL, ELECTRIC**. The *gymnotus electricus*, or cramp-fish.
- EFFERVESCENCE**. In *Chemistry*, a copious emission of air-bubbles. 2. A disengagement of carbonic acid.
- EFFIGY** (*effigies*, Lat.) Resemblance; image in painting, or sculpture.
- EFFLORESCENCE** (*efflorescentia*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the production of flowers. In *Surgery*, the breaking out of some humour in the skin. In *Chemistry*, the formation of a soft white powdery substance, in minute spiculæ, on the surface of saline crystals, &c.
- EFFLUVIA** (from *effluo*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., the particles which are continually but imperceptibly flying off from bodies.
- EFT**, or *Newt*. In *Zoology*, the common lizard, or *lacerta vulgaris*.
- E.G.** (*exempli gratia*, Lat.) For example; for the sake of an instance.
- Egg**, In *Natural History*, ovum.
- EGLANTINE**. In *Botany*, sweet brier; a species of rose.
- EGRET**, a species of heron. In *Ornithology*, the *ardea egretta*.
- EGYPTIAN THORN**. In *Botany*, the acacia.
- EIDER DUCK**. In *Ornithology*, the *anas mollissima*.
- EIDOGRAPH** (from *ides*, likeness.) In the *Arts*, an instrument contrived for the purpose of copying drawings.
- EIDOURANION** (from *ides*, and *ouranos*.) In *Astronomy*, a likeness of the heavens.
- EIDOS** (*ides*.) A Greek word, signifying likeness, resemblance, the termination of many words in the English language, as cycloid, rhomboid, &c.
- EIKON**. See *Icon*.
- ELAIN**. In *Chemistry*, the fluid constituent of oil and fat, remaining liquid after the separation of the stearin.
- ELAIS GUINEENSIS**. In *Botany*, the palm oil-tree of the coast of Guinea.
- ELASMOTHERIUM**. In *Geology*, &c., a newly discovered fossil genus of animals, nearly allied to the rhinoceros and horse, and of the size of the first.
- ELASTIC** (from *elas*.) In *Mechanics*, springy; having the power of returning to the form from which it was distorted.
- ELATER**, the *Skipper*. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects.
- ELATERIUM** (Lat.) In *Botany*, the wild cucumber. In *Pharmacy*, an inspissated juice procured from its fruit, which is violently purgative.
- ELATIN**. In *Chemistry*, the ac-

tive principle of the elaterium, or wild cucumber.

ELECTIVE. In *Chemistry*, when a substance already combined with another is presented to a third, for which it possesses a still greater affinity, it separates from the former, and attaches itself to the latter, which preference is termed *elective* attraction or affinity.

ELECTRICITY (from *ελεκτρον*, amber.) The phenomena of electricity are occasioned by the passage of the electric fluid from one body to another, and by its attraction and repulsion, which phenomena were first observed in *amber*, hence the name.

ELECTROMETER, or *measurer* of electricity. An instrument contrived to discover the electric state of the lower atmosphere.

ELECTRON (*ελεκτρον*.) In *Mineralogy*, the Greek name for *amber*.

ELECTROPHORUS (from *ελεκτρον*, amber, and *φειω*, I bear.) In *Electricity*, a machine consisting of two plates, one of which is a resinous electric, and the other a metallic plate.

ELECTRUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, argentiferous gold, an alloy of silver. 2. Amber was thus named by the ancients, on account of its resemblance to this metallic alloy.

ELECTUARY (*electuarius*.) In *Pharmacy*, a form of medicine of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

ELEMENTARY. In *Chemistry*, &c., uncompounded; having only one principle; rudimental.

ELEMENTS (*elementum*.) In

Chemistry, &c., the first constituent principles, or ingredients of any thing.

ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETS. In *Astronomy*, certain quantities necessary to be known, for the purpose of determining the theory of their elliptic motion.

ELEMI. In *Pharmacy*, a resin obtained in America from the *amyris elemifera*.

ELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.) In *Surgery*, a species of leprosy, named also the *elephant leg*, so called, from the swellings and incrustations resembling those on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHAS. The *elephant*. In *Zoology*, a genus of the brute order, and class mammalia, of which there is only one species, the *elephas maximus*.

ELEVATION OF THE POLE. In *Astronomy*, the altitude of the pole above the horizon of any place.

ELEUTHERIA. In *Pharmacy*, the medicinal bark of the croton *eleutheria*.

ELF-ARROWS. Flint stones, sharpened on each side in the shape of arrow-heads, made use of in war by the ancient Britons.

ELICAMPANE. In *Botany*, the *inula helenium*. From the root of this plant the peculiar vegetable principle called *inulin* is extracted.

ELIMINATION (*elimino*, Lat.) The act of banishing; rejection. In *Analysis*, the operation by which all the unknown quantities except one are exterminated out of an equation.

ELIXIR (Arabic.) In *Pharmacy*, a medicine made by strong in-

fusion; an extract, or quintessence, drawn from several ingredients; a *tincture*, being from one.

ELK. A species of stag. In *Zoology*, *cervus alce*.

ELLIPSIS (from *ελλυψις*.) In *Geometry*, an oval figure generated from the section of a cone by a plane cutting both sides of the cone, but not parallel to the base, and meeting with the base when produced.

ELLAGIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid existing in gall nuts, along with the gallic acid.

ELLIPTICAL. In *Geometry*, having the form of an ellipsis.

ELLIPTOGRAPH. In the *Arts*, an instrument for drawing ellipses.

ELM. In *Botany*, *ulmus*.

ELUTRIATION, or *washing over*. In *Mineralogy*, a method of separating substances of different specific gravities from each other, by means of water.

ELYDORIC (from *ελαιον*, oil, and *ωδω*, water.) In the *Arts*, a method of painting with a substance consisting of oil and water.

ELYSIUM (from *ελυσίος*.) In *Mythology*, a place in the *inferi*, or lower world, assigned by the ancients for the future residence of happy souls.

ELYTHROPTERA. In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects possessing elytra.

ELYTRA. The *wing cases* of insects, two in number, and often mistaken for wings.

ELZEVIR EDITIONS. In *Bibliography*, editions thus named after celebrated printers, from whose press they issued.

EMBERIZA. The *Bunting*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of migratory birds, of the passerine order, such as the snow-bunting common bunting, foolish bunting, &c.

EMBERIZA-CITRINELLA. The yellow-hammer.

EMBERIZA HORTULANA. The ortolan.

EMBERIZA ORYZIVORA. The rice-bunting.

EMBOSS, *TO* (from *bosse*, French, a protuberance.) In *Sculpture*, the forming or fashioning works in *relievo*, wherein, according to their prominence, they are said to be *alto*, *mezzo*, or *basso relievo*.

EMBOLISM (from *εμβολισμος*.) In *Chronology*, intercalation; insertion of days or years to produce regularity and equation of time.

EMBOLUS (from *εμβολος*.) In *Mechanics*, any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker of a pump.

EMBROCATION. In *Surgery*, the act of rubbing any diseased part with medicinal liquors; the lotion with which any diseased part is rubbed.

EMBRYON (from *εμβρυον*.) In *Physiology*, the offspring in the womb in its earliest stage.

EMERALD. A *Mineral* of the gem tribe, containing glucine and oxide of chrome. 2. It appears to have been the *sma-ragdus* of the ancients, which had the most vivid of all green colours.

EMERSION. In *Astronomy*, when the sun, moon, planets, &c., begin to re-appear, after having been eclipsed, it is deno-

minated their *emersion*, in contradistinction to immersion.

EMERY. A *Mineral* substance (a subspecies of rhomboidal corundum,) used in polishing hard bodies, and containing from 50 to 80 per cent. of alumina.

EMETIN. In *Chemistry*, &c., the active principle of ipecacuanha.

EMMET. In *Entymology*, an ant; a pismire.

EMOLLIENTS (from *emolliens*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

EMPALEMENT. In *Botany*, a name for the calyx or flower-cup.

EMPHYSEMATOUS. In *Surgery*, bloated; puffed; swollen.

EMPIRIC (from *εμ*, and *πειρα*, experience.) In *Medicine*, one who practises the healing art upon experience, not on theory. In the modern acceptation of the word, however, it means a quack.

EMPIRICISM. In *Medicine*, depending on experience, without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPORIUM (from *εμποριος*.) In *Commerce*, a depôt of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city.

EMPYREAL (from *εμπυρος*.) Formed of the element of fire; refined beyond aerial.

EMPYREUM (from *εμ*, in, and *πυρ*, fire. In *Theology*, the highest heaven, where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

EMPYREUMA (*εμπυρευμα*.) In

Pharmacy, signifies a disagreeable smell produced by the burning of animal or vegetable oily matters, in boiling or distillation.

EMPYREUMATIC. In *Pharmacy*, having the taste or smell of burned substances.

EMPYROSIS (from *εμπυρον*.) In *Geology*, conflagration, general fire.

EMU (of New Holland.) In *Ornithology*, the struthio cassuarus.

EMULGENT (*emulgens*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, emulgent vessels are the two large arteries and veins which arise, the former from the descending trunk of the aorta; the latter from the vena cava.

EMUNCTORIES (from *emunctorium*, Lat.) In *Physiology*, those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated. The kidneys and the skin are the common emunctories.

ENAMEL (*en email*, French.) In *Anatomy*, the hard siliceous substance that covers the outside of the teeth. In the *Arts*, enamels are vitrifiable substances of three sorts, transparent, semi-transparent, and opaque, which produce variegated colours when inlaid.

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING (from *εγκαυσω*, I burn in.) In the *Arts*, a species of painting with burnt wax, practised by the ancients, and lately revived.

ENCEPHALON (from *εμ* and *κεφαλη*, the head.) In *Anatomy*, the brain, the contents of the cranium.

ENCHASING. The art of en-

riching and beautifying gold, silver, and other metal work, by some design or figure represented thereon in low relief.

ENCHIRIDION (*εν, in, and χυρ, the hand.*) In *Literature*, a manual, portable volume, or hand-book.

ENCHORIAL. A word of Greek derivation, applied to the "*language of the country*," used in ancient Egyptian inscriptions, as distinguished from hieroglyphics, (the sacred language,) and from the Greek. All these are found on the Rosetta stone of black basalt.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA (from *εν κυκλο- παιδια, instruction in a circle.*) The circle of sciences, the round of learning. 2. This term is nearly synonymous with *Cyclopædia*, but having the proposition *in* (*εν*) is more definite.

ENCYSTED (from *ενυστιν, a bag.*) In *Surgery*, enclosed in a vesicle or bag.

ENDECAGON (*ενδεκαγων.*) In *Geometry*, a plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDELLION. In *Chemistry*, a triple sulphate of lead, antimony, and copper, named after a village in Cornwall, where it is found.

ENDEMIC (from *ενδημος.*) Peculiar to a country. In *Nosology*, applied to any disease that affects several persons together in the same country, proceeding from some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns.

ENDITEMENT. In *Law*, a bill or declaration according to the legal forms, made for

the benefit of the commonwealth.

ENDIVE. In *Botany*, cichorium endivia.

ENFEOFF, TO. In *Law*, to invest with any dignities or possessions.

ENGROSS, TO. In *Law*, to copy in a large hand, to write a deed fair and in legible characters.

ENHYDRITES. In *Mineralogy*, nodules in rocks and stones, including water.

ENIGMA (from *ænigma, Lat.*) A riddle or obscure question; a position expressed in remote and obscure terms.

ENNEAGON (from *εννια, nine, and γωνια.*) In *Geometry*, a figure of nine angles and nine sides.

ENNEANDRIA (from *εννια, nine, and ανη, a man.*) In *Botany*, plants having nine stamens; the ninth Linnæan class.

ENS (Lat.) Any being or existence, entity. In *Chemistry*, some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities of the ingredients in a little room.

ENS PRIMUM. In *Old Chemistry*, denoted the most efficacious part of any natural mixed body, wherein all the virtues of the ingredients were comprehended in a small compass.

ENSATÆ. In *Botany*, sword-leaved, a natural order of plants, the sixth of Linnæus, nearly allied to the grasses and liliaceous plants.

ENSIFORM. In *Botany*, sword-shaped.

ENTABLATUR (from *table.*) In

Architecture, the entablature consists of the architrave, frieze, and cornice, of the capital of a pillar.

ENTAIL (from *tailler*, to cut, abridge, or limit, French.) In *Law*, to settle the descent of any estate, so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure.

ENTITY (from *entitas*, low Latin.) In *Physics*, something that really is, a real being.

ENTOMOLITES. In *Mineralogy*, the fossil remains or petrefactions of insects.

ENTOMOLOGY (*εντομος*, an insect, from *εν*, in, and *τομω*, to cut.) The natural history of insects; discourse on insects. 2. That branch of Zoology which treats exclusively of insects.

ENTROCHI. In *Natural History*, a genus of petrified jointed fossils, (supposed of marine echini,) which are cylindrical columns, and usually about an inch in length.

ENTROCHITAL CHERT. In *Mineralogy*, this substance is vulgarly called screwstone, and resembles *buhrstone*.

EPACT (from *επαγς*, to intercalate.) In *Astronomy*, a number whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby find out the age of the moon every year. 2. The annual epact is eleven days, to which one is added for every year to nineteen, (the lunar cycle,) when it becomes thirty, expires, and begins again with eleven days; the excess of the Julian solar year over the Julian lunar year.

EPAULMENT (French.) In *Fortification*, a side work of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, &c., or of fascines and earth.

EPERLANUS. In *Ichthyology*, a name sometimes given, on account of its pearly colour, to the *smelt*.

EPHEBIUM (Lat.) In the *Ancient Gymnasia*, where the youth assembled to learn their exercises in private before they exhibited in public.

EPHEMERA (from *εως* and *ημερα*, a day.) The day fly. In *Entomology*, a genus of neuropterous insects.

EPHEMERA VULGATA. The gnat, which is seen ascending and descending in the evening over water, and under trees.

EPHEMERAL (from *εφημερος*.) In *Natural History*, diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.

EPHEMERIDES. In *Astronomy*, tables calculated by astronomers, shewing the existing state of the heavens every day at noon, that is to say, the places wherein all the planets are to be found at that time.

2. In England the Nautical Almanac, or Astronomical Ephemeris, published annually by the Board of Longitude, and anticipating the coming years, is the most authentic specimen.

EPHORI. In *Grecian Antiquity*, magistrates, (usually five,) established in ancient Sparta to balance the regal power.

EPIC (*epicus*, Lat. *επικς*.) In *Poetry*, a narrative; comprising narrations not acted but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic.

EPICYCLE (from *επι* and *κυκλος*.) In *Geometry* and *Astronomy*, a little circle, whose centre is in the circumference of a greater; or a small orb, which, being fixed in the deferent of a planet, is carried along with its motion; and yet, with its own peculiar motion, carries the body of the planet fastened to it round about its proper centre.

EPICYCLOID (*επικυκλιδης*.) In *Geometry*, a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle, along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPICŒNE. In *Grammar*, a term applied to nouns, such as *aquila*, *vespertilio*, &c., which, under the same termination, mark indifferently the male and female species.

EPIDEMIC (from *επι* and *δημος*, the people.) In *Nosology*, &c., that which falls at once upon a great number of people, as a plague. 2. General, prevailing, affecting great numbers.

EPIDERMIS (from *επι*, upon, and *δερμα*, the true skin.) In *Anatomy*, the cuticle or scarf skin, which is raised in blisters. In *Botany*, a thin transparent membrane, the outermost layer of the bark.

EPIDOTE (from *επιδοσις*, addition.) A *Mineral* substance of the spar order, named also *pistacite*, from its deep green colour.

EPIGASTRIC. In *Anatomy*, that region of the abdomen which lies over the stomach is called the epigastric region.

EPIGENE. In *Crystallography*,

the terms *epigene* and *pseudomorphous* are applied to forms not natural to the substances in which they are found.

EPIGLOTTIS (from *επι* and *γλωττα*, the tongue.) In *Anatomy*, the cartilaginous valve at the root of the tongue, which falls on the glottis or superior opening of the larynx.

EPIGRAPH (*επιγραφη*.) In *Architecture*, an inscription on a monument explanatory of its use or destination.

EPILEPSY (from *επιληψις*.) In *Nosology*, any convulsion or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of its parts, with great loss of sense.

EPILOBIUM, *Willow Herb*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *calycanthemum*.

EPIPHANY (*επιφανεια*.) A *Church Festival*, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous star.

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOUS (from *επιφυλλον*, a leaf, and *σπερμα*, seed.) In *Botany*, this term is applied to plants that bear their seed on the back of the leaf.

EPIPHYTE. In *Botany*, *parasitic*, growing on other plants.

EPIPLOON. In *Anatomy*, the omentum or caul.

EPISCENIUM (*επισκηνιον*.) In the *Ancient Drama*, a place on the top of the theatre where the machinery was kept.

EPISCOPACY (*episcopatus*, Lat.) In the *Church*, the government

of bishops established by the apostles.

EPISODE (ἐπεισόδιον.) In *Poetry*, &c., an incidental narration or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject.

EPITAPH (ἐπι, upon, and ταφος, a sepulchre.) A monumental inscription in honour or memory of a person deceased.

EPITHALAMIUM (ἐπι and θάλαμος, a bed-chamber.) In *Poetry*, a nuptial song, a compliment on marriage.

EPITHET (ἐπίθετον.) In *Grammar*, an adjective denoting any quality good or bad.

EPITOME (ἐπιτομή.) In *Grammar*, abridgment, abbreviation.

EPIZOOTY (from ἐπι, upon, and ζῷον, an animal.) In *Nosology*, the pestilential diseases; murrain, &c., with which animals, especially horned cattle, are afflicted.

EPOCH, or *Epocha* (ἐποχή.) In *Chronology*, the time at which a new computation is begun, and the time from which dates are numbered.

EPOIEI (ἐποίησεν.) In *Ancient Arts*, a word affixed by Greek artists to their works, equivalent to the Latin word *fecit*.

EPOPEIA (from ἐπος, carmen, Lat. verse, and ποιῶ, I make.) In *Poetry*, the history, action, or fable, of an epic or heroic poem.

EPSOM SALTS. In *Pharmacy*, &c., *sulphate of magnesia*. It is procured from the bittern water, or residuum of sea-salt, after the muriate of soda, or common salt, has been extracted.

EQUATION (*æquare*, Lat.) In *Mathematics*, the investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect.

EQUATION. In *Algebra*, an expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value.

EQUATION. In *Astronomy*, the difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its real motion.

EQUATOR (*æquator*, Lat.) In *Geography*, a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the world into two equal parts, the northern and the southern hemispheres.

EQUERRY (from *escurie*, French.) In *Architecture*, a grand stable, or lodge for horses.

EQUERRIES. A name applied to officers of the king's stables, under the master of the horse, five in number, who, when his majesty goes abroad, ride in the leading coach.

EQUILATERAL. In *Geometry*, a figure having all the sides equal.

EQUILIBRIUM (Lat.) In *Mechanics*, equipoise, equality of weight.

EQUINOCTIAL (from *æquus* and *nox*.) In *Geography* and *Astronomy*, the line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle, when the sun comes, he makes equal day and night all over the globe.

EQUINOCTIAL. Happening about the time of the equinoxes; pertaining to the equi-

noxes; being near the equinoctial line.

EQUINOX (from *æquus* and *nox*.)

In *Astronomy*, equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of aries and libra; for then moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. 2. Equinoxes, in the plural, usually signify the equinoctial winds.

EQUISETUM. *Horse-tail*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

EQUISETUM HYEMALE. Shair grass or Dutch rush.

EQUITY. In *Law*, the rules of decision observed by the court of Chancery. 2. The correction of that wherein the law (by reason of its universality) is deficient.

EQUIVALENTS. In *Chemistry*, certain quantities of two bodies, each sufficient to neutralize a third; in consequence said to be equivalent to each other.

EQUIVOCAL or *spontaneous* generation. In *Natural History*, a method by which animals and plants are erroneously conjectured to be produced, not from seed, but in consequence of some plastic virtue in the heat of the sun.

EQUUS. In *Zoology*, a genus of quadrupeds of the belluæ order.

EQUUS CABALLUS. The horse.

EQUUS ASINUS. The ass.

EQUUS ZEBRA. The zebra.

EQUUS MARINUS. The morse or sea-horse named walrus by the Dutch.

ERA (*æra*, Lat.) In *Chronology*, an account of time.

ERECTHEUM. In *Antiquity*, the name of a celebrated temple of the Ionic order on the Acropolis of Athens, constructed in honour of Erectheus.

ERGOT. In *Agriculture*, a vegetable disease in grain, &c., in which the seeds grow out into horny excrescences of a black colour. It is also named spur, or horn seed. In *Nosology*, ergot is the name of a distemper occasioned by eating diseased rye.

ERICA. *Heath*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

ERIDANUS. In *Astronomy*, the name of a constellation of the southern hemisphere.

ERINACEUS. The *hedgehog*. In *Zoology*, a genus of the mammalia feræ class and order.

ERINACEUS EUROPÆUS. The common hedgehog.

ERINGIUM. *Eringo*, or *sea-holly*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ERIOCALIA. In *Botany*, a flower with a singular woolly base or cup.

ERIOPHORUM (from *erus*, wool, and *phew*, to bear.) Cotton-grass. In *Botany*, thus named from its woolly and cottony tufts.

ERIOMETER. In *Manufactures*, an instrument for measuring the size of the fibres of wool, and other filamentous substances.

ERMINE. In *Zoology*, the mustela erminia, or stoat, a species of weasel.

ERMINE. In *Heraldry*, this denotes a white field or fur, powdered and interspersed with black spots.

ERONIUM (from *ἰερός*, a heron.) *Stork's bill*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

EROTIC (from *ἔρως*, love.) In *Ethics*, a term applied to any thing relating to the passion of love.

ERPETOLOGY (*ῥεπτα*, reptilia, Lat.) The *Natural History* of reptiles. 2. That branch of zoology which treats exclusively of reptiles.

ERRATA (Lat.) Errors; such as a list of the errors that have occurred in the printing of a book.

ERRATIC (from *erraticus*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, &c., wandering, as the comets; uncertain, keeping no regular course; irregular; changeable.

ERRHINE (*ῥήνη*.) In *Pharmacy*, substances that occasion sneezing, when snuffed up the nose.

ERUCA. In *Entomology*, a grub or caterpillar.

ERVUM. A *tars*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order papilionaceæ.

ERVUM LENS. A lentil.

ERYCINA. In *Conchology*, a genus of shells entirely composed of fossil species.

ERYSIMUM. *Hedge mustard*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

ERYSIPELAS or *rose* (from *ῥοσηνός*.) In *Surgery*. An erysipelas is generated by a hot serum in the blood; and affects the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red spreading from one place to another.

ERYTHEMA (from *ῥυθός*, red.) The *red rash*. A species of erysipelatous inflammation.

ERYTHREAN SEA (from *ῥυθός*,

red.) In *Geography*, the Red Sea, or Erythræum Mare of the Latins.

ESCALADE. In *War*, an attack on a place, carried on with the assistance of ladders, to pass the ditch, or mount the rampart.

ESCAPEMENT. In *Horology*, a mechanical contrivance for transmitting the maintaining power of a clock or watch to the regulator, whether balance or pendulum, in order to restore the loss of motion in every vibration, arising from the friction of the acting parts, and the resistance of the air.

ESCHAR (*ἰσχαρά*.) In *Surgery*, a hard scar or crust made by hot applications.

ESCHAROTIC (from *eschar*.) In *Surgery*, caustic; having the power to burn or scar the flesh.

ESCARPE or *scarp*. In *Fortification*, this term relates to the exterior slope of each defence; the interior slope of every excavation being denominated the *counterscarp*.

ESCHALLOT. The cepa *ascalonica*. In *Botany*, a species of onion.

ESCHELLON (French.) In *Tactics*, a military term signifying a ladder, and alluding to the regular and parallel gradations of any series of lines, more or less inclined from any base line.

ESCHEAT (from the French, *écheoir*.) In *Law*, any lands or other profits, that fall to the lord within his manor by forfeiture, or by the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or special.

ESCUADE, or *squad*. In *Tactics*, usually the third or fourth part of a company, so divided for mounting guard.

ESCULENT (*esculentus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., good for food, eatable.

ESCUTCHEON (from *scutum*, a shield, Lat.) In *Heraldry*, the shield of the family; the ensigns armorial.

ESOX. The *Pike*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of abdominal fishes.

ESOX LUCIUS. The common pike.

ESPALIER. In *Gardening*, such fruit trees as are of low growth, and are trained to treillages or framed wood work, to form a hedge.

ESPLANADE (French.) In *Fortification*, the empty space between the glacis of a citadel, and the first houses of the town.

ESQUIRE (from *escuyer*, French, and *scutifer* or *armiger*, Lat., armour bearer.) In *Heraldry*, the armour-bearer or attendant on a knight. 2. A title of dignity, next below a knight.

ESQUISSE (French.) In *Painting*, a slight sketch or draught of a picture.

ESTAFETTE. In *Diplomacy*, a name given on the continent of Europe, to a state messenger.

ESTOPPEL (*estouper*, French, to stop or block up.) In *Law*, an impediment or bar of action, arising from a man's own act or deed, against which he is forbidden to plead.

ESTREATE (*extractum*, Lat.) In *Law*, the true copy of an original writing.

ESTUARY (from *estuarium*, Lat.) In *Hydrography*, an arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.

ETC. In *Grammar*, a contraction of two Latin words *et cætera*, which signifies *and so on*.

ETCHING (from *etzen*, German.) An important branch of *engraving*, being the superaddition of the chemical process of erosion to the art of drawing, through etching varnish, on plates of metal. 2. Lines drawn by a stylus or etching needle, which are afterwards corroded by aquafortis.

ETHER. In *Chemistry*, a fragrant and volatile liquid procured by distilling equal parts of alcohol and sulphuric acid. It is the lightest liquid known, the specific gravity at sixty degrees Fahrenheit being only .689.

ETESIAN WINDS (from *etes*, year.) Are such as blow at stated seasons of the year from whatever part of the compass they come; more particularly applied to the north winds, which, during the dog days, blow upon the coasts of Egypt. In *Navigation*, named *monsoons* and *trade winds*.

ETHICS (from *ethos*, manners.) The doctrine of morality; a system of morality; the investigation of the manners or conduct of man.

ETHIOPS. In *Chemistry*, a term formerly applied to several preparations because they were of a black colour.

ETHIOPS, MARTIAL. In *Chemistry*, black oxide of iron.

ETHIOPS MINERAL. In *Pharmacy*, black sulphuret of mercury; a combination of sulphur and mercury.

ETHIOPS PER SE. In *Chemistry*, a black powder formerly procured by the agitation of mercury in a bottle. It is a black oxide of mercury.

ETHNIC (from *ethnos*.) In *Religion*, Heathen, Pagan; not Jewish, not Christian.

ETIQUETTE (French, a *tichet*, *title*, or *list of contents*.) In *Diplomacy*, &c., denotes the forms that regulate court ceremonies, and those of persons of rank towards each other.

ETRUSCAN. In the *Arts*, having reference to the ancient inhabitants of Tuscany, prior to the Romans. Etruscan sculpture was lean, bony, and anatomical.

ETYMOLOGY (*etymologia*, Lat., from *eu*, true, and *logos*.) The true descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from a radical word. In *Grammar*, that branch which delivers the inflections of nouns and verbs.

ETYMON (from *eu*.) In *Grammar*, origin; primitive word.

EUCALYPTUS. In *Botany*, the gigantic gum-tree of New-Holland, which sometimes attains the height of one hundred and fifty feet, with a girth of from thirty to forty feet at the base.

EUCHARIST (from *eucharistia*.) In *Church Rituals*, the act of giving thanks; the sacramental act, in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance;

the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

EUCHLORINE. In *Chemistry*, the protoxide of chlorine, or chlorous oxide of chlorine.

EUCHLORITE A new *Mineral*, of remarkable chemical composition, containing a considerable portion of water and copper.

EUCLASE (from *eu*, easily, and *κλασις*, breaking.) A *Mineral*, containing glucina, thus named from its frangibility, being easily divided into laminæ.

EUCRASY (from *eucrasia*.) In *Physiology*, an agreeable well-proportioned mixture, whereby the body is kept in health.

EUDIOMETER. In *Chemistry*, an instrument contrived to measure the purity of the air, by absorbing its oxygen, without acting on the other ingredient, the azote. 2. Nitrous gas was the first eudiometer used; latterly spongy platinum.

EUDYALITE (from *eu*, easily, and *δυν*, to vanish.) A *Mineral* of the zircon family, thus named from its easy dissolution in acids.

EUCAIRITE. In *Chemistry*, an alloy, consisting of silver, copper, and selenium.

EUMENIDES. In *Antiquity*, the furies.

EUPATORIUM. *Hemp agrimony.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants, said to have been brought into use as a counterpoison by Mithridatus Eupator.

EUPHONY (from *euphonia*.) In *Music*, an agreeable sound; the reverse of harshness.

EUPHORBIA. *Spurge.* In *Bo-*

tany, a genus of plants. 2. In ancient Botany, the name of an African tree, named after the physician of king Juba.

EUPHORBIACEÆ. In *Botany*, a tribe of plants, comprehending sun-spurge, dog's-mercury, &c.

EUPHORBIIUM. In *Pharmacy*, an acrid gum resin, obtained from the *euphorbia officinale*.

EUPHOTIDE. In *Mineralogy*, a substance named also Diallage-rock, which see.

EUPHRASIA (from *υφραση*, to delight.) *Eyebright.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

EURUS (Lat.) The east-wind.

EURYTHIMY (*ευρυθιμος*.) Harmony; regular symmetrical measure. In *Architecture*, &c., the harmonious correspondence of parts with each other.

EVAPORATION. In *Chemistry* an operation by which liquids, are spent or driven away in steam, so as to leave some parts stronger than before.

EVECTION. In *Astronomy*, one of the most considerable lunar irregularities, the effect of which is to diminish the equation of the centre in the syzgies, and to increase it in the quadrature.

EVERGREEN TREES. In *Botany*, are such as retain their leaves during the whole year. Such are hollies, phillyreas, laurustinuses, bays, pines, firs, cedars, &c. &c.

EVIL. In *Ethics*, malum.

EVIL, THE KING'S. In *Surgery*, an appellation formerly given to scrophula.

EVOLUTE. In the *Higher Geometry*, a particular species of curve.

EVOLUTION. In *Military Tactics*, the motion made by a body of men in changing their position, or form of drawing up.

EVOLUTION. In *Geometry*, the equable evolution of the periphery of a circle or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend.

EVOLUTION. In *Algebra*, the extraction of roots out of powers, as opposed to *involution*.

EVOLUTION. In *Natural History*, the theory of evolution supposes, that the germs of all plants and animals were really all formed within the *first* of their respective kinds.

EX. In *Grammar*, a Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words, sometimes meaning *out*, as to exhaust, to draw out.

EXANTHEMATA (*Rashes.*) In *Nosology*, a class of diseases beginning with fever, and followed by an eruption of the skin.

EXCHEQUER (from *Eschiquier*, French.) In *Fiscal Law*, the court to which are brought the revenues of the crown. It is a court of record wherein all causes touching the revenue are settled.

EXCORIATION. In *Surgery*, loss of skin, privation of skin, the act of flaying.

EXCRESCENCE (*excreasco*, Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., somewhat growing out of another without use, contrary to the common order of production.

EXCURIA. In *Antiquity*, the watches and guards kept during the day by the Roman soldiers; the *vigiliæ* were kept at night.

EXERGUE (from *exergum*, Lat.) In *Numismatics*, on each side of a medal is an area or field in the middle; the rim or border, and the *ætergue*, which is beneath the ground whereon the figures represented are placed. 2. The place on a medal or coin below the type, which has generally the date or other inscription.

EXEDRA (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a small conversation-room or cabinet, equivalent to a modern *boudoir*.

EXFOLIATION. In *Surgery*, denotes the process by which the dead parts of a bone separate from the living portion.

EXHIBITIONS. In *Law*, benefactions settled for the maintenance of scholars in the universities, not depending on the foundation.

EX MERO MOTU (Lat.) In *Law*, words used in the king's charters and letters patent, to signify that he grants them of his own will and motion, without petition or suggestion.

EX MERO MOTU. Of his own free will and motion.

EXODUS (*ἐξόδος*.) In *Scripture*, departure, journey from a place. The second book of Moses is so called, because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

EXOCÆTUS, the *Flying-Fish*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of abdominal fishes.

EXOCÆTUS EXILIENS. The Mediterranean flying-fish.

EXOCÆTUS VOLITANS. The oceanic winged flying-fish.

EX OFFICIO. In *Law*, denotes a power which a person has in virtue of his office.

EX OFFICIO INFORMATIONS. In *Law*, informations at the suit of the king, filed by the attorney-general in virtue of his office, without applying to any court, or giving the defendant notice.

EXONIA. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Exeter.

EXCERPTA (Lat.) Things picked or culled out; selections.

EXORCISM (*ἐξουρισμός*.) The form of adjuration by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

EXORDIUM (Lat.) In *Rhetoric*, &c., a formal preface, the proëmium part of a composition.

EXOSTOSIS. In *Surgery*, any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXOTIC (*ἐξωτικός*.) In *Botany*, foreign or extraneous, as a plant not produced in our own country.

EXOTERIC and ESOTERIC. In *Ethics*, terms denoting external and internal, applied to the double doctrine of the ancient philosophers.

EX-PARTE. In *Law*, partly, or of one part only; not of both parties.

EXPECTORATION (from *es* and *pectus*, the breast.) In *Nosology*, the discharge made from the breast in coughing.

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY. The advancing of knowledge by experiment.

EXPERIMENTUM CRUCIS. In *Chemistry*, &c., signifies a capital, leading, or decisive experiment.

EXPLETIVE (*expletivum*, Lat.) In *Composition* and *Rhetoric*, something used to fill up time or room.

EXPONENT (from *expono*, I express.) In *Arithmetic*, the exponent or index of a power denotes the number which expresses the degree of power, or which shews how often a given power is to be divided by its root, before it can be brought down to unity. Thus the exponent or index of a square number is 2, of a cube 3, and so on.

EXPONENTIAL (from *exponent*.) In *Mathematics*, exponential curves, are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones.

EX POST FACTO. In *Law*, denotes something that has been done after another thing that was committed before, and after the time when it should have been done.

EXPRESSED OILS. In *Chemistry*, &c., such as are produced by pressure, like the oils of olives, almonds, &c.

EXPRESSION. In *Painting*, consists principally in the representation of those attitudes of the body, and variations of the countenance of men, which always accompany and indicate the immediate influence of the passions in their minds.

EXTEMPORE (Lat.) Without

premeditation, suddenly, readily.

EXTENSOR. In *Anatomy*, a name given to those muscles which have the use of extending or making straight those parts to which they are attached.

EXTENT. In *Law*, this is a species of execution upon some prosecutions given by statute.

EXTRAVASATION (from *extra*, out, and *vasa*, the vessels.) In *Surgery*, signifies an effusion of any fluid, (as the blood, &c.) from its proper vessels into another situation, frequently into the interstices of the cellular membrane.

EXTRAMUNDANE (from *extra*, and *mundus*, the world.) In *Physics*, beyond the verge of the material world.

EX VOTO (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a votive gift, such as a picture or statue, dedicated in a temple, &c.

EXUVIÆ (from *exuere*, to put off.) In *Physiology*, transient parts of certain animals, which they put off or lay down, and assume new ones. The skins or sloughs of serpents, shells of lobsters, &c., are examples.

EYE-TOOTH. In *Anatomy*, the tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders, the fang.

EY OR EIA (Saxon.) In *Etymology*, an ancient word signifying an island; as Ramsey, the isle of rams, Sheppey, the isle of sheep, &c. 2. The word is also used for water generally.

F.

F among the Æolians is called the *digamma*, or *double gamma*, as resembling two gammas [Γ,] one over the other. The Latins used this great F instead of V.

F. In *Medical Prescriptions*, *flat*, let it be done; as F.S.A. signifies flat secundam artem.

FABA. In *Botany*, the common bean.

FABULÆ ATELLANÆ. In the *Drama*, farces or drolleries of ancient Italian origin.

FAÇADE (French.) In *Architecture*, a term sometimes used for the front or face of a building, or the side on which the chief entrance is, as also for the side it presents to a street, garden, court, &c.

FACE. The visage of an animal; in Latin *facies*, *vultus*, *os*, &c.

FACET (French.) In the *Arts*, a little face or side of a body, cut into a great number of angles, such as multiplying glasses, diamonds, &c.

FAC SIMILE (Lat.) In *Painting*, &c., an exact likeness.

FACTITIOUS (*factitius*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., made by art, in opposition to what is made by nature.

FACTOR (*facteur*, French.) In *Commerce*, an agent for another, a substitute. In *Arithmetic*, numbers from the multiplication of which other num-

bers are produced, as 7 and 5 are the factors of 35.

FACTUM. In *Arithmetic*, the product of two quantities multiplied by each other. In *Law*, a man's own fact, act, or deed.

FACULÆ (the diminutive of *fax*, Lat., a torch.) Bright spots generally. In *Astronomy*, certain lucid spots on the sun's disk, brighter than the rest of the body.

FACULTY (from *facultas*, Lat.) In *Logic*, the powers of the mind, imagination, reason, and memory. In *Physiology*, a power or ability to perform any action, natural, vital, or animal. *Faculty*, in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FÆCES (Lat.) In *Medicine*, &c., excrement, settlings, dregs, sediment, subsidence.

FAGUS. The *Beech-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

FAGUS CASTANEA. the common chestnut-tree.

FAIENCE, or *Fayence*. In the *Arts*, a fine sort of pottery, glazed and painted, named after Faenza, in Italy.

FAKEER (Persian.) In the East Indies, a Mahomedan religious mendicant, or devotee.

FALCATED (*falcatus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, hooked, bent like a scythe. In *Astronomy*, one of

- the phases of the planets, properly called horned.
- FALCIFORM**, (from *fals*, Lat. a scythe.) In *Botany*, &c., hooked, formed like a sickle or scythe.
- FALCO** (Lat., a *Falcon* or *Eagle*.) In *Ornithology*, a genus of accipitres, or birds of prey with a hooked bill.
- FALCO FULVUS**. The common eagle.
- FALCO MILVUS**. The kite.
- FALCO ALBICILLA**. The erne, or eagle of Scotland and the Hebrides.
- FALLING SICKNESS**. In *Nosology*, the epilepsy, a disease in which the patient is, without warning, deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.
- FALLING STARS**. In *Meteorology*, these appearances are now considered to be electrical phenomena.
- FALLOW LAND**. In *Agriculture*, land ploughed up, and left for a time unsown, with a view to the improvement of the soil.
- FALSETTO** (Ital.) In *Music*, a feigned voice, an octave above its natural pitch.
- FALX**. In *Ichthyology*, the sickle fish.
- FAMILIES** (or *Genera*, the plural of *Genus*.) In *Zoology*, &c., a collection of *species* connected by certain common properties.
- FAN** (*flabellum*, Lat.) In *Mechanics*, a machine contrived for the purpose of winnowing corn, or separating the chaff from the grain.
- FAN PALM**. In *Botany*, the chamærops, or dwarf palm.
- FAN PALM**, the *Great*. The corypha umbraculifera.
- FAN, THE SEA**. In *Natural History*, a species of gorgonia.
- FANAL** (French.) In *Architecture*, a pharos or light-house, or more particularly the lantern placed in it.
- FANTASIA** (Ital.) In *Music*, an instrumental composition, executed at the moment it is conceived.
- FANUM** (Lat.) In *Architecture*, a Roman temple, or fane, (or site,) consecrated to some deity.
- FARCY**. In *Farriery*, a disease of horses, which appears to be a peculiar inflammatory affection of the absorbent vessels below the skin.
- FARINA** (from *far*, Lat. corn.) In *Commerce*, &c., meal, flour, &c.
- FARINA FÆCUNDANS**. In *Botany*, the pollen, or fructifying powder, situated on the anthers of flowers.
- FARINACEOUS** (from *farina*, meal.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., mealy, tasting like meal.
- FARRAGO** (Lat.) A medley, a mass formed confusedly of several ingredients.
- FARRIERY**. In the modern acceptance of this term, it includes the whole veterinary art, as it relates to the management of animals, (more especially of horses,) and their diseases.
- F.A.S.** *Fraternitatis Antiquariorum Socius*, Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
- FASCES** (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, bundles of rods and axes carried before the Roman consuls.
- FASCETS**. In the art of *Glass*

making, the irons thrust into the mouths of bottles to convey them to the annealing tower, are thus named.

FASCIA (Lat.) A *Fillet* or *Bandage*. In *Architecture*, a broad fillet or band, particularly used in architraves and pedestals. In *Anatomy*, a thin tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs, and binds them to their places.

FASCIE. In *Astronomy*, the belts seen on the discs of the superior planets; Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, are thus named.

FASCICULUS (Lat.) A *Packet* or *Little Bundle*. In *Literature*, a portion or section of a work or book, not yet completed.

FASCIOLA. The *Fluke*, or *Gourd Worm*. In *Natural History*, a genus of intestinal worms, with which man and various animals are infested.

FASCIOLA HEPATICA. The fluke worm, found in the liver of sheep.

FASCINE. In *Fortification*, bundles of twigs, boughs, &c., firmly bound together, used for retaining loose soil, constructing fascine batteries, and other purposes.

FASTI. In *Roman Antiquity*, a calendar wherein were expressed the several days of the year, with their feasts, games, and other ceremonies.

FASTIGIATA (*fastigium*, Lat.) In *Entomology*, formed like the ridge or roof of a house.

FASTIGIUM (Lat.) In *Architecture*, the summit, apex, or ridge of a house, or pediment.

FATA MORGANA, the *Fairy Morgana*. An appellation given to an optical deception, which sometimes occurs in the Straits of Messina, between Sicily and the coast of Calabria.

FATALIST. In *Ethics*, one who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

FATHER LONGLEGS. In *Entomology*, the tipula sylvestris.

FAUCES. In *Anatomy*, a cavity behind the tongue, from which the pharynx and larynx proceed.

FAULTS. In *Mineralogy*, a term used by the miners to signify the fractures or disturbances that occur in the alternating beds of coal, slaty clay, and sandstone, otherwise named coal-measures.

F.D. Fidei Defensor, *Defender of the Faith*, a title conferred by the pope on Henry VIII., for writing a book against Luther.

FAUNS (*fauni*, Lat.) In *Mythology*, a species of demi-gods, inhabiting the woods and forests, named also *sylvans*, and differing little from satyrs.

FAUSSEBRAYE. In *Fortification*, a small mound of earth, four fathoms wide, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart.

FAVONIUS. Among the Romans, the *west wind*.

FEASTS, MOVEABLE. In *Church Rituals*, are such as are not confined to the same day of the year. Of these the principal is Easter-day, which regulates all the rest.

- FEATHER-GRASS.** In *Botany*, *stipa*.
- FEBRIFUGE.** In *Pharmacy*, an appellation given to such medicines as have a tendency to mitigate or remove fever.
- FEBRIS.** In *Nosology*, fever in general.
- FEBRUARY.** In the old Roman calendar this was the last month of the year, until the decemviri ordered that it should rank as the second.
- FECIT.** A Latin word, inscribed by artists on their works, to indicate, the designer.
- FECULA** (*fecula*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, the pulverulent or dusty matter extracted from vegetables, by breaking their texture, washing with water, and subsidence. 2. The most important of these is the *amylaceous fecula*, commonly called starch.
- FECULENT** (*feculentus*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., foul, muddy; excrementitious.
- FEDERAL** (*fœdus*, Lat.) In *Government*, relating to a league or contract.
- FEE, or feud, feudum, or fief.** In *Law*, an estate, land, tenement, lordship, or the like, held of a superior lord, in whom the property resides, on condition of fealty, homage, or other acknowledgment.
- FEE SIMPLE** (*feudum simplex*, Lat.) Is that which we are seized of to us and our heirs for ever.
- FEE TAIL** (*feudum tailatum*.) Is that of which we are seized to us and the heirs of our body.
- FEELER.** In *Entomology*, the horn or antenna of an insect.
- FEL.** In *Medicine*, the gall.
- FELINE** (*felinus*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, like a cat, pertaining to a cat.
- FELIS.** A Cat. In *Zoology*, a genus of ferocious quadrupeds of the order *ferræ*, the essential character of which consists in having foreteeth, the intermediate ones equal, grinders three on each side, the tongue beset with bristles backwards, and the claws retractile.
- FELIS CATUS.** The common, or domestic cat.
- FELIS LEO.** The lion.
- FELIS LEOPARDUS.** The leopard.
- FELIS PARDUS.** The panther.
- FELIS TIGRIS.** The tiger.
- FELLOW, or Felly** (from *felge*, Danish.) In *Mechanics*, the circumference of a wheel.
- FELONY, or Felony** (from *felon*, Danish.) In *Law*, he that commits felony, by willingly and deliberately killing himself.
- FELONY** (*felonie*, French.) A crime denounced capital by law, and punishable with death by hanging.
- FELSPAR** (from *feldspath*, German.) In *Mineralogy*, a substance that enters largely into the composition of rocks, and more especially of granite, the other two being quartz and mica. 2. There are two varieties, the compact, and the common or crystallized; but *adularia*, or moonstone, is an example of nearly pure felspar. 3. The constituents are silica 60, alumina 22, and potash 14 = 96 parts. It is softer than quartz, but harder than glass. 4. The name is derived from two German words, *feld*, a field, and

spath, or *spar*, a shining substance.

FELT. In *Manufactures*, hair interwoven by pressure in different directions.

FELUCCA. In *Navigation*, a little vessel in the Mediterranean, rowed with six oars, and capable of going either stem or stern foremost.

FEMME COVERT (French.) In *Law*, a married woman.

FEMME SOLE (French.) A single or unmarried woman.

FEMORAL (*femoralis*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, belonging to the thigh.

FEMUR, or *os femoris* (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the bone of the thigh.

FENNEL. In *Botany*, anethum.

FENUGREEK (from *fænum græcum*.) In *Botany*, trigonella.

FEOD (from *feodum*, low Latin.) In *Law*, fee, tenure.

FEODAL. In *Law*, held from another.

FEODUM, or *feudum*. In *Law*, a fee, or fief.

FEOFFMENT (*feoffamentum*, Lat.) In *Law*, the act of granting possession.

FERÆ. In *Zoology*, the third class of mammalia, distinguished by having six sharpish foreteeth in the upper jaw, and tusks solitary. They are nearly all beasts of prey.

FERÆ NATURÆ. In *Law*, birds and beasts that are *wild* (in contradistinction to such as are tame,) wherein no man can claim a property.

FERIÆ (Lat.) Among the Romans, holydays, like the Sabbath of the Jews. It also signified *fair days*.

FERINE (from *ferinus*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, wild, savage.

FERMENT. In *Botany* and *Chemistry*, a constituent portion of vegetables, the active cause of fermentation.

FERN, COMMON. In *Botany*, polypodium.

FERN. Filix, in the plural filices ferns.

FERRET. In *Zoology*, the *viverra furo*, an animal of the mustela, or weasel kind.

FERRUGO (Lat.) In old *Chemistry*, the rust, or oxide, of iron.

FERRULE (from *ferrum*, iron.) In *Mechanics*, an iron ring put round any thing, to prevent it from cracking.

FERRUM (Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, iron.

FERULA (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a little wooden pallet, or slice, reputed the schoolmaster's sceptre and instrument of chastisement, by striking on the palm of the hand.

FERULA. *Fennel Giant.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

FERULA ASSAFCETIDA, or *Persica*. The assafoetida plant.

FESCUE GRASS. In *Botany*, *fescuca*.

FESSE. In *Heraldry*, the *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle.

FESTOON (*feston*, French.) In *Architecture*, an ornament of carved work, in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together.

FESTUCA. The shoot, or stalk of an herb. In *Botany*, *fescue grass*, a genus of plants.

FETLOCK (from *feet*, and *lock*.) In *Farriery*, a tuft of hair that

grows behind the pastern joint of horses.

FEUDAL (from *feudalis*, low Latin.) In *Law*, pertaining to fees or tenures, by which lands are held of a superior lord; dependant, held by tenure.

FEUDATORY. In *Law*, one who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure.

FEUILLEMORT (French.) In the *Arts*, the colour of a faded leaf; corrupted to philemot.

FEVER (*febris*, Lat.) In *Nosology*, a disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns. It is sometimes continual and sometimes intermittent.

FEVERFEW. In *Botany*, *matricaria*.

FIAT (*Let it be done*, Lat.) In *Law*, a short order, or warrant, signed by a judge, for making out and allowing certain processes.

FIBER, or *fibercastor*. In *Zoology*, the beaver.

FIBRE (*fibra*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, *Botany*, &c., a small thread, or string.

FIBRIN. In *Chemistry*, &c., an animal constituent, which forms the basis of the muscular fibre, and is also contained in the blood. 2. By the older physiologists it was named liquid flesh.

FIBROLITE. In *Mineralogy*, a substance concomitant with corundum.

FIBULÆ. In the ancient *Arts*, a name for *broaches*, buckles, clasps, &c.

FIBULA (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the

outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.

FICTILE (*fictilis*, Lat.) Manufactured by the potters; made of earth or clay, as vases, figures, &c.

FICTION. In *Law*, this is allowed in furtherance of justice, but it must be framed according to the rules of law, and consistent with equity and possibility.

FICTOR (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a potter, or modeller, who fabricated images, &c., with terracotta, clay, and similar substances.

FICUS. The *fig-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *scabridæ*.

FICUS CARICA. The common fig-tree.

FICUS INDICA. The banyan-tree of the East Indies.

FIDD. In *Navigation*, an iron or wooden pin, tapering and sharp at one end, used to splice and fasten ropes. 2. The pin also in the heel of the topmast is called a fidd.

FIDES (Lat.) *faith, fidelity*. In *Antiquity*, one of the deified virtues.

FIEF (French.) In *Law*, a fee a manor, a possession held of a superior by some tenure.

FIELD. In *Heraldry*, the whole surface of the shield. 2. It is the ground on which the colours, bearings, metals, furs, charges, &c., are represented.

FIELDFARE. In *Ornithology*, the *turdus pilaris*.

FIERI FACIAS. In *Law*, a judicial writ for him that has recovered in an action of debt,

or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the same.

FIG. In *Botany*, *figus*.

FIGURANTE. In the *Drama*, a modern opera dancer.

FIGURE-STONE. A *Mineral* substance, of which the greater part of the Chinese carvings are made. Rice is also sometimes used for the same purpose.

FILACEOUS (from *filum*, Lat.) In *Botany*, consisting of threads.

FILACER (*filarius*.) In *Law*, an officer in the common pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.

FILAMENTS (*filamenta*, Lat.) A slender thread; a substance slender and long like a thread. 2. In *Botany*, thread-like substances connected with the stamens of a flower.

FILBERT. In *Botany*, the fruit of the corylus, or hazel.

FILICES (the plural of *filix*, Lat.) *Ferns*. In *Botany*, the fifty-fifth natural order of Linnaeus, consisting of cryptogamic plants.

FILLET. In *Architecture*, a little member which appears in ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called *listel*.

FILLAGREE, or *Filagran*e (from *filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain.) In the *Arts*, a kind of enrichment on gold and silver, wrought delicately in the manner of little threads or grains, or both intermixed.

FIMBRIÆ. In *Botany*, &c., fringes.

FIMBRIATUS. In *Botany*, &c., fringed.

FINAL CAUSE. In *Ethics*, the

end for which any thing is done. The final cause is the first object in the intention of a person who does a thing, and the last in the execution.

FINALE (Ital.) In *Music*, the last movement or chorus at the end of an act of an opera. In symphonies, quartettos, concertos, or sonatas, the last movement is called the *finale*.

FINCH. In *Ornithology*, *fringilla*.

FINERY. In *Metallurgy*, the name of a furnace in which cast-iron is converted into soft or malleable iron by hammering.

FINTOED. In *Zoology*, palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

FIORITE. A *Mineral* of the gem order, named also pearl sinter. It is found at Santa Fiora, on the island of Ischia.

FIR TREE. In *Botany*, *abies*, and *pinus*.

FIR, THE SCOTCH. *Pinus*.

FIRE-DAMP. In *Chemistry*, the fire-damp of the coal-mines is impure carburetted hydrogen, nearly the same as the lamp-gas.

FIRE-FLY. In *Entomology*, the *lampyris*.

FIRESTONE. In *Mineralogy*, an old name for *pyrites*.

FIRING, or *cautery*. In *Farriery*, the application to the skin of a metallic instrument more or less heated.

FIRMAN, or *Firmaun* (Arabic.) An order, mandate, permit, passport, &c., is thus named in the East Indies.

FIRMAUN (Arabic.) In the East Indies, an order or mandate.

FIRMAMENT. In *Ancient Astronomy*, the eighth heaven, or sphere, in which the fixed stars were supposed to be placed.

2. In *Scripture*, the word is used for the middle region of the air.

FIRST FRUITS, or *primitiæ*. In *Church Government*, the profits of every spiritual living for one year, given anciently to the pope, and afterwards to the king.

FISCAL (from *fiscus*, Lat., or *quæst*, a great basket.) In *Finance*, relating to the exchequer, or revenue.

FISH (*pisces*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, a class of animals which have either a naked or scaly body, always fins, but without feet.

FISSUM. In *Botany*, cloven, or split.

FISTULA. In *Surgery*, a sinuous ulcer, callous within.

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS. A disorder of the canals, leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progress of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek.

FISTULA (Lat.) In *Music*, a pipe, flute, flageolet, or whistle.

FISTULARIA TABACARIA. In *Ichthyology*, the tobacco-pipe fish.

FIT. In *Nosology*, a paroxysm, or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper.

FITZ (Norman.) A son, as Fitzherbert, the son of Herbert, Fitzroy, the son of the king.

FIVE-LEAVED GRASS. In *Botany*, cinquefoil, a species of clover.

FIXED AIR. In *Chemistry*, the

former name for carbonic acid.

FLABELLIFORMIS. In *Botany*, fan-shaped.

FLAG-FLOWER. In *Botany*, the iris.

FLAG-WORM. In *Natural History*, a worm bred in watery places, among flags and sedges.

FLAMEN (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

FLAMINGO. In *Ornithology*, the phœnicopterus.

FLANK. In *Tactics*, a word synonymous with the *side* of a battalion, army, &c., in contradistinction to the *front* and *rear*.

FLAT. In *Music*, a character expressed by a small *b*, of which the effect is lowering the note to which it is affixed a semitone minor.

FLAT-FISHES. In *Ichthyology*, pleuronectes.

FLAX. In *Botany*, linum.

FLEA. In *Entomology*, pulex, a genus of apterous insects.

FLEAM. In *Farriery*, an instrument used to bleed horses and cattle, by being placed on a vein, and then driven in with a small wooden mallet.

FLESH. In *Botany*, this word is sometimes used for the soft pulpy substance of any fruit, enclosed between the outer rind, and the seeds or stone.

FLETZ, or *flots* (German.) In *Geology*, see *Floetz*.

FLEUR DE LIS, or *Fleur de luce*. In *Heraldry*, a bearing representing the *lily*, called the queen of flowers. The arms of France are three fleurs-de-lis or in a field *azure*.

FLEXOR (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the

general name of the muscles that act in contracting the joints, more particularly those of the wrists, fingers, and toes; they are the antagonists of the *extensors*.

FLEXURE, or *flexion*. In *Geometry*, a term used to signify that a curve is both concave and convex, with respect to a given right line.

FLINT (*silex*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, a siliceous substance, constantly found in the upper beds of the chalk formation, but as yet no plausible theory has been invented to account for its presence. It contains $\frac{28}{100}$ parts of *silex*.

FLOATING COLLIMATOR or *intersector*. In *Navigation*, an instrument intended to supply the place of a level or plumb-line, in astronomical observations. It consists of a rectangular box containing mercury, on which is floated a mass of cast iron, furnished with a small telescope having cross wires.

FLOCCULI. In *Chemistry*, &c., small flakes, like snow.

FLOETZ (German.) This term literally signifies a mineral bed; but in *Geology*, it implies *horizontal* beds or strata of rock. 2. The floetz formations lie immediately over the transition rocks, and contain petrifications of fish and plants, thereby indicating the existence of organized beings.

FLOOK (from *flug*, a plough, German.) In *Navigation*, the broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR TIMBERS. In *Ship-build-*

ing, are those placed immediately across the keel, and upon which the bottom of the ship is framed.

FLORA. In *Botany*, the title of any book that professes to enumerate, define, or fully describe the *wild plants* of any particular country.

FLORAL GAMES (*florales ludi*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*, games held in honour of Flora, the goddess of flowers.

FLORET (from *flosculus*, the diminutive of *flos*, a flower.) In *Botany*, a term applied to the individuals which altogether compose either a compound or aggregate flower, but more especially the first.

FLORICAN of Bengal. In *Ornithology*, the otis houbara of Linnæus.

FLOS. A flower. In *Botany*, anthos, (*arbores.*)

FLOS FERRI (Lat.) In *Mineralogy*. This substance is supposed to be a stalactitic carbonate of lime, of an irregular coralloid form, conjectured to be the effect of sublimation. Notwithstanding its name it contains no iron.

FLOSCULOUS (from *flosculus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, composed of small flowers, or florets.

FLOUNDER. In *Ichthyology*, the *pleuronectes flossus*.

FLOWER. In *Systematic Botany*, the flower comprehends all the organs of a plant which are preparatory and necessary to the impregnation and perfection of the fruit and seed. 2. These organs are the calyx, corolla, nectarium, stamina, and pistillum.

F.L.S., *Fraternitatis Linneæ Socius*, Fellow of the Linnæan Society.

FLUATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *fluoric acid*. 2. Compounds (or salts) formed by the combination of *fluoric acid*, with alkalis, earths, and metallic oxides.

FLUIDITY. In *Physics*, that property of bodies by which they yield to any force impressed, and have their parts very easily moved among each other.

FLUOBORATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *fluoboric acid*. 2. Compounds (or salts) formed by the combination of *fluoboric acid*, with alkalis, earths, and metallic oxides.

FLUOBORIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a compound of fluorine and boron, the base of borax.

FLUOR. See **FLUOR SPAR**.

FLUORIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid obtained from fluor or Derbyshire spar. It is the only acid that has the power of acting on glass.

FLUOR SPAR (from *fluo*, to flow, being used as a flux for metals.) This *mineral* is a compound of lime and *fluoric acid*, and in England is more commonly named Derbyshire spar. 2. It does not effervesce with weak acids, which distinguishes it from carbonate of lime.

FLUOR SALTS. In *old Chemistry*, a term applied to such substances as could not be rendered solid.

FLUORINE. In *Chemistry*. This

principle having never been obtained in a separate state, its existence rests merely on analogy. 2. It is conjectured to be a supporter of combustion like oxygen, chlorine, and iodine.

FLUSTRA. The sea-mat. In *Natural History*, a genus of zoophytes of a stony nature, like the millepora, the cells being inhabited by polypi.

FLUTE. In *Architecture*, a channel or furrow in a pillar; in *Botany*, in the stems and fruits of certain plants.

FLUTE or *fluyt* (from *flotte*.) In *Navigation*, a ship employed to carry provisions for fleets or squadrons.

FLUVIATILE. In *Conchology*, &c., belonging to streams and rivers.

FLUVIATILIS COCHLEE. Fresh-water shells.

FLUX (*fluxus*, Lat.) In *Nosology*, the dysentery, a disease in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed. In *Chemistry*, that which mingled with a body promotes its fusion, generally applied to certain saline matters that facilitate the fusion of ores.

FLUXION (from *fluxio*, Lat.) In *Mathematics*, denotes the velocity by which the fluents, or flowing quantities, increase or decrease; and may be positive or negative according as it relates to increment or decrement. 2. Fluxion is the arithmetic or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

FLUXIONS. A branch of *mathematical analysis*, named in England the *method of fluxions*;

but, on the continent; the *ifferential and integral calculi*.

FLY. (*Musca*, Lat.) In *Entomology*, a large tribe of insects, the distinguishing characteristic of which is, that their wings are transparent.

FLY. In *Mechanics*, that part of a machine which being put in motion regulates the rest.

FLYING FISH. In *Ichthyology*, the *exocætus volitans*.

FOCAL (from *focus*, Lat.) In *Optics*, &c., belonging to the *focus*.

Focus (Lat.) The focus of a glass is the point of convergence or concourse, where the rays meet, and cross the axis after their refraction by the glass.

Focus of a PARABOLA. In *Mathematics*, a point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter or *latus rectum*.

Focus of an ELLIPSE. In *Geometry*, a point towards each end of the longer axis, from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that of the longer axis.

FœNICULUM MARINUM. In *Botany*, a name for samphire.

FœTUS (Lat.) In *Surgery*, a child in the womb, after it is perfectly formed.

FOL (from *feuille*, French.) In *Jewelry*, a thin leaf of metal placed under a precious stone, to improve the transparency or colour.

FOLIA. In *Botany*, the leaves of plants, from *folium*, a leaf.

Folio (in *folis*, Lat.) A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled, making two leaves.

FOLIOMORT. In *Painting*, a dark yellow; the colour of a faded leaf, vulgarly called philemot.

FOLKNOTE (from *folcgemote*, Saxon, conventus populi.) In *Law*, a general assembly of the people.

FOLLICLE (from *follicis*, a bag.) A small hollow bag. In *Botany*, a sort of pericarp or seed-vessel.

FOLLICULUS AERIS. The air-cell of an egg. In *Natural History*, a cavity at the large end of an egg, filled with atmospheric air, which by degrees enlarges during incubation, and is intended to furnish oxygen to the future chick. 2. This air cell also exists in unfecundated eggs.

FOMALHAUT. In *Astronomy*, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation aquarius.

FOMITIS. Fuel, any thing that kindleth. In *Nozology*, a term applied to infected substances.

FONTINALIS (from *fons*, a fountain.) Water moss. In *Botany*, a genus of cryptogamous plants of the natural order musci.

FONTINALIS. In *Conchology*, *Botany*, &c., of, or belonging to springs.

FORAMEN. In *Anatomy*, a hole or perforation.

FORAMEN OVALE, of the heart. An oval passage of communication in the *fœtus*, between the two auricles of the heart, which closes up after birth.

FORCE. In *Mechanics*, is that which causes a change in the state of a body, be it motion or rest; but the intrinsic nature of force being entirely unknown, it can only be defined by its effects.

FORCER. A piston without a valve is thus named.

FORCEPS (Lat.) These properly signify a pair of tongs; but in *Surgery*, is used for an instrument to extract any thing out of a wound.

FORCING. In *Gardening*, a method of producing fruits, vegetables, &c., before their natural time.

FORECASTLE. In *Navigation*, that part of a ship where the foremast stands.

FORECLOSED. Shut out, excluded. In *Law*, to cut off the power of redeeming a mortgage, &c.

FOREHAND. In *Farriery*, the part of the horse which is before the rider.

FORELAND. In *Geography*, a promontory; headland; a high land jutting into the sea.

FORENSIC (*forensis*, Lat.) Belonging to courts of judicature.

FORESHORTENING. In *Painting*, is the art of conveying to the mind the impression of the entire length of an object, when it is represented as viewed in an oblique or receding position, in which case the actual vision of it is in line on the receding side.

FORESTAL, TO. In *Law*, to intercept, buy, or bargain for corn, cattle, or other merchandise, on the highway or road to a market.

FORFICULA. An *earwig*. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

FORLORN HOPE. In *Tactics*, men selected, or who have volunteered in any desperate attack; thus named, from the small hope they have of surviving.

FORMA PAUPERIS (Lat.) In *Law*, when a person has just cause of suit, and swears that he is not worth five pounds, he is allowed to plead in *forma pauperis*, that is to say, without paying any fee, counsel and attorneys being assigned to him.

FORMATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts formed by the combination of any base with *formic acid*. 2. Compounds (or salts,) formed by the combination of formic acid, with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

FORMATIONS. In *Geology*, the regular alternations or repetitions of several mineral beds over each other. 2. It means to convey to the reader, that the crust of the earth has been formed at different and distant periods; hence each period is called a *formation*.

FORMIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid existing in the *formica rufa*, or red ant.

FORMICA. An *Ant*. In *Entomology*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

FORMICA LEO. The ant-lion, or myrmeleon.

FORMULA (Lat.) A rule or model; certain terms prescribed or decreed by authority. In *Theology*, a profession of faith. In *Pharmacy*, the construction

of medicines, with respect to their consistence and prescription. In *Algebra*, a theorem or general rule.

FORNIX, an arch or vault. In *Anatomy*, a section of the brain is thus named.

FOROJULIUM (or *Juliensis*.) In *Typography*, the town of Friuli in the Venetian territories.

FORTE (Ital.). In *Music*, signifies loud.

FORTE PIANO. An Italian compound, signifying the same as *chiaro oscuro* in painting. It is the art of enforcing or enfeebling sounds in imitative melody, as is done in speech, which it imitates. Also the name of a musical instrument.

FORTIORI or *a fortiori*. In *Law*, a phrase thus used in argument: "If it be so in a feoffment passing a new right, *much more* is it for the restitution of an ancient right."

FORTISSIMO (Ital.) The superlative degree of *forte*, implying very loud. The comparative degree of *forte*, is *pù forte*, more loud.

FORUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, any public place, such as a market, court of law, &c. 2. The term *forum* added to a proper name denoted some market town or borough; as *Forum Julium*, now *Frejus*, *Forum Allieni*, now *Ferrara*, &c.

FOSSE (from *fossa*, Lat.) In *Fortification*, a ditch or moat.

Fossil (*fossilis*, Lat.) A word signifying in general any thing dug out of the earth. 2. In *Mineralogy*, the acceptation of this term is now usually re-

stricted to such forms of organic bodies, animal or vegetable, as have been penetrated by earthy or metallic substances.

FOUGADE (French.) In *Fortification*, a sort of little mine in the manner of a well, dug under some work.

FOUNDER, or *foot founder*. In *Farriery*, a painful species of lameness occasioned by inflammation within the horse's hoof.

FOUNT or *font*. In *Printing*, a set or quantity of characters or letters of each kind, cast by a letter-founder, and sorted.

FOX. In *Zoology*, *vulpes*, or *canis vulpes*, an animal of the dog kind.

FOX GLOVE. In *Botany*, *digitalis*.

FOXTAIL GRASS. *Alopecurus*.

FOXTAIL WEDGING. In *Carpentry*, this is done by sticking into the point of a wooden bolt, a thin wedge of hard wood, which, when the bolt reaches the bottom of the hole, splits, expands, and secures it.

FRACTURE. In *Geology*, by the fracture of a rock is understood the appearance of a fresh surface after forcible separation, whether compact, foliated, conchoidal, &c. &c.

FRÆNUM (Lat. a *bridle*.) In *Anatomy*, a name given to several ligaments, from their office in retaining and curbing the motions of the parts they are fitted to.

FRAGARIA (from *fragro*, to smell sweet.) The *strawberry plant*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *senticosæ*.

FRAGARIA MOSCHATA. The hautboy strawberry.

FRAGARIA SYLVESTRIS. The wood strawberry.

FRAISE. In *Fortification*, a kind of palisade or stake, placed horizontally in the exterior face of such ramparts as have only half revetments, for the purpose of preventing the assailants from ascending.

FRANCO FURTUM AD MOENUM. In *Typography*, Frankfort on the Maine.

FRANCO FURTUM AD ODERAM. In *Typography*, Frankfort on the Oder.

FRANGIPANE. In *Cosmetics*, the name of a French perfume.

FRANGIBLE. In *Mineralogy*, this term relates to the degree of force necessary to separate one piece from another with the hammer; calcareous spar is fragile; emery and basalt, tough, &c.

FRAXINELLA, a little ash. In *Botany*, the dictamnus albus, the air round which, when in blossom, may be inflamed.

FRAXINUS. The Ash tree. A genus of plants.

FRAXINUS ORNUS. The manna-producing ash, found in Calabria and Sicily.

FRED. In *Etymology*, the same with *peace*. So Frederic, is powerful or rich in peace.

FREEHOLD. In *Law*, that land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, feetail, or for life. 2. Freehold is sometimes taken in opposition to villenage.

FREESTONE. In *Architecture*, stone commonly used in building is thus named, because,

having no grain, it may be cut in any direction.

FRENCH CHALK. In *Mineralogy*, *talc* in a completely indurated earthly form. It is a magnesian mineral, and employed to remove greasy stains, &c.

FRESCO (Italian.) Coolness; shade; duskiness. 2. *Painting* in fresco is done by drawing with colours diluted with water, on a wall newly plastered, with which they so incorporate, that they perish only with the stucco itself. 3. It is called *in fresco* by the Italians, because it is frequently done on walls, alcoves, &c., in the open air.

FRET. In *Music*, the stop of an instrument which causes or regulates the vibration of the strings. In *Architecture*, fillets intersecting each other at right angles.

FRIEZE. In *Architecture*, a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice; of which there are as many kinds as there are orders of columns.

FRIGIDARIUM. In *Antiquity*, an apartment in the ancient baths, gradually to cool those who had taken the hot bath. It also signified a cold bath.

FRINGE OF MOSSES. In *Botany*, peristomium; a simple or double row of separate or connected teeth, which border the orifice of the capsule, in almost all the genera of mosses, and are originally covered by the lid and veil.

FRINGILLA. A Finch. In Or-

mithology, a genus of birds, of the order passerines.

FRINGILLA CANARIA. The canary bird.

FRINGILLA DOMESTICA. The house sparrow.

FRINGILLA LINOTA. The common, or brown linnet.

FRITILLARIA. Checkered daffodil, or snakehead. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

FRITT. In *Chemistry*, the materials of glass, after having undergone calcination.

FROG. In *Farriery*, the hard rounded protuberance in the middle of the lower part of a horse's hoof, pointed towards the fore part, and expanded towards the heel like a wedge.

FROND (from *frons*, a leafy bough.) In *Botany*, a kind of stem which is at the same time a leaf, and bears the fructification.

FRONDIFEROUS (*frondifer*, Lat.) In *Botany*, bearing leaves.

FRONTATED (*frons*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the frontated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last perhaps terminates in a right line; the term is used in opposition to cusped, or pointed.

FRONTISPIECE (*frontispicium*, Lat.) In *Architecture*, that part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye; the principal face of a fine building.

FRONTON. In *Architecture*, a French word, used to express an ornament over a door, or pediment.

F.R.S. *Fraternitatis Regiæ Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society.

FRUTESCENS. In *Botany*, shrubby.

FRUTICES (the plural of *frutex*.) In *Botany*, shrubs. 2. By Linnæus shrubs are distinguished from trees as coming up without buds, but the distinction is not universal.

FRUCTIFEROUS (*fructifer*, Lat.) In *Botany*, fruit-bearing.

FRUCTIFICATION. In *Botany*, this term is used not only to express the state of a plant bearing fruits and flowers, but also for all the parts collectively destined to the production of the seed.

FRUITS, PETRIFIED. In *Mineralogy*, carpolithi and carpolithes.

FRUSTUM (Lat.) In *Geometry*, a piece cut off from a regular figure, as the frustum of a cone.

FUCI (from *φύκη*, a sea-weed.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants that vegetate in the sea, of the order algæ.

FUCUS (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a name given by the Romans to certain dyes and paints.

FUCUS DIGITATUS. In *Botany*, great sea-tangle.

FUCUS GIGANTEUS. The name of a gigantic sea-weed.

FUCUS PALMATUS. Common sea-dulse.

FUCUS SACCCHARINUS. Sweet fucus, or sea-belts.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS. Yellow bladder-wrack, a common sea-weed.

FUEGO, (Spanish.) In *Geography*, fire, a volcano.

FUEILLEMORTE (French.) Corruptly pronounced and written philemot. In *Painting*, signifies brown, like a dry leaf.

FUGA, or *Fugue*. In *Music*, a movement in which the leading part, or first treble, is pursued by the second, the second treble by the tenor, and the tenor by the base, so that a *fugue* is a flight and pursuit.

FULCIMENT (*fulcimentum*, Lat.) In *Architecture*, *Mechanics*, &c., that on which a body rests.

FULCRA (*fulcrum*, a prop, or support.) In *Botany* and *Vegetable Physiology*, the props, or rather appendages, of the herbage of many plants, which are seven, *viz.*, the stipula; the bractea, or floral leaf; the spina, or thorn; the aculeus, or prickle; cirrus, the tendril, or clasper; glandula, the gland; and pilus, the hair.

FULCRUM. In *Mechanics*, the prop, or support, by which a lever is sustained.

FULICA. Lantern-carriers, or fire-flies. In *Entomology*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

FULICA. The Coot, or water-hen. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *grallæ*.

FULICA ATRA. The common, or bald coot.

FULICA GALLINULA. The common gallinule, or water-hen.

FULMART, or *Foulmart*. In *Zoology*, a kind of mustela, or stinking ferret.

FULLERS' EARTH. A *Mineral* substance supposed to originate from the decomposed felspar of disintegrated granite. It contains silex 68, alumina 23, water 12=87.100.

FULLING. In *Commerce*, the art of cleansing, scouring, and

pressing cloths, &c., to render them stronger, closer, and firmer.

FULLING-MILL. In *Mechanics*, &c., a mill where hammers beat the cloth until it be cleaned.

FULMAR. In *Ornithology*, the *procellaria glacialis*.

FULMINATING GOLD (*aureum fulminans*), or **SILVER**. In *Chemistry*, ammonia, combined with the oxides of gold, or silver.

FULMINIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid capable of combining in different proportions, with different bases, and thus forming as many detonating salts. 2. It consists of one atom cyano-gen, and one atom oxygen, but has not yet been obtained in an insulated state.

FUNAMBULUS. In *Antiquity*, a rope-dancer.

FUNGATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *fungic* acid. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of fungic acid with alkalis, earths, and metallic oxides.

FUNGI (from *fungus*.) Mushrooms, toadstools, &c. In *Botany*, the fifty-eighth natural order of Linnæus. 2. They belong to the class cryptogamia, and the acotyledones of Jussieu.

FUNGIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid existing in many mushrooms and other fungi.

FUNGIN. In *Chemistry*, a constituent portion of vegetables, and more especially the active principle of mushrooms.

FUNGUS (Lat.) In *Surgery*, a word used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out of the lips of wounds, or any similar excrescence from trees or plants, not naturally belonging to them.

FUNIS, or *Funiculus umbilicalis*.

In *Anatomy*, the umbilical cord, consisting of two arteries and a vein, which keep up the communication between the circulating organs of the foetus and the placenta.

FURFUR. In *Pharmacy*, &c., bran, chaff, scurf, or dandriff.

FURLING. In *Navigation*, signifies the wrapping up and binding of any sail close to the yard.

FURLONG. In *Surveying*, a measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

FURNACE, REVERBERATING. In *Chemistry* and *Metallurgy*, this is a furnace built close all round, and covered at the top with a cupola, leaving no aperture for the heat or flame, which in consequence is driven back on the matter at the bottom.

FURO, the *Ferret*. In *Zoology*, a species of mustela, or weasel.

FURTUM (Lat.) In *Law*, theft, or robbery of any kind.

FURZE, or *Gorse*. In *Botany*, the ulex.

FUSAROLE. In *Architecture*, a moulding, or ornament, placed immediately under the echinus, in the doric, ionic, and composite capitals.

FUSEE (from *fuseau*, French.)

In *Horology*, that conical part round which is wound the cord, or chain of a clock or watch, to equalize the power of the main-spring. In *War*, a firelock; a small neat musket. In *Gunnery*, the fusee of a bomb, or grenade-shell, is that which makes the whole powder in the shell take fire; it is usually a wooden pipe, filled with very combustible matter.

FUSIFORM. In *Botany*, a spindle-shaped root, such as the carrot, parsnip, and radish.

FUSION. In *Chemistry*, the solution of bodies by means of caloric.

FUSLY, or *Fuslee* (Persian.) In the East Indies, what relates to the harvest.

FUST. In *Architecture*, the shaft of a column, or that part comprehended between the shaft and the capital.

FUSTIC. In *Commerce* and *Botany*, this is the wood of the *morus tinctoria*, a West Indian tree, and yields a yellow dye.

FUTTOCKS (from *foot-hooks*.) In *Ship-building*, the lower timbers raised over the keel, that hold the ship together.

FUTTOCK-SHROUDS. In *Ship-rigging*, these are small shrouds that go from the mainmast, foremast, and mizenmast shrouds, to those of the topmasts.

FUTWEH (Arabic.) In the East Indies, a judicial decree, sentence, or judgment, more especially when delivered by a mufti, or doctor of the Mahomedan law.

G

- GABEL** (*gabelle*, French.) In *Law*, when this word was formerly mentioned without any addition, it signified the *tax on salt*, but afterwards it was occasionally applied to all other taxes.
- GABION.** In *Fortification*, a wicker basket, which is filled with earth, to form temporary defences, &c.
- GABLE** (from *Gaval*, Welsh.) In *Architecture*, the upright triangular end of a house, from the cornice, or eaves, to the top of the house.
- GADFLY.** In *Entomology*, *Cæstrus*.
- GADOLINITE.** A black mineral, from which yttria is procured, and named after the discoverer.
- GADUS.** The *Cod*. In *Ichthyology*, an extensive genus of fishes, of the jugular tribe.
- GADUS ÆGLEFINUS.** The haddock.
- GADUS CARBONARIUS.** The coal-fish.
- GADUS MERLANGUS.** The whiting.
- GADUS MERLUCCIUS.** The hake.
- GADUS MORHUA.** The common cod-fish.
- GADUS MOLUA.** The ling.
- GAFF.** In *Navigation*, a sort of boom or spar, used to extend the upper edge of the mizen, &c.
- GALACTODENDRUM** (from *γала*, milk, and *δενδρον*, tree.) In *Botany*, the milk or cow-tree of South America, of the *sapotæ* family.
- GALANGAL.** In *Pharmacy*, the name of a medicinal root, imported from the East Indies.
- GALANTHUS** (from *γала*, milk, and *ανθος*, a flower.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- GALANTHUS NIVALIS.** The snow-drop.
- GALAXY** (from *γала*, milk.) In *Astronomy*, the milky way, or vialactea of the Latins.
- GALBANUM.** In *Pharmacy*, a gum resin of Africa.
- GALEA** (Lat. a *Helmet*.) In *Antiquity*, a light casque, head-piece, or morion, descending to the shoulders, and commonly made of brass.
- GALEAS** (from *galeasse*, French.) In *Navigation*, a heavy low-built vessel, worked with both sails and oars.
- GALENA** (from *γαλιν*, to shine.) In *Chemistry*, a sulphuret of lead, named also *lead glance*.
- GALENA PSEUDO**, or *False galena*. In *Mineralogy*, a dark-coloured variety of sulphuret of zinc.
- GALEOPITHECUS**, or *Caluges*. The flying lemur. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals of the order primates.
- GALIBI.** In *Geology*, &c., the human skeleton found in the agglutinated sandstone at Guadaloupe, and now at the British Museum, is thus named.
- GALL.** In *Surgery*, the bile, an animal juice, remarkable for its bitterness.

GALL-FLY. In *Entomology*, cynips.

GALLATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *gallic acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *gallic acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

GALLIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid, which exists in gall nuts, and other astringent vegetable substances.

GALLICISM. In *Grammar*, this word denotes phrases or modes of speech in English, formed after the French idiom.

GALLINA. In *Ornithology*, a hen.

GALLINAGO. In *Ornithology*, a general name for heath-fowl, such as the woodcock, snipe, &c. See also *Scolopax*.

GALLINÆ. In *Ornithology*, the name of a large order of birds, the fifth of *Linnaeus*, which includes the common cock, hen, &c.

GALLINULA. In *Ornithology*, the water-hen.

GALLO-PAVUS. In *Ornithology*, the turkey.

GALLOPER. In *Artillery*, the name of a carriage that serves for a pound and a half gun.

GALLOWS FREE. Exempt by destiny from being hanged.

GALLUS. In *Ornithology*, the cock, a species of phasianus.

GALVANISM, or Voltatism. The *Electricity*, evolved by the contact of two pieces of metal, such as copper and zinc. 2. It has also been named *animal electricity*, from its effect on the animal muscle.

GALVANOMETER. An instrument contrived to measure minute quantities of electricity.

GAMARRUS. In *Natural History*, an old name for a lobster, crab-fish, ecrevisse, or shrimp.

GAMARKHOLITES. In *Mineralogy*, fossil crabs.

GAMBOGE. In *Pharmacy*, a gum resin obtained from some trees in 'the East Indies, yielding yellow colouring matter. The gamboge of commerce is derived from the *garcinia cambogia*.

GAMUT (from *gama*, Ital.) The scale of musical notes.

GANDAVI. In *Typography*, printed in the town of Ghent.

GANGLIONS. In *Surgery*. At the union of two or more nervous branches with each other certain knots, tumours, or congeries of nerves, frequently present themselves; these have been called ganglia, or ganglions.

GANGRENE (from *gangræna*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, a mortification; a stoppage of circulation, followed by putrefaction.

GANNET, or Soland-goose. In *Ornithology*, the pelicanus *basanus*.

GANGUE. In *Mineralogy*, the matrix of an ore.

GAOL DELIVERY (from *gool*, Welsh.) In *Law*, the judicial process which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons confined, evacuates the prison.

GARCINIA. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

GARCINIA MANGOSTANA. The mangosteen tree.

GARDENIA. In *Botany*, the Cape jasmine.

GARGARISM. In *Pharmacy*, a liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth and throat with.

GARLIC. In *Botany*, *allium*.

GARNET (from *granatus*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, a gem of a red colour, thus named from its having the tinge of a pomegranate seed. 2. It appears to have been the carbunculus and pyropus of Pliny, and the anthrax of Theophrastus.

GARRULUS. In *Ornithology*, the jay.

GARRULUS BOMENICUS. The Bohemian magpie, or chatterer.

GARTER (Knight of.) In *Law*, the first personal dignity after the peerage of the realm.

GARUM. In *Pharmacy*, an old medical word, signifying the pickle in which fish had been preserved.

GAS. In *Modern Chemistry*, this term is applied to all permanently elastic fluids of an aerial form, except common air. 2. The word itself is derived from the German *gascht*, or *gast*, signifying the ebullition attending the expulsion of elastic fluids, and was first employed by Van Helmont.

GASTER (from *gaster*, Gr.) In *Anatomy*, the stomach.

GASTEROSTEUS. The *Stickleback*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes, of the thoracic order.

GASTEROSTEUS ACULEATUS. The common stickleback.

GAS VACUUM MACHINE. In *Mechanics*, an engine to obtain power, by means of the vacuum created by the combustion of inflammable gas.

GASTEROPEDA (from *gaster*, the stomach, and *pus*, the foot.) In *Natural History*, an order of mollusca, having the head free, and organs of progressive motion fitted for creeping.

GASTRIC (from *gaster*, Gr.) In *Surgery*, belonging to the belly.

GASTRIC JUICE (*gastricus succus*.) In *Physiology*, a peculiar liquid secreted by the stomach, to assist digestion. 2. On analysis, this substance is found not to differ greatly from saliva, yet produces very different effects.

GASTRODYNIA. In *Nosology*, the stomach cholic.

GAUNTLET (from *gantelot*, Fr.) In *Heraldry*, &c., an iron glove, in challenges thrown down in defiance.

GAVIAL. In *Zoology*, the gangetic crocodile.

GAZELLE. In *Zoology*, the antelope gazella, a species of antelope.

GAVEL KIND. In *Law*, a custom or tenure in Kent, whereby the lands of the father are, at his decease, equally divided among his sons.

GAYAL, an East Indian animal. In *Zoology*, the *bos gavæus*.

GAZETTE (from *gasetta*, a Venetian halfpenny, the first price of a newspaper.) A paper of news or public intelligence.

GAZOMETER. In *Chemistry*, the common gazometer is a cylindrical vessel, open at the bottom, and suspended over water by means of pulleys. It is in fact a *reservoir* of gas, with conveniences for measuring the volume.

GAZON (French.) In *Fortification*, pieces of fresh earth, covered with grass, cut in the form of a wedge.

GECARCINUS. In *Natural History*, the land-crab.

GEHLENITE. A *Mineral* of the gem order, named after an individual.

GELATIN. In *Chemistry*, a constituent portion of animals, and also of some vegetables. Glue and isinglass, freed from all impurities, are examples of gelatin.

GEM. In *Mineralogy* and *Jewellery*, a common name for all precious stones, of which there are two classes, the pellucid and the semi-pellucid.

GEMELLIPAROUS. In *Zoology*, bearing twins.

GEMINI, twins. In *Astronomy*, the third sign of the zodiac, representing Castor and Pollux.

GEMMA. In *Botany*, a bud.

GEMMIPAROUS (from *gemma*, Lat.) In *Natural History*, animals, the young of which are produced by buds forming on the body, and falling off on maturity to independent existence; exemplified in the water polypi.

GEMOTE. In *old Law*, the curia centuriæ, or court of the hundred.

GENDER (from *genus*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a denomination given to nouns, from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination.

GENEALOGY (from *γένος*, race, lineage, and *λόγος*, discourse.) History of the succession of families.

GENERA (the plural of *genus*.) In *Botany*, &c., an assemblage of species; families.

GENERAL ISSUE. In *Law*, is what is termed the general plea in an action, and it traverses, thwarts, and denies at once the whole declaration, without offering any special matter whereby to evade it.

GENERATION, equivocal or spontaneous. In *Natural History*, the ancients supposed (erroneously) that putrefaction, aided by the influence of the sun, generated life in worms, maggots, mushrooms, &c.; this they called equivocal generation.

GENERATOR. In *Pneumatics*, the high pressure boiler of Mr. Perkins's steam engine is thus named.

GENERIC (from *generique*, Fr.) In *Botany* and *Zoology*, &c., that which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes it from another genus.

GENERICAL NAME. In *Natural History*, a word used to signify all the species of natural bodies, which agree in certain peculiar and essential characters. 2. Some other word denoting their peculiar qualities is called the *specific name*.

GENESIS (from *γενναις*, generation.) In *Scripture*, the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

GENESIS. In *Geometry*, denotes the formation of a line, plane, or solid, by the motion or flux of a point, line, or surface.

GENETHLIACS (from *γενεθλια*.) In *Astrology*, the science of

calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life, from the stars predominating at the birth.

GENEVA (from *genievre*, French, a juniper berry.) In *Commerce*, a distilled spirituous liquor, with an infusion of juniper berries, but oil of turpentine is too frequently substituted.

GENISTA, *Common Broom*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

GENISTA CANARIENSIS. *Rhodium*.

GENITIVE (*genitivus*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, the name of a case, which, among the relations, signifies one begotten; as the father of a son; or one begetting, as the son of a father.

GENTIAN. In *Botany* and *Pharmacy*, a perennial plant found on the Alps and Pyrenees; named also *Felwort*.

GENTILE (*gentilis*, Lat.) In *Scripture*, one of an uncovenanted nation; one who knows not the true God.

GENTLEMAN (*generosus*, Lat.) In *Law*, all above yeomen, whose ancestors have been freemen, and who without any title bear a coat of arms.

GENTLEWOMAN (*generosa*, Lat.) In *Law*, this is a good addition to a name, as spinster is said to be cause of abatement.

GENTOO. In the East Indies, a word employed by Europeans to designate the language and people of a particular region. It is derived from the Portuguese word *gentio*, which signifies *gentile* in the scriptural

sense, but is unknown to the natives.

GENUS (from *γινω*, *genus*, *progenies*, *familia*, a family, race, or stock.) A class of beings comprehending under it many species. 2. A collection of species connected by the highest.

GENUS, a *Family*. In *Systematic Botany*, implies one or more species of plants, differing essentially in their parts of fructification from all others, and agreeing together in the general structure of their parts, as well as in one or more peculiar marks or characters.

GEOCENTRIC (from *γη*, the earth, and *κεντρον*, the centre.) Applied in *Astronomy* to a planet or orb having the earth for its centre, or the same centre with the earth.

GEODES. In *Natural History*, a genus of crustated bodies, formed into large, and, in part, empty cases, enclosing a small portion of earthy or arenaceous matter.

GEODÆSIA (from *γηωδαισις*.) That part of *Geometry* which contains the doctrine or art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGNOΣY, or *Geology*. A description of the structure of the globe, of the relative situation of rocks and minerals, of their connexion with each other, and of the changes they are undergoing and have undergone.

GEOGRAPHY (from *γη*, the earth, and *γραφω*, to write.) Knowledge of the earth; a description of the earth.

GEOLOGY (from *γη* and *λογος*.)

The doctrine of the earth. It is the same as *Geognosy*, which see.

GEOMETRY (from *γεωμετρικον*.) The science of quantity, extension, or magnitude, abstractedly considered.

GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION. This is a series of quantities, increasing or decreasing, in the same ratio or proportion; or it is a series of quantities that are continually proportional, increasing by one common multiplicator, or decreasing by one common divisor, which common multiplier, or divisor, is called the common ratio, as 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, &c., when the common ratio is two.

GEORGIC (*γεωργικον*.) The science of *Agriculture* put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry.

GEORGIUM SIDUS, or the *Uranus*. In *Astronomy*, the most distant of all the planets, the period of its revolution being about eighty-three years. It has six satellites, and was discovered by Sir William Herschell, in 1781.

GERANIUM (from *γρανος*, a crane.) *Crane's bill*, thus named from some fancied resemblance. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *grinales*.

GERMANDER. In *Botany*, *teucrium*.

GERMEN. In *Botany*, the seed bud of a flower, and rudiment of the fruit, constituting with the stigma the two essential parts of the pistil of a flower.

GERMINATE, TO (from *germino*,

Lat.) In *Botany*, to sprout, to shoot, to bud.

GERUND (*gerundium*, Lat.) In *Latin Grammar*, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GESTATION (*gestatio*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, the act of bearing the young in the womb.

GHAUT. Properly a pass through a mountain, but in the East Indies used to denote any extensive chain of hills.

GHEE (*Ghi*, Sanscrit.) In the East Indies, butter clarified by boiling.

GIALLOLINO, or *Naples Yellow*. In *Mineralogy*, a porous heavy granular substance, of an earthy nature, and a pale yellow colour. It is principally used for painting in oil.

GIBBOUS (from *gibbus*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, &c., convex as the moon, protuberant, swelling into inequalities, crook-backed.

GIGOT (*French*.) In *Anatomy*, the hip-joint.

GILL (from *gilla*, barbarous Lat.) A liquid measure containing the fourth part of a pint.

GILLYFLOWER. In *Botany*, the *dianthus*.

GILLYFLOWER, the *Stock*. In *Botany*, the *cheiranthus*.

GILLS OF FISH. In *Zootomy*, or *Animal Anatomy*, *branchiæ*.

GINGER. In *Pharmacy*, the root of the *amomum zingiber*.

GINGLYMUS (from *γινγλμος*, a hinge.) In *Anatomy*, a mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity, in the manner of a hinge, of which the elbow is an instance.

Ginseng (of America.) In *Botany*, the *panax quinquefolia*. 2. It is also said to be the root of a species of *atropa mandragora*, much esteemed by the Chinese.

GIRAFFE (French.) In *Zoology*, the French name for the *camelopardalis*.

GIRASOLE. In *Mineralogy*, a gem, a species of opal. In *Botany*, the herb turnsole.

GIST OF AN ACTION. In *Law*, the particular point on which the action is grounded, and without which it is not maintainable.

GIZZARD (from *gigeria*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the strong muscular stomach of a fowl.

GLASRU. In *Botany*, smooth.

GLACIERS. Extensive masses of ice, which cover the declivities of the Alps and other mountains, and sometimes tumble into the valleys, are thus named.

GLACIS (French.) In *Fortification*, a sloping bank, an insensible declivity.

GLADIATOR (from *gladium*, Lat., a sword.) In *Antiquity*, prize fighters, who then usually fought with swords.

GLADIOLUS (Lat. a *Little Sword*.) The sword lily. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *ensete*.

GLANCE. In *Mineralogy*, a German word, signifying any thing bright.

GLANDERS (from *gland*.) In *Veterinary*, the running of corrupt matter from the nose of a horse.

GLANDIFEROUS (from *glands* and *feros*.) In *Botany*, bearing acorns, bearing nuts.

GLANDS (from *glands*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, these are a set of bodies, such as the liver, &c., employed to form or to alter the different liquids in the animal body.

GLASSGALL. In *Chemistry*, see *Sandicer*.

GLASSWORT. In *Botany*, the *hali*.

GLASSWORT, JOINTED. The *salicornia*.

GLAUBER SALTS (named after the discoverer.) In *Pharmacy*, the sulphate of soda.

GLAUBERITE. A *Mineral*, thus named from its containing fifty per cent. of sulphate of soda.

GLAUCUM. In *Botany*, &c., of a sea-green colour.

GLAUCOMA (*γλαυκωμα*.) In *Surgery*, a fault of the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a grayish colour.

GLAUCUS (Lat.) In *Ichthyology*, &c., blue.

GLAIVE (from *glaive*, French.) A broad sword, a falchion.

GLEBE ADDICTI. In the *Civil Law*, slaves annexed to the glebe and sold with it.

GLEBE (*gleba*.) In *Law*, church land, commonly limited to the land belonging to a parish church, besides the tithes.

GLESUM, or *Glaenum*. In *Natural History*, a name given by the ancients to the common yellow amber or succinum.

GLIADIN. In *Chemistry*, a constituent portion of the gluten of vegetables.

GLIMMER (German.) In *Mineralogy*, a term applied to some micaceous minerals.

GLIRES (the plural of *glis*.) *Dermice*. In *Zoology*, an or-

der of *gnawing* animals, of the mammalia class, having two long front teeth in each jaw, comprehending guinea pigs, rabbits, rats, squirrels, hares, mice, beavers, &c. &c.

GLOBE (*globus*, Lat.) In *Mathematics*, a sphere, a ball, a round body, a body of which every part of the surface is equally distant from the centre.

GLOBE THISTLE. In *Botany*, the echinops.

GLOBE ANIMALCULE. In *Natural History*, a singular, minute, aquatic animal, whose form seems exactly globular, and without head, tail, or fins, yet it moves about briskly in all directions.

GLOBULARIA, the *Globe Daisy*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

GLOBULES (the diminutive of globe.) In *Physics*, such small particles of matter as are of a globular or spherical form, like the red particles of the blood.

GLOSS (from *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.)

In *Literature*, a scholium; a comment; an interpretation, artfully specious; a specious representation; a superficial lustre.

GLOSSARY (*glossarium*, Lat.) In *Lexicography*, a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSSOPETRÆ, *Tongue Stones*, or *Fossil Tongues*. In *Mineralogy*, the petrified teeth of sharks, which abound in Malta, and are thus named from some fanciful resemblance.

GLOTTIS. In *Anatomy*, the superior opening of the larynx at the bottom of the tongue.

GLUCINA (from *γλυκυσ*, sweet.)

In *Mineralogy*, a new earth procured from the beryl and emerald, and thus named from the sweet taste of many of its saline forms.

GLUCINUM. In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of glucina.

GLUE (from *gluten*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, a viscous substance, commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly.

GLUME (*gluma*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the *husk*, the peculiar calyx of grasses and of grass-like plants.

GLUTTON. In *Zoology*, the *urus gula*.

GLYCINE. In *Botany*, the knobbed-rooted liquorice vetch.

GLYCYRRHIZA (a *sweet root*.) *Liquorice*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants of the natural order *papilionaceæ*.

GLYN. In *Archæology*, a valley, according to the book of *domesday*.

GLYPH. In *Architecture* and *Sculpture*, is any canal or cavity used as an ornament.

GNAT. In *Entomology*, *culex*.

GNEIS (a Saxon word.) In *Geology*, a primary rock, consisting of felspar, quartz, and mica, fundamentally resembling granite in its ingredients; but owing to the prevalence of mica, of a slaty stratified structure. 2. It is the most metalliferous of all rocks.

GNOMON (*γνῶμων*.) In *Astronomy*, the hand, pin, or index, of a dial. The gnomon of every dial represents the axis of the earth.

GNOMONICS (*γνῶμωνική*.) A

- science which teaches, to find the just proportion of shadows, for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials.
- GNU. In *Zoology*, a species of antelope.
- GOAT. In *Zoology*, capra.
- GOAT-SUCKER. In *Ornithology*, the caprimulgus.
- GOAT'S BEARD. In *Botany*, tragopogon.
- GOAT'S THORN. *Tragacantha*, a species of astragalus.
- GABIUS. The *Goby*, *Sea Gudgeon*, or *Miller's Thumb*. In *Ichthyology*, the name of a genus of fishes of the thoracic order.
- GODOWN (from the Malay word *Gadong*.) In East Indian *Commerce*, a warehouse.
- GODWIT. In *Ornithology*, the *scolopax agrocephalus*.
- GOITRE. In *Surgery*, bronchocele, a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland.
- GOLD-BEATER'S SKIN. In the *Arts*, the intestinum rectum of an ox, which gold-beaters place between the leaves of their metal while they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and made fit to apply to cuts and small wounds.
- GOLDEN FLOWER. In *Botany*, *chrysanthemum*.
- GOLDEN NUMBER. In *Chronology*, a number showing what year of the moon's cycle any given year is.
- GOLDEN SAMPHIRE. In *Botany*, a species of *inula* or *elecampane*.
- GOLDEN THISTLE. *Scolymus*.
- GOLDFINCH. In *Ornithology*, the *fringilla carduelis*.
- GOLD FISH. In *Ichthyology*, the *cyprinus auratus*, originally a native of China.
- GOLDY LOCKS. In *Botany*, *chrysocoma*.
- GONGYLES, *Spores* or *Seeds*. In *Botany*, opaque globular corpuscles in agamous plants, analogous to the seeds of sexual plants.
- GONIOMETER (from *gonos*, an angle, and *meter*, measure.) In *Crystallography*, an instrument formed for measuring the angles at which planes of crystals meet, or incline to each other. 2. It consists of a semicircle, and a pair of moveable arms. 3. The reflective goniometer will give the inclination of planes, whose area is less than $\frac{1}{100000}$ part of an inch, to a minute of a degree.
- GOON. The name of an East Indian grain. In *Botany*, the *triticum aestivum*.
- GOOROO (Sanskrit.) In the East Indies, a spiritual guide among the Hindoos.
- GOOSANDER. In *Ornithology*, the *mergus merganser*.
- GOOSE. In *Ornithology*, anser.
- GOOSEBERRY BUSH. In *Botany*, the *ribes grossularia*.
- GORDIUS. The *hairworm*. In *Natural History*, a genus of worms thus named from their appearance and twisted form.
- GORGE. In *Fortification*, the entrance of a bastion, or of a ravelin or other outwork.
- GORGED. In *Heraldry*, the bearing of a crown, coronet, or the like, about the neck of a lion, swan, &c., which in this jargon is said to be gorged.
- GORGONIA. In *Natural His-*

tory, a genus of zoophytes of a coralline nature and structure, and formerly named sea fans, sea feathers, sea whips, &c. &c.

GORGONIA NOBILIS, In *Natural History* and *Conchology*, red coral.

GORSE or *furse*. In *Botany*, ulex.

GOSHAWK. In *Ornithology*, the falco palumbarius,

GOSAMER (from *gossypium*.) In *Botany*, the down of plants. In *Natural History*, the name of a fine filmy substance, like cobwebs, seen floating in the air, and supposed to be produced by the flying spider.

GOSSYPIMUM (low Latin.) The cotton plant. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants of the natural order columniferae.

GOthic. In *Architecture*, this term is now principally confined to the pointed style.

GOUGE. In *Carpentry*, a sort of round hollow chisel.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. In *Pharmacy*, a solution of oxide of lead in acetic acid.

GOURD. In *Botany*, cucurbita.

GOURD, the BITTER. Colocynthis.

GOUTY CONCRETIONS. See CHALKSTONES.

G.R. George rex, George the king.

GRACULA. The grackle. In *Ornithology*, a genus of the order piceæ.

GRADUATES (*graduati*, Lat.) In *Law*, scholars who have taken degrees at the universities.

GRADUATION. The art of dividing philosophical instru-

ments into degrees, and other minute parts.

GRAFT, TO. In *Botany*, to insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another.

GRAIN (*granum*, Lat.) In *Botany*, this word denotes a fruit or seed growing in a spike or ear, comprehending all sorts of corn, such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c.

GRAINS OF PARADISE. In *Pharmacy*, &c., the amomum grana Paradisi, a species of mellegetta pepper, imported from the coast of Guinea.

GRALLÆ. In *Ornithology*, the fourth order of birds comprising those that have the bill cylindrical and a little obtuse; tongue entire and fleshy, and the legs adapted for wading.

GRAM (Sanskrit.) A village; an East Indian termination for many names.

GRAM (an East Indian plant.) In *Botany*, the cicer arietinum.

GRAMMES. French measures of weight. A cubic decimeter of water weighs 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

GRAMINA. The true grasses. In *Botany*, the name of a natural order of plants, the fourth of Linnæus. 2. They are the most numerous plants in existence, comprehending above one twenty-second of the whole vegetable kingdom.

GRAMINIVOROUS (from *gramen*, grass, and *voro*, to devour.) In *Zoology*, grass eating animals.

GRAMMAR (*grammatica*, Lat.) The science of speaking and writing correctly; the art which teaches the relation of words to each other.

GRAMPUS. In *Ichthyology*, the delphinus orca of Linneus.

GRANA PARADISI, or *greater cardamoms*. Grains of paradise. In *Botany*, the seeds of the amomum of Linneus.

GRANGE (from *granium*, Lat.) In *Law*, a great farm which hath barns, stables, stalls, and other places, adapted for agricultural purposes.

GRANITE. In *Geology*, a primary unstratified rock, consisting of quartz, mica, and felspar, each crystallized and cohering, but without any base or cement. These three ingredients are necessarily present, but do not exclude others, more especially hornblende, which is of frequent occurrence. The felspar usually predominates, while the mica is least in quantity. 2. The name appears to have been originally derived from the *granular* texture of the substance to which it was applied.

GRANITIC. In *Geology* and *Mineralogy*, a term applied when a rock is composed of grains united without a cement, as in granite.

GRANTEE. in *Law*, he to whom the grant is made.

GRANTOR. In *Law*, he by whom the grant is made.

GRANULAR. In *Mineralogy*. When grains of different minerals, imperfectly crystallized, are intimately joined together, as in granite, without any agglutinating cement, the substance is said to be granular.

GRANULATE, TO. In *Chemistry*, &c., to be formed into small grains.

GRAPHICALLY (from *γραφω*.) In a picturesque manner; with a good description or delineation.

GRAPHITE (from *γραφω*, to write.) In *Mineralogy*, a substance more commonly known by the names of black lead, and plumbago.

GRAPNEL. In *Navigation*, a sort of small anchor with four or five flukes or claws, commonly used for boats and small vessels.

GRASSES (*gramen*, Lat.) In *Botany*, gramina.

GRASSHOPPER. In *Entomology*, a species of gryllus.

GRATIOLA. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS. *Hedge hyssop*. In *Pharmacy*, a plant to which various medical virtues have been ascribed.

GRATIS (Lat.) For nothing; without a recompense.

GRAVE. In *Archæology*, the names of places ending in grave, come from the Saxon *graf*, a wood, thicket, den, or cave.

GRAVEL. In *Geology*, &c., a term applied to those sabulous soils, or assemblages of worn and rounded stones, which are found scattered on the surface of the earth. 2. It is an essential geological character of gravel, that the rounded stones be *extraneous* to the place where they are found.

GRAVEOLENS. In *Botany*, plants that have a strong and disagreeable smell.

GRAVITATE, TO, (from *gravis*, Lat., heavy.) In *Astronomy*, *Physics*, &c., to tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITY (*gravitas*, Lat.) In *Physics*, &c., weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

GRAVITY, SPECIFIC. In *Chemistry*, &c., the weight of [the matter of which any body is composed, compared with the weight of pure distilled water, at 60° Fahr. assumed as a standard. 2. It is first weighed in the air, and then in the water.

GRAUWACKE, or *Gray-wacke*, a kind of coarse slate. In *Geology*, &c., a secondary rock, consisting of quartz, felspar, &c., embedded in indurated clay, or clay-slate. 2. It is also named argillaceous schist, or *slate*, and is remarkably metaliferous.

GRAYLING, or *Umber*. In *Ichthyology*, the English name for the *salmo thymallus* of Linnæus.

GRAYWACKE. See *Grawwacke*.

GREASE. In *Farriery*, an inflammation and swelling of the heels of a horse, about the fetlock, with the secretion of an oily matter, to which the disease owes its name.

GRECISM. In *Grammar*, an idiom of the Greek language.

GREEK FIRE, or *Wild fire*. In *Chemistry*, an artificial or factitious fire, which burned with great violence under water, and was used in war by the Constantinopolitan Greeks. Its real ingredients are now unknown.

GREEK ORDERS. In *Architecture*, these are the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, in contradistinction to the two Latin orders, the Tuscan and Composite.

GRENADE. In *War*, a hollow ball or shell of metal, about two inches and a half in diameter, which being filled with fine powder, and thrown among the enemy with the hand, bursts into many pieces.

GREENFINCH. In *Ornithology*, the chloris, or *loxia chloris*.

GREENSICKNESS. In *Nosology*, the chlorosis.

GREENSTONE. In *Geology*, a trap rock, a granular aggregate of hornblende and felspar.

GRENATITE. A *Mineral*, thus designated from its resemblance to a garnet. It is also named *staurolite*.

GRESSORIAL (*gressio*, Lat.) In *Ornithology*, birds whose toes are adapted for stepping.

GRIFFIN. In *Heraldry*, a fabulous animal, said to be generated between the lion and eagle, and to have the paws and head of the first, with the beak and wings of the last.

GRISKIN (from *grisgin*, roast meat in Irish.) In *Cookery*, the vertebra of a hog broiled.

GRIT. In *Mineralogy*, coarse sand; rough hard particles of sandstone.

GROIN. In *Anatomy*, inguen. In *Architecture*, a species of arch formed by one vault, or continued arch intersecting another.

GROSSULARIA. In *Botany*, an old name for the gooseberry-bush, the ribes of Linnæus.

GROTESQUE (Fren.) In *Painting*, &c., of a distorted figure; unnatural.

GROTTO (from *grotta*, Ital.) A natural or artificial cavern, or cave.

- GROUND.** In *Painting*, the surface upon which the figures and other objects are represented. It is properly understood of such parts of the piece as have nothing painted on them, but retain their original colour.
- GROUND-IVY.** In *Botany*, glechoma.
- GROUND-NUT.** In *Botany*, the arachis hypogæa.
- GROUNDSEL.** In *Botany*, senecio.
- GROUPED COLUMNS, or Pilasters.** In *Architecture*, a term applied when two or more are conjoined.
- GROUPING.** In *Painting* and *Sculpture*, the art of composing or combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.
- GROUSE.** In *Ornithology*, a general name comprehending several species of birds, classed by Linnæus under the genus *tetrao*. In *Law*, red and black heath game.
- GRUB.** The English name for hexapode, or six-footed worms or maggots, produced from the eggs of the scarabæus, or beetle, and which afterwards become winged insects.
- GRUNNIENS PISCIS.** In *Ichthyology*, the grunting-fish, a native of the Indian seas.
- GRUINALES** (from *grus*, a crane.) In *Botany*, the fourteenth natural order of Linnæus, comprehending geraniums, &c.
- GRUS.** In *Ornithology*, a family of the ardea, or heron kind; the grues of Buffon, and cranes of English writers.
- GRYLLO TALPA.** In *Entomology*, the mole-cricket.
- GRYLLUS.** The *Grasshopper*. In *Entomology*, an extensive genus of hemipterous insects, comprehending locusts, &c.
- GRYLLUS DOMESTICUS.** The house-cricket.
- GRYLLUS MIGRATORIUS.** The migratory locust of Asia, &c.
- GUAIAECUM.** In *Pharmacy*, a substance resembling a resin, obtained from a tree in Mexico, and used as a medicine.
- GUAIVA.** In *Botany*, the Psidium.
- GUARANTEE.** In *Law* and *Diplomacy*, a power which undertakes to see stipulations performed.
- GUDGEON.** In *Ichthyology*, the English name for the gobio and gobius fluviatilis.
- GUDGEONS.** In *Ship-building*, are eyes driven into the stern-post to hang the rudder on.
- GUEBRES, or Gauris.** The fire-worshippers of Persia, the descendants of the ancient magi, named Parsees in the East Indies.
- GUERDON** (French.) A reward; a recompense.
- GUILD** (Saxon.) In *Law*, a society; a corporation; a fraternity.
- GUILLEMOT, or Diver.** In *Ornithology*, the colymbus.
- GUINEA-FOWL, or Pintado.** In *Ornithology*, the numida meleagris.
- GUINEA-PEPPER.** In *Botany*, capsicum.
- GUINEA-PIG.** In *Zoology*, the cavia cobaya, or restless cavy.
- GUINEA-WORM.** In *Natural History*, dracunculus and chæstia.
- GULES.** In *Heraldry*, a cor-

ruption of the French word *gaulles*, which in this science signifies red.

GULL. In *Ornithology*, larus.

GULO LUSCUS. In *Zoology*, the wolverene.

GUM ANIMI. In *Pharmacy*, a resinous substance obtained in Brazil from a species of hymenaea.

GUMER (Persian.) A granary, or depot; in the East Indies, the termination of many names.

GUN-METAL. In *Metallurgy*, a mixed metal, an alloy of copper and tin. It is improperly named brass, which is an alloy of copper and zinc.

GUNWALE, or *Gunnæl*. In *Ship-building*, that piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship, from the half-deck to the forecastle; this is called the gunwale, whether there be guns in the ship or not.

GURGULIO. In *Natural History*, a peculiar name given by the ancients to a peculiar class of scarabæi, or beetles.

GURNARD. In *Ichthyology*, the trigla gurnardus.

GURRY. In the East Indies, a native fortification, generally consisting of a wall flanked with towers.

GUSTO (Ital.) In *Physiology*, the relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.

GUSTO GRANDO. In *Painting*, an Italian phrase, equivalent to the *beau ideal* of the French, and the *great style* of the English.

GUTTA. In *Old Pharmacy*, a Latin word equivalent to a drop.

GUTTA ROSACEA. In *Surgery*, a red or pimpled face, frequently, but not always, owing to hard drinking.

GUTTA SERENA. A disease of the eyes, attended with a diminution or total loss of sight, arising from a paralytic affection of the retina and optic nerve, without any injury to the organ. 2. It is also named Amaurosis.

GUTTÆ (Lat.) Drops. In *Architecture*, ornaments used in the Doric frieze and mutules.

GYBING. In *Navigation*, the shifting of any boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.

GYMNASIUM (from *γυμνος*, naked.) In *Antiquity*, a place fitted for the performance of exercises of the body.

GYMNASTIC. Pertaining to athletic exercises; the art of exercising the body for defence, health, or diversion.

GYMNETRUS ASCANTI. In *Ichthyology*, a fish popularly named the king of the herrings, from its preceding or accompanying shoals of that fish.

GYMNOBRANCHIÆ. In *Natural History*, worms having the organs of respiration naked or external.

GYMNOCARPI (from *γυμνος*, naked, and *καρπος*, fruit.) In *Botany*, fungi of fleshy texture, bearing their seeds in an open receptacle. It comprehends the agaricus, &c.

GYMNOPTERA. Naked Wings. In *Entomology*, the systematic name of a tribe of insects.

GYMNOSOPHISTS, or *Naked Philosophers*. In *Antiquity*, a class

of East Indian devotees, or philosophers, thus denominated from going naked (*γυμνός*.)

GYMNOSPERMIA (from *γυμνός*, naked, and *σπέρμα*, seed.) In *Botany*, the first order of the fourteenth Linnæan class didynamia, consisting of such plants of that class as have naked seeds, in which it differs from the *angiospermia*, whose seeds are inclosed in a pericarp, or seed-vessel.

GYMNOTHORAX. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the apodæ order, consisting of eels, &c., which have no pectoral fin.

GYMNOTUS. In *Ichthyology*, the electric eel of Guiana. It is also the name of a genus of fishes, of the Linnæan apodæ order.

GYMNÆCIUM. In *Ancient Architecture*, the apartment of the females in the interior of the house; the nursery.

GYNANDRIA (from *γυνή*, a female, and *ανήρ*, a man.) In *Botany*, plants whose stamens

are seated on the style. It is the twentieth Linnæan class.

GYNECOCRACY (from *γυναικράτωρ*.) In *Politics*, &c., female power; petticoat government.

GYPSOPHILA (from *γύψος*, lime, and *φίλειν*, to love.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, that thrive best in a chalky soil.

GYPSUM (Lat., from *γύψος*, lime.) In *Mineralogy*, sulphate of lime, named also plaster of Paris, selenite, and alabaster. 2. An amorphous variety of sulphate of lime, not so hard as the carbonate of lime.

GYRINUS. In *Entomology*, the whirler, or water-flea, which runs round on the surface of the water, and dives down when attempted to be taken.

GYROCARPUS (from *γύρειν*, to turn round, and *καρπός*, fruit.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants with a winged fruit, which whirls round, when thrown in the air.

H.

HABEAS CORPUS (Lat.) In *Law*, a writ which a man indicted for some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs.

HABERGEON, or *Haubergeon*. A coat of mail; an ancient piece of defensive armour, descending from the neck to the

middle, and formed of little iron rings, or meshes, linked together.

HABITAT. In *Botany*, *Zoology*, &c., the place where plants, fishes, insects, &c., best thrive, and are usually found. 2. The natural haunts of the species.

HADDOCK. In *Ichthyology*, the gadus *æglefinus*.

HÆMANTHUS (from *αἷμα*, blood,

and *ανθος*, a flower.) The blood-flower, or lily. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, thus named from the fine red colour of the corolla and involucre.

HÆMATITES, or *Bloodstone*. In *Mineralogy*, a name applied by the ancients to certain ores of iron, on account of their red colour.

HÆMATOPUS. In *Ornithology*, the sea-pie, or oyster catcher.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM. In *Botany*, logwood.

HÆMORRHOIS (from *αιμα*, blood, and *ρω*, to flow.) In *Surgery* the bloody piles.

HAFNIE. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Copenhagen.

HAGIOGRAPHER (from *αγιος*, and *γραφω*.) In *Scripture*, a holy writer.

HAIR (*capillus*.) In *Botany*, the twelfth part of a line, which is the first degree of the Linnæan scale for measuring plants.

HAIRBELL. The hyacinth.

HAIRGRASS. The name of a coarse sort of grass *Aira*.

HAIR, MAIDEN. *Adiantum*.

HAKE. In *Ichthyology*, the gadus merluccius.

HAKIM (Arabic.) In the East *Indies*, a commander, governor, ruler, master; the governing authority of the province.

HALCYON. The *King's-fisher*. In *Ornithology*, alcedo. This bird is said to breed in the sea, and during her incubation there is always a calm.

HALLIARDS. In *Navigation*, the ropes or tackles usually employed to hoist or lower any sail on its respective mast.

HALIOTIS (from *αλι*, the sea, and *otis*, an ear.) The *sea-ear*. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea-shells, inhabited by a limax.

HALITUS. In *Physiology*, the breath; also a vapour, or gas.

HALTERIPTERA. In *Entomology*, insects having wings with a balance.

HALLUCINATION (from *hallucino*, to err.) Mistaking; blunder; error. In *Nosology*, a depraved or erroneous imagination.

HALLOIDE, *Salt-like*. The name of an order of *Minerals*, derived from *αλι*, salt, and *ιδος*, resemblance.

HALOS. In *Meteorology*, coloured rings round the heavenly bodies, but more especially the sun and moon, occasioned by a thin vapour diffused through the atmosphere.

HALSYDRUS. In *Natural History*, the sea-snake.

HALTERES. In *Entomology*, the poisers, or balancers of insects.

HALTERISTÆ. In *Antiquity*, players at discus, thus named from a peculiar kind of discus, by the Greeks named *αλτις*.

HAM (Saxon.) In *Topography*, a house, farm, or village.

HAMADRYADES. In *Antiquity*, certain fabulous deities of the forests, supposed to live and die with the trees to which they were attached.

HAMESECKEN. In *Law*, burglary, or nocturnal house-breaking. 2. In *Scottish Law*, the assaulting or beating of a person in his own house.

HAMSTER. In *Zoology*, the mus cricetus.

HANAPER (from *hanaperium*, a hamper, low Lat.) In *Finance*, a treasury; an exchequer; the *fiscus* of the ancients.

HANAPER OFFICE. In *Law*, one of the offices belonging to the Court of Chancery, in which the common writs and returns were kept, those belonging to the crown being kept in the *parva бага*, or petty bag office.

HANCES. In *Architecture*, these are the ends of elliptical arches which are arcs of smaller circles than the scheme or middle part of the arch.

HANSE. In *Law*, an old Gothic word, signifying a society of merchants, for the good usage and safe passage of their traffic from one kingdom to another.

HARD. In *Painting*, a picture is said to be hard, when the lights and shades are too strongly marked, and too close to each other.

HARD WATERS. In *Chemistry*, are such as hold an earthy salt in solution, which decomposes common soap, and forms an insoluble earthy soap.

HARDNESS. In *Mineralogy*, this character is discovered by the application of the file and the knife.

HARE. In *Zoology*, *lepus*.

HARELIP, the *labia leporina*. In *Surgery*, a particular deformity of the lip, which has a preternatural fissure in it.

HARMATTAN. A name given on the gold coast of Africa to a wind that blows from the interior of that continent towards the Atlantic ocean.

HARMONICA. In *Music*, a name applied to a particular arrangement of musical glasses.

HARMONICS. In *Music*, all the concomitant, or accessory sounds which, on the principle of resonance, accompany every single sound, and render it perceptible, are thus named; and in this manner all the aliquot parts of a string produce harmony.

HARMOTOME (from *αρμοζω*, to fit in, and *τιμνω*, to cut.) A *Mineral* of the zeolite family, thus named from the peculiar form of its crystals.

HARPIES (from *αεριαί*.) In *Antiquity*, three (*æëlo*, ocypete, and *celæno*) impure sort of monsters of the bird kind, mentioned by the poets.

HARTSHORN. In *Pharmacy*, volatile alkali, which was formerly obtained by distilling the horn of a stag.

HASTATUM. In *Botany*, spear-shaped.

HATCHMENT (corrupted from *achievement*.) In *Heraldry*, an armorial escutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

HAUBERK. In *Armory*, a coat of mail.

HAUL THE WIND. In *Navigation*, to direct the ship's course nearer to the point of the compass from which the wind blows.

HAUSTELLATA. In *Entomology*, the *suckers* of insects.

HAUTBOIS. In *Music*, a wind instrument blown with a reed. It is the natural treble to a bassoon, as their several sounds imply, *viz.*, *haut bois*, high wood, *bas son*, low sound.

HAUYNE. A *Mineral* substance found imbedded in lava, and named after a celebrated crystallographer.

HAWK. In *Ornithology*, falco.

HAWKMOTH. In *Entomology*, the sphinx.

HAWSE, or Haul. In *Navigation*, denotes the situation of the cables before the ship's stern, when she is moored with two anchors forward, from the starboard and larboard bow.

HAWTHORN, COMMON. In *Botany*, the *cratægus oxycanthus*.

HAZEL-TREE. In *Botany*, *co-rylus*.

HEAD (*caput*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, that division of the body which is placed at the upper extremity of the vertebral column.

HEAD, WATER IN THE. In *Surgery*, hydrocephalus.

HEART'S-EASE. In *Botany*, *viola*.

HEART-SHAPED LEAF. *Folium cordatum*.

HEATH. In *Botany*, *erica*.

HEATH, THE BERRY-BEARING. *Empetrum*.

HEATH, MOUNTAIN. *Saxifraga*.

HEATH-CKOCK. In *Ornithology*, a species of tetrao.

HEATHER. In *Botany*, a northern word for heath.

HEBDOMADAL (*Hebdomas*, Lat.) In *Chronology*, weekly, consisting of seven days.

HECATOMB (from *hecaton*, a hundred, and *bos*, an ox.) In *Ancient Rituals*, the sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HECATOMPOLIS (from *hecaton*, a hundred, and *polis*, a city.) A hundred cities. In *Antiquity*, a name given to the Isle of Crete.

HECATOMPYLOS (from *hecaton*,

and *pylos*, a gate.) A hundred gates. In *Antiquity*, a name given to the city of Thebes, in Egypt.

HECATONSTYLON (from *hecaton*, a hundred, and *stulus*, a column.) In *Antiquity*, a temple having a hundred columns.

HECTARE. A *French* land measure, equal to two acres, one rood, and a fraction.

HECTIC (from *hecticque*, Fren.) In *Nosology*, habitual; constitutional; troubled with a morbid heat or fever.

HECTOLITRE. A *French* measure of capacity, equal to two bushels, six gallons, and seven pints English.

HEDERA. *Ivy.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, comprehending the *helices*.

HEDERACEÆ (from *hedera*, *ivy*.) In *Botany*, the forty-sixth natural order of Linnæus, comprehending *ivy*, *vitis*, &c.

HEDGEHOG. In *Zoology*, *erinnaceus*.

HEDGE-HYSSOP. In *Botany*, *gratiola*.

HEDGE-SPARROW. In *Ornithology*, *motacilla modularis*.

HEDYSARUM (from *hds*, sweet.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *papilionaceæ*.

HEGIRA (Arabic.) In *Chronology*, a term signifying the epocha, or account of time used by the Arabians, who begin from the day Mahomed was forced to escape from Mecca, the 16th July, A.D. 622. 2. The years of the hegira are lunar ones of 354 days, and therefore to reduce them to our calendar we must multiply the year of the hegira by 354, and

divide the product by 365½, adding 622, the result will be the Julian year.

HEIGHTEN, TO. In *Painting*, to improve and make more prominent, by touches of light colours.

HEIR-LOOMS. In *Law*, are such personal chattels as descend by special custom to the heir, along with the inheritance of his ancestors. They are generally such as can be taken away without damaging or dismembering the freehold.

HELENIUM. The *Bastard Sun-flower*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

HELIACAL (from *ἥλιος*, the sun.) In *Astronomy*, emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it. 2. A star, or planet, rises heliacally, when, after having been in conjunction with the sun, and consequently invisible, it gets at such a distance from him as to be seen in the morning before the sun's rising.

HELIANTHUS (from *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *ἄνθος*, a flower.) The *Sun-flower*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

HELIANTHUS ANNUUS. The annual sun-flower.

HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS. The tuberous sun-flower, or Jerusalem artichoke.

HELICAL (from *ἥλιος*, a wreath.) In *Conchology*, spiral, with many circumvolutions.

HELIOCENTRIC (from *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *κέντρον*, the centre.) In *Astronomy*, belonging to the centre of the sun.

HELIOMETER (from *ἥλιος*, and *μετρον*.) In *Astronomy*, an in-

strument (a sort of telescope,) for measuring with great accuracy the diameter of the sun, moon, and planets.

HELIOPOLIS (from *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *πολις*, a city.) In *Antiquity*, the city of the sun in Egypt.

HELIOTROPE (from *ἥλιος*, the sun, and *τροπή*, a turning.) In *Botany*, any plant that turns towards the sun, and more especially the turnsole, or sun-flower.

HELIOTROPE. A *Mineral*, consisting of an intimate mixture of chalcedony and red earth. The gem named heliotropium by the ancients, is supposed to be the modern bloodstone.

HELIOTROPE. In *Cateptics*, an instrument for reflecting the sun's rays from mirrors, to indicate signals, or assist in the mensuration of large angles.

HELIOTROPIUM. The systematic name for the turnsole, or sun-flower. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

HELIX (from *ἥλιος*, a wreath.) In *Geometry*, a spiral line in general.

HELIX (from *ἥλιος*, a wreath.) In *Botany*, a kind of creeping ivy.

HELIX (plural *helices*.) A *Snail*. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea, land, and fresh water shells, inhabited by a limax. In England, the *helices* are termed snails.

HELLEBORE, BLACK. In *Botany*, helleborus.

HELLEBORE, WHITE. *Veratrum*.

HELLENISM (from *ἑλληνισμός*.) In *Grammar*, a Greek idiom.

HELEMENTIC (from *ἑλεμνός*.)

In *Natural History*, relating to worms.

HELMINTHOLOGY (from *ελμινς*, an earth worm, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The *Natural History* of worms; a discourse on worms. 2. That branch of *Zoology*, treating exclusively of worms; which by Linnæus are ranged under the class *vermes*.

HELMINTHOLITES (from *ελμινς*, an earth worm, and *λιθος*, a stone.) In *Mineralogy*, fossil remains of worms, with or without shells, are thus named.

HELVINE (from *ηλιος*, the sun.) In *Mineralogy*, a silicate of manganese, thus named from its yellow colour.

HEMATIN. In *Chemistry*, a bitter astringent substance, procured from *logwood*, of which it forms the colouring matter.

HENEROCALLIS (from *ημερα*, a day, and *καλος*, beautiful.) The beauty of a day, or day lily. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

HEMI (a contraction of *ημισυς*, half.) In *Grammar*, a prefix in the composition of many words, which signifies the same as *semi*, or *demi*, that is to say, half.

HEMICRANY (from *ημισυς*, half, and *κρανιον*, the scull.) In *Nosology*, a pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

HEMICYCLE (from *ημισυς*, half, and *κυκλος*, a circle.) In *Architecture*, a term applied to vaults in the cradle form; and arches or sweeps of vaults

constituting a perfect semi-circle.

HEMIPLEGY (*ημισυς*, half, and *πλισσω*, to strike.) In *Nosology*, a palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereto, that seizes one side at a time.

HEMIPTERA (from *ημισυς*, half, and *πτερον*, a wing.) In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects having wings half crustaceous, half membranaceous, as in the grasshopper, &c.

HEMISPHERE (from *ημισφαριον*.) In *Geometry*, *Geography*, &c., the half of a globe, where it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

HEMISPHERICAL. In *Geometry*, &c., half round; containing half a globe.

HEMISTICH (from *ημιστιχιον*.) In *Poetry*, half a verse.

HEMITONE. In *Music*, usually the same with semitone, or half note, but not always.

HEMITROPIC, or *Twin Crystals*, See *Macles*.

HEMLOCK. In *Botany*, *cicuta* and *conium*.

HEMLOCK, or *Dropwort*. *Oenanthe*.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE FIR. The *pinus canadensis*.

HEMLOCK WATER. *Cicuta*.

HEMORRHAGE. In *Surgery*, a violent flux of blood.

HEMORRHOIDS. In *Surgery*, the bloody piles.

HEMP. In *Botany*, *cannabis*.

HEMP. AGRIMONY. *Enpatarium*.

HEN. In *Ornithology*, the female of the *phasianus gallus*, or common cock.

HENBANE. In *Botany*, the hyoscyamus.

HENBANE, YELLOW. Nicotiana and tobacco.

HENDECAGON (from *ἑνδεκά* and *γωνία*.) In *Geometry*, a figure of eleven sides and angles.

HENNA. In *Botany*, the Arabic name for the *Lawsonia inermis*.

HEP, or Hip Bush. In *Botany*, the *rosa canina*.

HEPAR (*ἥπαρ*.) In *Anatomy*, the liver, in Latin *hepar*.

HEPAR SULPHURIS. Liver of Sulphur. In *Chemistry*, is a sulphuret of potash; a combination of sulphur and potash.

HEPATIC. In *Nosology*, of or belonging to the liver.

HEPATITE. In *Mineralogy*, fetid heavy spar, a sulphate of barytes, which, when rubbed, emits a sulphurous smell.

HEPATITES (from *hepar*, the liver.) In *Nosology*, an inflammation of the liver.

HEPTAGON (from *ἑπτά* and *γωνία*.) In *Geometry*, a figure with seven sides or angles.

HEPTAGYNIA (from *ἑπτά*, seven, *γυνή*, a female.) In *Botany*, an order of plants having seven styles.

HEPTANDRIA (from *ἑπτά* and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.) In *Botany*, plants having seven distinct stamens on the same flower with the pistils; the seventh Linnæan class.

HEPTAMERIS (from *ἑπτά*, seven, and *μέρος*, part, portion.) In *Arithmetic*, the seventh part of any thing.

HEPTARCHY (*ἑπτά*, seven, and *αρχή*, imperium.) In *Politics*, a seven-fold government.

HERACLEUS LAPIS (from the name of a town.) In *Mineralogy*, a name applied by the ancients both to the loadstone or magnet, and to the touchstone; but principally to the first.

HERALDRY (*heraulderie*, Fr.) A science teaching how to blazon or explain all that belongs to coats of arms, public ceremonies, &c., and how to marshal them regularly.

HERB. In *Botany*, herba, is that sort of plant which rises with leaves and stalks annually from the root; the stalks not becoming woody, or durable in their growth. Grass and hemlock are examples.

HERBAL. In *Botany*, a book that treats of the classes, genera, species, and virtues of plants.

HERBARIUM. In *Botany*, this term is now very generally applied to designate a collection of dried plants, or *hortus siccus*.

HERCULES. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

HERCULES. In *Mechanics*, the name of a stamping machine used in the dock yards, similar to one for driving piles.

HERESY (from *hæresis*, Lat.) In *Religion*, an opinion of private men, different from that of the universal and orthodox church.

HERESIARCH. In *Religion*, a leader of heresy.

HERETIC (*heretique*, French.) In *Religion*, one who propogates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic.

HERROT. In *Law*, a fine paid to the lord at the death of his tenant, consisting of the best beast, either horse, cow, or ox, that may be in the latter's possession at the time of his death.

HERISON. In *Fortification*, a beam armed with iron spikes, the points of which are turned outwards, supported in the middle by a stake, wherein is a pivot on which it turns. It serves as a barrier to block up a passage.

HERMAPHRODITE PLANTS. In *Botany*, are such as have both stamens and pistils on the same flower.

HERMETIC ART. A name formerly given to *Chemistry*, on the supposition that it was invented by Hermes Trismegistus.

HERMETICAL SEAL (from *Hermes* or *Mercury*.) In *Chemistry*, a method of closing glass tubes or vessels, by heating the neck, and twisting it close, while soft, with a pair of pincers.

HERMES. In *Ancient Sculpture*, a sort of square or cubical figure of the god Mercury, without legs and arms, placed by the Greeks and Romans at their crossways.

HERNIA. In *Surgery*, a rupture or protrusion of the viscera.

HERNIA, STRANGULATED. A rupture in which the protruded viscera suffer a great and dangerous degree of pressure.

HERON, Ardea. In *Ornithology*, a genus or family of the order grallæ.

HERPES (from *ἑρπης*.) In *Nosology*, ring-worms, tetters, scabs, cutaneous eruptions.

HERRING. In *Ichthyology*, the *clupea harengus*.

HESPER (*hesperis*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, the evening star, an appellation given to Venus when she follows or sets after the sun.

HESPERIDÆ. In *Botany*, the nineteenth natural order, (mostly evergreens,) of Linnæus, comprehending the myrtle tribe, &c.

HESPERIS. The evening flower, named also dame's violet, or night-smelling rocket. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

HETEROCLITE (from *heteroclitus*, Lat.) In *Ethics*, *Grammar*, &c., any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLITAL, or Heterostrophe. Reversed. In *Conchology*, applied to shells whose spires turn in a contrary direction to the usual way.

HETERODOX (from *ἑτερος* and *δόξα*.) In *Ethics*, &c., deviating from the established opinion, not orthodox.

HETEROGENEOUS (from *ἑτερος*, different, and *γενος*, kind.) In *Zoology*, &c., opposite or dissimilar in nature; not kindred. It is opposed to homogeneous.

HETEROPODA (from *ἑτερος*, different, and *πους*, a foot.) In *Natural History*, the name of an order of mollusca.

HEXACHORD. In *Music*, a term implying either an instrument with six strings, or a scale of six sounds.

HEXAGON (from *ἕξ*, six, and *γωνία*,

us, angles.) In *Geometry*, a figure of six sides or angles; the most capacious of all the figures that can be added to each other without any interstice; and, therefore, the cells in honey-combs are of that form.

HEXAGYNIA (from *ἕξ*, six, and *γυνή*, a female.) In *Botany*, an order of plants having six styles.

HEXAHEDRON. In *Geometry*, one of the five regular solids, being the same with a cube.

HEXAMETER. In *Poetry*, a verse of six feet.

HEXANDRIA (from *ἕξ*, six, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man.) In *Botany*, plants having six distinct stamens on the same flower with the pistils.

HEXASTYLE (from *ἕξ*, six, and *στυλος*, a column.) In *Architecture*, a building with six columns in front.

HIATUS (Lat.) An aperture, a breach, a defect. In *Grammar*, the opening the mouth by the succession of an initial or final vowel.

HIBISCUS, the *Marsh-mallow*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

HICCUP, or *Hiccough*. In *Nosology*, singultus, a convulsion of the stomach.

HIERACIUM, *Hawk-weed*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

HIERALPHA. In *Hieroglyphics*, the sacred A of the Rosetta stone.

HIEROCHLOE (from *ἅγιος*, sacred, and *χλωή*, an herb.) In *Botany*, the name of an order of gramina or grasses.

HIERARCHY (from *ἱερός*, sacred, and *ἄρχων*, head or chief.) A

sacred government, rank, or subordination of holy beings. In *Politics*, ecclesiastical government.

HIEROGLYPHIC (from *ἅγιος*, sacred, and *γλυφω*, to carve.) An emblem, a figure by which a word is implied. 2. The art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHICAL. Emblematical, expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGRAPHY. Holy writing.

HIEROPHANT (from *ἱερόφαντος*.) One who teaches the rules of religion.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE. In *Mechanics*, an engine, the steam of which is expanded beyond its original bulk by addition of pressure, and consequent increase of heat. 2. It is also distinguished from the low pressure engine as having no condenser. 3. One atmosphere is equal to a pressure of fifteen pounds on the square inch, beyond which high pressure, strictly speaking, commences.

HILUM, the *Hile*, *Eye*, or *Scar*. In *Botany*, is that particular part of the seed attached to the seed vessel, through which nourishment passes for the support of the internal parts.

HIP, or *Hep*. In *Botany*, the fruit of the wild brier, hip, or dog-rose-tree, the *rosa canina* of Linnæus.

HIP GOUT. In *Nosology*, the sciatica.

HIPPOBOSCA. In *Entomology*, a genus of dipterous insects, comprehending horse flies, spider flies, &c.

HIPPOBOSCA EQUINA. The horse fly.

HIPPOCAMPUS. In *Ichthyology*, the sea-horse.

HIPPOCASTANUM. In *Botany*, the horse chestnut-tree.

HIPPOCENTAUR. In *Antiquity*, a fabulous monster, supposed to be half man, half horse.

HIPPOCRAS. In *Pharmacy*, a medicinal cordial drink, composed of wine, spices, and other ingredients.

HIPPODROME (from *ἵππος*, a horse, and *δρόμος*, a course.) In *Antiquity*, a list or course, wherein chariot or horse races were performed, and horses exercised.

HIPPOGRIFF. In *Fabulous History*, a winged horse.

HIPPOMANE, the *Manchineel tree*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants of the natural order *triccocæ*.

HIPPOPOTAMUS (from *ἵππος*, a horse, and *ποταμός*, a river.) *The River Horse*. In *Zoology*, a genus of mammalia of the order *belluæ*.

HIPPOPHEGI. Eaters of horse flesh.

HIPPURIS, *Mare's Tail*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

HIRCUS, the *Goat*. In *Astronomy*, a fixed star of the first magnitude, the same with *Capella*.

HIRUDO (Lat.) the *Leech*. In *Natural History*, a genus of vermes, or worms.

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS, the common leech.

HIRUDO SANGUISUGA. The horse leech.

HIRUNDO (Lat.) In *Ornithology*,

a genus of the passerine order, comprehending the swallows, swifts, and martins of English authors.

HIRUNDO APUS. The swift, or black martin.

HIRUNDO ESCULENTA, the swallow of the Eastern Archipelago, that builds the edible nest.

HIRUNDO RUSTICA. The common or chimney swallow.

HIRUNDO URBICA. The martin.

HISPA. In *Entomology*, the blossom eater.

HISPIDUM. In *Botany*, bristly.

HISTORY. A narrative of facts and events. 2. Sometimes this word is used to signify a description of things as well as an account of facts; as the *history of plants*, the *history of animals*, and *natural history*, &c., the last being a description of plants, animals, and minerals.

HISTRIO (Lat.) In the *Ancient Drama*, signified an actor or comedian, more especially of pantomime.

HISTRIONIC (from *Histrion*, Lat.) Belonging to the stage, suitable to the drama.

HOANGLIEN. In *Pharmacy*, a bitter tasted medicinal root, brought from China.

HOCK, or *hough*. In *Farriery*, the joint between the knees and fetlock.

HOCUS POCUS. A term formerly applied to jugglers, and supposed to be derived from *hoc est corpus*, in ridicule of transubstantiation.

HOGGING. In *Ship-building*, the convex appearance resembling

the back of a hog, given to a ship after being first launched, by the dropping of the two extremities, on account of their being less water borne than the middle.

HOLCUS, *Indian Millet*. A kind of wild barley. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.

HOLCUS LANATUS. Soft meadow grass.

HOLCUS MOLLIS. A kind of creeping soft grass.

HOLCUS SORGHUM. Indian millet, or guinea corn.

HOLERACEÆ, *Pot Herbs*. In *Botany*, the twelfth natural order of Linnæus, comprehending chenopodium, &c.

HOLIBUT. In *Ichthyology*, a name sometimes given to the turbot in general; but it properly only applies to the larger fishes of that species, the *pleuronectes hippoglossus*.

HOLLY, the *common*. In *Botany*, the *ilex aquifolium*.

HOLLY, the *sea*. *Eringium* or *erygium*.

HOLLYHOCK. In *Botany*, the *alcea*.

HOLME (Saxon.) In *Topography*, a river island, a fenny ground. It also signifies a hill or cliff. In *Botany*, the evergreen oak; the *ilex*.

HOLMIÆ. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Stockholm.

HOLOCAUST (from *ολος* and *καιω*.) In *Antiquity*, a burnt sacrifice.

HOLOGRAPH (*ολος*, all, and *γραφω*, I write.) In *Law*, something written wholly in the hand-writing of the person who

signs it; principally applicable to a will in the testator's hand-writing.

HOLOTHURIA. The sea-slug; sea cucumber, or *biche de mar*. In *Natural History*, a Linnæan genus of the mollusca tribe of worms.

HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS. In *Chemistry*, muriate of lime converted by extreme heat into a vitreous mass, in which state it emits a phosphoric light when struck by a hard body.

HOMO (Lat.) *Man*. In *Zoology*, consisting of two species, the *homo sapiens*, (an apparent misnomer,) and the *homo sylvestris*, or ourang-outang.

HOMOGENEOUS (from *ομογενης*.) In *Zoology*, &c., having the same nature or principles. It is opposed to *heterogeneous*.

HOMOLOGOUS (*ομολογος*.) In *Mathematics*, &c., having the same manner or proportions. It literally signifies *having the same name*.

HOMO SYLVESTRIS. In *Zoology*, the wild man of the woods, or ourang-outang.

HOMO SAPIENS. The systematic name for *man*, an order in *zoology*, containing one genus, and consisting of one species.

HONESTONE, or *novaculite*. In *Mineralogy*, the finer hone-stones are of a remarkably compact siliceous schistus; the coarser sort of a splintery schistus.

HONEY-BIRD. In *Ornithology*, *trochilus*.

HONEY-DEW. In *Natural History*, a sweet saccharine sub-

stance, found on the leaves of certain trees, and produced by a species of aphid called the *vine fretter*.

HONEY-FLOWER. In *Botany*, *melianthus*.

HONEY GUIDE. In *Ornithology*, the *cucullus indicator*.

HONEYSUCKLE, or *woodbine*. In *Botany*, *lonicera*.

HONG. In *Commerce*, this is the Chinese name for the large factories at Canton, where each nation has a separate hong; hence the term of *Hong merchants*.

HOOF. *Ungula*. In *Ferriery*, a horny substance that covers the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, &c.

HOP. In *Botany*, the *humulus*.

HORARY (*horarius*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, &c., relating to an hour.

HORDEUM. *Barley*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *gramina*.

HORDEUM DISTICHON. *Barley* having two rows in the ear, the kind most extensively cultivated in Britain.

HORDEUM HEXASTICHON. A variety of *barley* having six rows in the ear, and the prevailing kind in the north of Europe.

HORDEUM TETRASTICHON. *Bear or big*, a variety of *barley* having four rows in the ear.

HOREHOUND. In *Botany*, *marubium*.

HORIZON (from *οριζων*, bounding or terminating.) In *Geography*, &c., the line that terminates the view on all sides. 2. The horizon is distinguished into sensible and real; the

sensible horizon is the circular line which limits the view; the real is that which would bound it, if it could take in the hemisphere.

HORIZONTAL. In *Geography*, &c., near the horizon; parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORNBEAM. In *Botany*, the *carpinus*.

HORNBLENDE. In *Geology* and *Mineralogy*, a conspicuous ingredient in the composition of rocks, divided into common hornblende, hornblende-schist, and basaltic hornblende. 2. Its colour is black or a very dark green, and its constituents silica 42; alumina 12; lime 11; and oxide of iron 30 = $\frac{35}{100}$. 3. Basalt may be traced by insensible gradations into a compact completely crystalline form of hornblende.

HORNBLENDE SCHIST. In *Geology*, a primary stratified rock.

HORNET. *Crabro*. In *Entomology*, a species of *vespa* or wasp.

HORNED OWL. In *Ornithology*, *strix bubo*.

HORN QUICKSILVER. In *Chemistry*, a chloride of mercury.

HORNSTONE. In *Mineralogy*, a conchoidal and siliceous mineral substance, allied in composition to flint, but of a more earthy texture. 2. It is a subspecies of rhomboidal quartz.

HORNWORK. In *Fortification*, a sort of outwork advanced towards the field to cover and defend a curtain, bastion, or other part, suspected to be weaker than the rest.

HOROLOGIUM (*ωρα*, hour, and *λογος*.) In *Antiquity*, a name

given to any machine or instrument for measuring time.

HOROSCOPE (from *hora*, hour, and *scopos*, I see.) In *Astrology*, the configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HORROR of a *vacuum*. In *Antiquity*, an imaginary principle, to which the ascent of water in pumps was attributed.

HORSE. In *Zoology*, equus.

HORSE. The *river*. The hippopotamus.

HORSE. In *Navigation*, the name of a rope reaching from the middle of a yard to its extremity, on which the sailors stand when they are loosing or reefing the sails.

HORSE CHESTNUT-TREE. In *Botany*, the *æsculus hippocastanum*.

HORSE FLY. In *Entomology*, the *hippobosca equina*.

HORSE MACKEREL. In *Ichthyology*, the *scomber trachurus* or *scad*.

HORSE-LEECH. In *Natural History*, the *hirudo sanguisuga*.

HORSE-RADDISH. A species of scurvy-grass. In *Botany*, the *cochlearea armoracia*.

HORTENSIS. In *Botany*, of, or belonging to a *garden*.

HORTICULTURE (from *hortus*, a garden, and *cultura*.) The art of cultivating gardens.

HORTUS SICCUS. In *Botany*, a collection of dried plants, preserved in the leaves of a book; the same as *herbarium*.

HOSANNA. In the *Hebrew rituals*, a term signifying *save us now*.

HOSPITIUM (an *inn*.) A term used in *Law* books for an inn

of court, and sometimes for a monastery or common inn for the accommodation of travellers.

HOST (from *hostia*, a victim.) In *Romish rituals*, a name given to the elements of the eucharist, or rather to the consecrated wafer.

HOUND. In *Zoology*, the *canis venaticus*.

HOUND'S TONGUE. In *Botany*, *cynoglossum*.

HOUSE. In *Astrology*, the place of a planet in the heavens, divided into twelve stations or houses.

HOUSE CRICKET. In *Entomology*, the *gryllus domestica*.

HOUSE LEEK. In *Botany*, *sempervivum*.

HUMANITIES. In the plural, signify grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, or the literæ humaniores.

HUMBLE BEE. In *Entomology*, *bombylus*.

HUMIDITY. In *Physics*, moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor, to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to.

HUMERUS, or *os humeri*. In *Anatomy*, the shoulder-bone, or uppermost bone of the arm.

HUMMING BIRD. In *Ornithology*, the *trochilus*.

HUMMOCK. In *Navigation*, a name given to a hillock, or small eminence of land, resembling a smooth rounded cone, as seen from on board ship.

- HUMORAL PATHOLOGY.** In *Medicine*, a doctrine which attributes all morbid phenomena to a disordered state of the fluids or *humours*.
- HUMULUS.** The *hop*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *scabridæ*.
- HUMULUS LUPULUS.** The common hop.
- HUNDRED.** In *Law*, a canton or division of a country; perhaps once containing one hundred manors.
- HURDY GURDY.** A musical instrument, the *lyra mendicorum* of Kircher, and sometimes called the *vielle*, which see.
- HURTLE-BERRY.** In *Botany*, the bilberry; whortleberry.
- HUSK.** In *Botany*, *gluma*, the part which a flower grows out of.
- HUTTONIAN THEORY.** In *Geology*, See *Plutonic theory*.
- HYACINTHUS.** The *hare bell*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.
- HYACINTH TUBEROSE.** In *Botany*, the polyanthus.
- HYACINTH.** In *Mineralogy*, a gem of a deep golden or amber colour, and of the *zircon* genus; but many other substances are called hyacinths by the jewellers. †
- HYADES** (from *υαδες*, a watery constellation.) In *Astronomy*, the seven stars in the bull's head, the principal of which in the bull's left eye, was named by the Arabs *Aldebaran*.
- HYÆNA.** In *Zoology*, the *canis hyæna*.
- HYALINE** (from *υαλινος*.) In the Arts, glassy; crystalline.
- HYALITE** (from *υαλος*, glassy.) A glassy looking mineral which is never found crystallized.
- HYBERNACULUM** (Lat., a *wintering place*.) In *Botany*, certain leaves or scales of the bud, in structure, office, and duration, approaching the nature of some cotyledons, which form the winter-quarters of the future vegetable.
- HYBRIDÆ.** In *Zoology*, mules. In *Botany*, plants formed by the pollen of one species, having been absorbed by the pistil of another species.
- HYBRIDOUS** (from *υβρις*, hybrid, Lat.) In *Zoology*, begotten between animals of different species.
- HYDATIDES** (from *υδωρ*, water.) In *Surgery*, little transparent bladders of water in any part; most common in dropsical persons.
- HYDNUM.** The *truffle* or *tuber*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants of the class and order *cryptogamia fungi*.
- HYDRA.** In *Natural History*, the fresh water polypus, a genus of zoophytes. 2. It may be regarded as an *animated stomach* provided with instruments for catching its food. The *hydra fusca* may be turned inside out like a glove, in which condition it will live and thrive.
- HYDRA** (from *υδωρ*, water.) The *water serpent*. In *Astronomy*, the name of a constellation of the southern hemisphere.
- HYDRACHNA.** *Water spiders*. In *Entomology*, a genus of the apterous order.
- HYDRAGOGUES** (from *υδωρ*, water, and *αγω*.) In *Pharmacy*,

such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRANGEA (from *υδωρ*, water, and *αγγειον*, a vessel.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants, comprehending the shrubby hydrangea, garden hydrangea, or Chinese guelder-rose, &c. &c.

HYDRARGILLITE. A mineral substance, thus named from its containing equal parts of water and pure argillaceous earth.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS, *submuriate of mercury*. In *Pharmacy*, calomel, or mercurius dulcis.

HYDRARGYRUM (from *υδωρ*, water, and *αργυρος*, silver.) In *Pharmacy*, quicksilver; mercury.

HYDRATE. In *Chemistry*, any substance holding water chemically united, and assuming a solid form; such as crystals of potash and soda; slaked lime, &c.

HYDRAULICON. In *Antiquity*, a kind of water-organ, the nature of which is now uncertain.

HYDRAULIC RAM. A machine contrived to raise water by means of its own momentum.

HYDRAULICS (from *υδωρ*, water, and *αυλος*, a pipe.) The science which relates to fluids in motion, and more especially to the conveying of water through pipes and conduits.

HYDRIODIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a compound of hydrogen and iodine.

HYDROCELE (from *υδωρ*, water, and *κηλη*, a tumour.) In *Surgery*, the dropsy of the scrotum; a watery rupture.

HYDROCEPHALUS (from *υδωρ*, and *κεφαλη*, the head.) In *Surgery*, the dropsy of the head.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, muriatic acid gas, a compound of hydrogen and chlorine.

HYDROCYANIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, the same as prussic acid, which see.

HYDRODYNAMICS (from *υδωρ*, water, and *δυναμις*, force.) The science of the laws of the motion of fluids, consisting of two branches. *Hydraulics*, refers principally to the machinery for conducting fluids; *hydrostatics*, to the pressure, equilibrium, and cohesion of fluids.

HYDROGRAPHY (from *υδωρ*, and *γραφω*, to describe or write.) Delineation of the watery portion of the terraqueous globe.

HYDROGURETS. In *Chemistry*, compounds of hydrogen with carbon, phosphorus, or sulphur, are thus designated. They were formerly named carburetted, phosphuretted, and sulphuretted hydrogen.

HYDROGEN (from *υδωρ*, water, and *γενω*, to generate.) In *Chemistry*, the generator (or base) of water, which consists of 12 by weight of hydrogen, and 88 of oxygen. 2. It was formerly named inflammable gas. 3. Being the lightest ponderable substance known, it is usually assumed as unity in describing the specific gravity of other gases.

HYDROMANCY. Divination or prediction by water.

HYDROMEL (from *υδωρ* and *μελι*, honey.) In *Pharmacy*, honey and water.

HYDROMETER (from *υδρ*, water, *μετρον*, and measure.) In *Chemistry*, &c., an instrument in common use for measuring the specific gravity of vinous spirits, and other liquids, by floating in them.

HYDROPHANES (from *υδρ*, and *φανω*.) In *Mineralogy*, opals which become opaque, but recover their transparency when soaked in water. They are also named *oculi mundi*.

HYDROPHIS. In *Natural History*, the water serpent.

HYDROPHOBIA (from *υδροφοβια*.) In *Nosology*, dread of water, the chief symptom of the *rabies canina*.

HYDROPHILUS. In *Entomology*, an aquatic genus of coleopterous insects.

HYDROPHILUS PICEUS. The water clock.

HYDROPHYTÆ. In *Botany*, aquatic plants.

HYDROPTHALMIA (from *υδρ*, water, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye.) In *Surgery*, a morbid enlargement of the eye, arising from a preternatural increase in the quantity of the watery humours.

HYDROPHYLLUM. *Water leaf*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

HYDROPS (from *υδρ*, water, and *ωψ*, vultus, the face, countenance.) In *Surgery*, the dropsy.

HYDROSCOPE. In *Pneumatics*, an instrument intended to mark the presence of water in air.

HYDROSTATICS (from *υδρ* and *στασις*.) The doctrine of the equilibrium and pressure of fluids; the science of weigh-

ing fluids, or of weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROSTATIC PARADOX. Is this: that any quantity of water or other fluid, however small, may be made to balance and support any quantity or weight, how great soever; the pressure of fluids being directly as their perpendicular heights, without any regard to their quantities.

HYDROSULPHURET. In *Chemistry*, a compound of sulphuretted hydrogen with alkaline and earthy bases, and likewise with metallic oxides.

HYDROTHIONIC ACID (from *Hydrogen*, and *θω*, sulphur.) In *Chemistry*, sulphuretted hydrogen, which possesses the character of an acid.

HYDROTHORAX. In *Surgery*, the water or dropsy of the chest.

HYDROXANTHIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid formed by the re-action of the carburet of sulphur, potash, and alcohol, on the alcohol.

HYDRUS, or *water serpent*. In *Astronomy*, the name of a southern constellation.

HYDRUS. The *Water-snake*. In *Natural History*, a genus of aquatic serpents.

HYDRUS SPIRALIS. The spiral hydrus.

HYGROMETER (from *υγρος*, moisture, and *μετρον*.) In *Pneumatics*, an instrument contrived to shew the presence of water in the air, its actually existing quantity, and its variation in quantity.

HYGROPHILA (from *υγρος*, wet, and *φιλω*, to love, or delight

in.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants, thus named, because of their attachment to a moist and marshy soil.

HYGROSCOPIC. In *Pneumatics*, substances which have the property of abstracting moisture from the atmosphere, are thus named.

HYLA. In *Natural History*, the tree-frog.

HYMENEA, the *Bastard Locust-tree*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, principally American.

HYMENOPTERA (from *μῆμη*, a membrane, and *πτερον*, a wing.) In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects, such as bees, wasps, &c., having four membranaceous wings, and the females a sting.

HYOSCYAMUS (from *υς*, *us*, a hog, and *κυμας*, a bean.) *Henbane*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Luridae*, thus named from their deleterious influence on hogs.

HYOSCYAMIN. In *Chemistry*, the active principle of henbane.

HYETHRAL (*hypæthrus*, Lat.) In *Architecture*, open above; not covered over head, as a theatre.

HYPER (from *υπερ*, *supra*, above.) *Over and above*. In *Composition*, it always signifies some excess beyond the simple signification of the word to which it is joined.

HYPERBOLA (from *υπερ*, and *βαλλω*.) In *Mathematics*, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of the section inclines to the opposing leg of the cone, which in the parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipse intersects it.

HYPERBOREAN (from *hyperboreas*.) In *Geography*, northern.

HYPERCRITIC (from *υπερ*, and *κρισις*.) In *Literature*, a critic exact or copious beyond use or reason.

HYPERMETER (*υπερ*, beyond, and *μετρον*, measure.) In *Mensuration*, any thing greater than the standard requires.

HYPERSTHENE (from *υπερ*, above, and *σθις*, strength.) A felspar *Mineral*, a variety of schiller spar, named also Labrador hornblende.

HYPHEN. In *Grammar*, a note of conjunction, as, ever-living.

HYPNOTIC. In *Pharmacy*, medicines that relieve pain by procuring sleep.

HYPNUM (from *υπνος*, sleep.) *Feather-moss*. In *Botany*, an ancient name for some kind of moss formerly used in medicine.

HYPØ (*υπερ*.) In *Grammar*, a Greek particle retained in the composition of words borrowed from that language, literally denoting *under*, *beneath*, in which sense it stands opposed to *υπερ* (*hyper*), *supra*, above.

HYPØ. In *Chemistry*, hypo signifies an intermediate acid compound, between the terminations *ous* and *ic*, as *hypo-sulphuric acid*.

HYPOCAUSTUM (from *υπο*, under, and *καω*, to burn.) In *Antiquity*, a subterranean stove, furnace, or hot-house; the vapourium of the Romans.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS. In *Medicine*, vapours, spleen, &c.

HYPOCHONDRES (from *υπο*, under, and *χονδρος*, cartilage.) In

Anatomy, the two regions lying on each side of the cartilago ensiformis and those of the ribs, and the top of the breast, which have in one the liver, and in the other the spleen.

HYPOCHONDRIACAL. In *Nosology*, melancholy; disordered in the imagination; principally with reference to the state of the patient's health.

HYPOGEUM (from *υπο*, under, and *γαια*, the earth.) In *Ancient Architecture*, a name common to all parts of a building that were underground, such as cellars, vaults, tombs, &c.

HYPOGASTRIC (from *υπο*, under, and *γαστηρ*, the belly.) In *Anatomy*, the lower region of the fore part of the belly.

HYPOSCENIUM. In *Antiquity*, a partition under the pulpit, or logeum of the Greek theatre, appointed for the music.

HYPOSTASIS. In *Divinity*, personality, a term used in the

doctrine of the Holy Trinity, which consists of three *hypostases*, or persons.

HYPOTENUSE (from *υπο* *στην*.) In *Geometry*, the line that subtends the right angle of a right angled triangle.

HYPOTHECA. In the *Civil Law*, an obligation whereby the effects of a debtor are made over to his creditor, to secure his debt.

HYPOTHESIS (from *υπο* *θεσις*.) In *Logic*, a supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

HYPOTHETICAL. In *Logic*, including supposition; conditional.

HYSSOPUS. *Hyssop.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order verticillatæ.

HYSTRIX. The *Porcupine.* In *Zoology*, a genus of mammalia, of the order glires.

HYSTRIX CRISTATA. The porcépic, long-spined, or common porcupine.

I.

IBEX. In *Zoology*, the capra ibex, or steinbock (a species of goat) of the Germans, found near the summit of the Alps.

IBIS. In *Antiquity*, the Egyptian stork, which devours small serpents. In *Ornithology*, the tantalus ibis.

IC. In *Chemistry*, the termination *ic* usually serves to designate the *largest* proportion of oxygen, as nitrous, and nitric

acid; sulphurous and sulphuric acid, &c.

ICE-BLINK. In *Navigation*, a name given to the bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the ice, and seen before the ice is itself visible.

ICH DIEN (German, *I serve.*) In *Heraldry*, the motto of the arms of the Prince of Wales, and formerly that of John, king of Bohemia, slain at the battle

of Cressy, when it was adopted by Edward the Black Prince, to shew his subjection to his father.

ICHNEUMON. In *Zoology*, the trivial, or specific name of a kind of weasel (the viverra ichneumon of Linnæus,) that inhabits Egypt, especially on the banks of the Nile, and destroys snakes and serpents.

ICHNEUMON FLY. In *Entomology*, the name of a singular genus of insects, which deposit their eggs in the bodies of other insects, (commonly a spider) or its caterpillar.

ICHOGRAPHY (from *ichnos*, and *γραφω*.) In *Drawing*, the ichnography of a building represents the plan or ground work; the orthography the front; and the scenography, the whole building.

ICHOR (from *ichor*.) In *Surgery*, a thin aqueous discharge.

ICHTHYOCOLLA (from *ichthys*, and *κolla*, glue.) In the *Arts*, fish glue, or isinglass, prepared from fish of the sturgeon kind, and more especially the beluga.

ICHTHYOLITES, Fishstones. In *Mineralogy*, a name given to the fossil remains of fishes, and also to their impressions on stone.

ICHTHYOPHTHALMITE. In *Mineralogy*, the fish eye-stone.

ICHTHYOLOGY (from *ichthys*, a fish, and *λογος*, discourse.) The doctrine of fishes; the natural history of fishes. 2. That branch of *Zoology* which treats exclusively of fishes.

ICHTHYOSAURUS (from *ichthys*, a fish, and *σαυρος*, a lizard.) The

fish lizard. An extinct genus of oviparous marine quadrupeds, which recede from the form of the lizard family, and approach that of a fish. It is also named the *Proteosaurus*.

ICHTHYOPHAGI (from *ichthys*, fish, and *φαγω*, to devour.) In *Natural History*, fish-eaters.

ICTUS SOLARIS. In *Nosology*, a coup de soleil, or stroke of the sun, denoting a too violent influence of the sun on the head.

ICON (from *εικων*, an image.) In the *Arts*, a picture, image, or representation, cut or engraved.

ICONOCLASTES (from *εικων*, an image, and *κλαζω*, to break.) In *Church History*, breaker of images.

ICOSANDRIA (from *ικος*, twenty, and *ανδρ*, a man.) In *Botany*, plants having at least twenty stamens inserted into the calyx. It forms the twelfth Linnæan class.

ICOSAHEDRON. In *Geometry*, a regular body or solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids.

IDE. In *Chemistry*, compounds that are not acid, are usually distinguished by the termination *ide*, as chloride of sulphur, &c.

IDES (from *idus*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a term used by the Romans. It is the thirteenth day of each month, except in the months of March, May, July, and October, because in these four months it was six days before the nones, and in the others four days.

IDIOCY (from *ιδιωτης*, a fool.)

In *Nosology*, folly ; natural imbecility of mind.

IDIOM (from *ιδίωμα*.) In *Grammar*, a mode of speaking peculiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMATIC. In *Grammar*, peculiar to a language ; phraseological.

IDIOPATHY (from *ιδίος*, and *πάθος*.) In *Nosology*, a primary disease, that neither depends on, nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYNCRACY (from *ιδίος*, *συς*, and *γενεσις*.) A peculiar temper, or disposition, not common to another.

IDOCRASE (from *ιδος*, a form, and *κρασις*, mixture.) In *Meteorology*, a substance the name of which is meant to express its mixed nature.

I. E. A contraction of *id est*, that is to say.

IGNIS FATUUS (Lat.) In *Meteorology*, a phosphoric meteor over putrid vegetation ; named also Will-with-the-wisp, and Jack-with-the-lantern.

IGNITION. In *Metallurgy*, denotes a red heat without melting. This takes place in silver, gold, and iron ; but lead and tin melt before attaining a red heat.

IGNORAMUS (Lat. *we are ignorant*.) In *Law*, ignoramus is a word properly used by the grand inquest impanelled in the inquisition of causes criminal and public, and written upon the bill, whereby any crime is offered to their consideration ; when they mislike their evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment, all inquiry upon that party for that fault is

thereby stopped, and he delivered.

IGUANA. In *Zoology*, the *Incerta iguana*, a species of lizard very common in the East and West Indies.

IGUANODON. In *Geology*, an extinct fossil herbivorous reptile, of great length, thus named from its affinity to the iguana.

I.H.S. *Jesus hominum Salvator*. Jesus the Saviour of men.

ILEUM. In *Anatomy*, the third division of the small intestines.

ILEX. The *Holm-oak*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of evergreen shrubby trees.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM. The common holly.

ILIA. In *Anatomy*, the small intestines, also the flanks.

ILIAC. In *Anatomy*, a term applied to certain organs of the body, situated in or near the ilia.

ILIAC PASSION. In *Nosology*, an excessively violent vomiting, in which the fecal portion of the food is discharged by the mouth.

ILLUMINATING. In the *Arts*, a kind of miniature painting anciently much practised, for adorning books with pictures, or initial letters of various colours.

IMAGINARY, or impossible quantities. In *Algebra*, these are certain expressions that arise in various algebraical and trigonometrical operations, to which no value, either rational or irrational, can be assigned, yet being substituted in the equations whence they are de-

duced, are found to answer the condition of the question.

IMAGO. In *Entomology*, a Linnaean term for the perfect state of an insect, after it has emerged from the pupa, or dormant stage of its existence.

IMAUM (Arabic.) In *Religion*, a dignified priest, or Mahomedan prelate.

IMBRICATED (from *imbrex*, a tile,) *tile-like*. In *Conchology*, *Botany*, &c., this term signifies placed over each other, like the tiles of a house.

IMMATERIAL. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

IMMERSION. In *Astronomy*, the disappearance of a planet, comet, &c., in consequence of its near approach to the sun.

IMMOLATION (from *mola*, a salt cake.) In *Roman Sacrifice*, a ceremony which consisted in throwing corn, frankincense, salt cake, (*mola*) and wine, on the head of the victim.

IMPALFABLE. In *Chemistry*, &c., not to be perceived by the touch; without roughness.

IMPATIENS. *Touch-me-not*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants thus named from the great elasticity of the sutures of its seed vessels, which scatter the contents when touched.

IMPALE, TO. In *Heraldry*, to conjoin two coats or arms, as a wife's with those of her husband.

IMPEACHING. In *Law*, the writing down of the names of a jury, summoned by the sheriff.

IMPARLANCE. In *Law*, a petition from the defendant for a

day, or a longer time, to consider of his answer to the plaintiff's action.

IMPENSIS (Lat.) At the charge of.

IMPERSONAL, verb, (*impersonalis*.) In *Grammar*, not varied according to persons; a verb to which the name of a person cannot be prefixed.

IMPETIGO (plural *impetigines*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, an order of diseases, in which the skin is covered with scabs, tumours, and eruptions, owing to a bad habit of body.

IMPETIGINOUS (from *impetigo*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, scurfy, covered with small scabs.

IMPETUS (Lat.) In *Mechanics*, violent tendency to any point, violent effort, force, momentum, motion. 2. The force with which any body strikes or impels another.

IMPINGE, TO (from *impingo*, Lat.) In *Mechanics*, to fall against, to strike against, to clash with.

IMPONDERABLE SUBSTANCES. In *Chemistry*, &c., bodies void of perceptible weight, such as light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

IMPOSTS (French.) In *Architecture*, that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the whole building lies.

IMPOSTUME. In *Surgery*, a collection of purulent matter, in a bag or cyst.

IMPRESSIT (Lat.) Imprinted, engraved.

IMPRIMATUR (Lat.) Permission given to print a book by the censors.

IMPRINIS (Lat.) In the first place, first of all.

IMPROMPTU. In *Composition*, a French word, signifying the same as *extempore*, off hand, or without meditation.

IMPROPRIATION (from *in* and *proprius*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, impropriation is properly so called, when the land is in the hands of a layman; an *appropriation* is when it is in the hands of a bishop, college, or religious house.

IMPROVVISATORE (Italian.) In *Music*, &c., an extemporary singer of verses on a given subject.

IMPULSE (*impulsus*, Lat.) Communicated force, the effect of one body acting on another. In *Dynamics*, impulse is that which acts instantaneously on a body, as a ball in motion striking against one at rest.

INANITION (French.) In *Physiology*, emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

INCALESCENCE (from *incalesco*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., the state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

INCANDESCENCE. In *Chemistry*, an exceedingly high temperature without the production of any gas.

INCANUM. In *Botany*, hoary.

INCIDENCE, ANGLE OF. In *Mechanics*, the direction in which one body strikes upon another. 2. The angle made by that line, and the plane struck upon, is called the *angle of incidence*.

INCIDENT (*incidens*, Lat.) Casual; fortuitous, occasional;

happening accidentally; falling in beside the main design.

INCINERATION (from *cinis*, ashes.) In *Chemistry*, the reduction of vegetable substances to ashes, by burning them gently.

INCOGNITO (*incognitus*, Lat. unknown.) In a state of concealment.

INCOMBUSTIBLE. Not to be consumed by fire. In *Chemistry*, this word signifies a body neither capable of supporting combustion, nor of itself capable of undergoing combustion. At present only one such substance, *azote*, is known.

INCORPOREAL. Immaterial, unbodied.

INCREMENT (*incrementum*, Lat.) An act of growing greater, increase.

INCREMENTS, METHOD OF. In *Mathematics*, a branch of analysis, particularly useful in the summation of series, and in mathematical investigation, when scarcely any other method can be successfully employed. By the French it is called, *le calcul des différences finies*.

INCRUSTATIONS. In *Mineralogy*. If water, impregnated with calcareous matter, remains long in contact with extraneous substances, an earthy incrustation takes place, that soon encloses the incrustated substance, (such as birds'-nests, leaves, moss, &c.) which is then, in common language, said to be petrified.

INCUBATION (*incubatio*, Lat.) In

- Ornithology* &c., the act of sitting on eggs to hatch them.
- INCUBUS** (Lat.) In *Nosology*, the night-mare.
- INCUMBENT** (*incumbens*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, he who is put in possession of a benefice.
- INCURVATION.** In *Optics*, the bending of the rays of light out of a rectilinear straight course, occasioned by refraction.
- INCUS.** In *Anatomy*, a bone of the internal ear, thus named.
- INDECLINABLE.** In *Grammar*, not varied by terminations.
- INDENTURE** (from *in* and *dens*, Lat.) In *Law*, a covenant thus named, because the counterparts are formed to cut one another.
- INDETERMINATE.** In *Geometry*, is understood of a quantity either of time or space, which has no certain or definite bounds.
- INDETERMINATE ROCKS.** In *Geology*, this term is frequently applied to unstratified rocks, that have no regular determinate shape.
- INDEX** (from *indico*, Lat. 1 point.) In *Anatomy*, the forefinger. In *Music*, a character [W], usually placed at the end of each line, to indicate the first note of the next line.
- INDIAN FIG.** In *Botany*, the cactus.
- INDIAN FIG-TREE.** The banyan-tree, or ficus indica, thus named by the followers of Alexander, on account of the shape of its small fruit, but it also possesses the characters of the systematic fig genus.
- INDIAN MILLET.** *Holcus*.
- INDIAN OAK, or Teak-tree.** *Tectona*.
- INDICATIVE.** In *Grammar*, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.
- INDIGENÆ.** In *Botany*, this term signifies plants natural to the soil in which they grow.
- INDIGENOUS** (*indigena*.) Native to a country; produced or born in the country where found.
- INDIGESTION, or Dyspepsia.** In *Nosology*, the imperfect performance of the act of digestion, including an impaired condition of the functions of the stomach and chylopoetic (or chyle-producing) viscera in general. The chief symptoms are anorexia, or loss of appetite; cardialgia, or heart-burn; gastrodynia, or stomach colic; flatulentia, or flatulence; nausea, vomiting, &c.
- INDIGO PLANT, or Anil.** In *Botany*, the *indigofera tinctoria*, the name of a plant of the natural order papilionaceæ, from which the best indigo is procured.
- INDIGOFERA** (indigo-bearing.) In *Botany*, those plants from which indigo is obtained; *vis.*, the *argentea*, *disperma*, and *tinctoria*.
- INERT** (*iners*, Lat.) In *Physiology*, dull, sluggish, motionless.
- INERTIA** (Lat.) In *Mechanics*, the tendency of a body when left to itself, to preserve unchanged its existing condition, either of motion or rest.
- IN ESSE** (Lat.) In *Law*, a term

applied to things actually existing or in being, as distinguished from *in posse*, a thing that is not, but may be.

INFECTIO (*infectio*, Lat.) In *Nosology*, contagion, mischief by communication.

INFINITESIMAL. Infinitely divided, an infinitely small quantity. In *Algebra*, an infinitesimal is that which is so very minute, as not to be comparable to any finite quantity, or it is that which is less than any assignable quantity.

INFINITIVE. In *Grammar*, the infinitive affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming, but does not do it absolutely.

IN INFINITUM, or (*ad infinitum*, Lat.) To infinity.

INFLAMMABLE AIR. In *Modern Chemistry*, hydrogen gas.

INFLAMMATION. In *Surgery*, inflammation takes place when the blood is obstructed, so as to accumulate in a greater quantity into any particular part, causing there a greater colour and heat than usual.

INFLECTION. In *Grammar*, variation of a noun or verb.

INFLORESCENCE (*inflorentia*, Lat.) In *Botany*, a term used to express the particular manner in which flowers are disposed on a plant, or the *modus florendi*.

INFLUENCE. In *Astrology*, the power of the celestial aspects operating on terrestrial bodies and affairs.

INFLUENZA. In *Medicine*, a term generally employed to denote an epidemical catarrh.

INFLUX (*influens*, Lat.) In *Hydraulics*, &c., the act of flow-

ing into any thing, as the tide into a bay or river.

IN FORO CONSCIENTIÆ (Lat.) In the court of the conscience.

INFUNDIBULIFORM (from *infundibulum*, a funnel.) In *Botany*, *Conchology*, &c., funnel-shaped.

INFUSIBLE. In *Chemistry*, incapable of dissolution; not fusible; not to be melted.

INFUSION. In *Pharmacy* and *Chemistry*, the act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.

INFUSORIA. In *Natural History*, the microscopic animals discovered in water, vinegar, &c. They appear to subsist by the decomposition of water, and are conjectured ultimately to assume the winged state, although invisible.

INGENUOUS (*ingenuus*, Lat.) In *Roman Antiquity*, an appellation applied to persons born of free parents, as distinguished from *libertini*, the children of *liberti*, or freedmen, in the first generation.

INGLUVIES (Lat.) In *Ornithology*, the crop or craw of granivorous birds.

INGOT (*Lingot*, French.) In *Metallurgy*, a mass of uncoined gold or silver, cast in a mould.

INGUEN (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the groin.

INGUINAL (from *inguen*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, belonging to the groin.

INHERENT (*inherens*, Lat.) Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn.

INJUNCTION (*injunctio*, Lat.) In *Law*, command; order; precept; also a prohibitory writ, restraining some act that appears against equity.

IN LIMINE (Lat.) At the threshold, in the very outset or beginning.

INNATE FORCE. In *Physics*, the vis insita.

INNATE IDEAS. In *Metaphysics*, ideas supposed to exist in the mind from its creation, and to be developed along with it.

INNOMINATUM OS. In *Anatomy*, the large bone composing the chief part of the sides of the pelvis.

INNS OF CHANCERY. In *Law*, these are Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Lyon's Inn, New Inn, Furnival's Inn, Thavies' Inn, Staple's Inn, and Barnard's Inn, which are subordinate to the Inns of Court.

INNS OF COURT. In *Law*, these are the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn, from which societies alone students can be called to the bar.

INNUENDO (from *innuo*, to nod or beckon,) An oblique hint, or distant reference. In *Law*, a word used in writs, &c., to ascertain a person or thing which was left doubtful.

INOCULATION (*inoculatio*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, the practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfected.

INQUEST (from *inquisitio*, Lat.) Judicial inquiry or examination. In *Law*, the inquest of

jurors, or by jury, is the most usual trial of all causes, both civil and criminal, in our realm; in civil causes, after proof made on either side, so much as each party thinks good; if the doubt be in the fact, it is referred to the discretion of twelve indifferent men, and as they bring in their verdict, so judgment passes; for, saith the judge, the jury finds the fact thus: then is the law thus, and so we judge.

INSECT (from *in*, and *seco*, to cut.) Insects are thus named, from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies. 2. Linnaeus defines an insect as a small animal breathing through pores in its sides, furnished with many feet, and moveable antennæ, covered either with a hard crust or a hairy skin. 3. The science that treats exclusively of insects is named *Entomology*.

IN SITU. In *Geology*, &c., a term used to denote rocks, dispositions, &c., remaining in their original position.

INSOLVABLE. In *Mathematics*, &c., not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution or explication.

INSOLUBLE. In *Chemistry*, not to be dissolved or separated.

INSPISSATE, TO, (from *in* and *pissus*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, *Pharmacy*, &c., to thicken, to make thick.

INSTANT. In *Chronology*, the present or current month.

INSTANTER (Lat.) In *Law*, instantly, presently.

IN STATU QUO (Lat.) In the state in which it was.

INSTINCT (*instinctus*, Lat.) In *Ethics*, natural desire or aversion; natural tendency.

INSULATED. In *Architecture*, an appellation given to such columns as stand alone, unconnected with any wall or building. In *Electricity*, when any body is prevented from communicating with the earth, by the interposition of a non-conductor, it is said to be insulated.

INTAGLIO (Italian.) In *Sculpture*, &c., any thing that has figures engraved on it, so as to rise above the ground.

INTEGER (Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, &c., the whole of any thing, in contradistinction to fractions.

INTEGRAL. Whole: applied to any thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

INTEGRAL CALCULUS. In the *New Analysis*, this is the reverse of the differential calculus.

INTEGUMENT (*integumentum*, Lat.) Any thing that covers or envelopes another. In *Anatomy*, the common integuments of the body are the cuticle or epidermis, (with its appendages the nails;) the rete mucosum, and the true skin, (the cutis or dermis,) and the adipose membrane.

INTERCALARY (from *intercalaris*, Lat.) In *Chronology*, signifies inserted out of the com-

mon order, to preserve the equation of time; as the twenty-ninth of February in a leap year is an *intercalary* day.

INTERCOLUMNIATION. In *Architecture*, the space between the columns or pillars.

INTERCOSTAL (from *inter* and *costa*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, placed between the ribs.

INTERIM (Lat.) Mean time, intervening time.

INTERLOCUTOR. In *Scottish Law*, is the decision or judgment of a court before the final judgment is passed.

INTERLUNARY (from *inter* and *luna*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

INTERMUNDANE (from *inter* and *mundus*, the world.) In *Astronomy*, subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERNUNCIO (from *internuncius*, Lat.) In *Diplomacy*, &c., a messenger between parties.

INTERPOLATION (*interpolo*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, something added to, or put into, the original matter.

INTERREGNUM (Lat.) In *Politics*, the time during which a throne is vacant, in elective kingdoms, between the death of one prince and the accession of another. In hereditary kingdoms there is no interregnum.

INTERSECTION. In *Geometry*, the cutting of one line by another; the point where lines cross each other.

INTESTINA, or *Vermes Intestina*. In *Natural History*, the name of an order of worms,

destitute of eyes, and living within other animals.

IN TRANSITU (Lat.) In the act of passing, or of transition.

INTRINSIC (*intrinsecus*, Lat.) Inward, internal, real, true, not depending on accident, fixed in the nature of things.

INTUITION (*intuitus*, Lat.) Immediate knowledge, knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason.

INTUMESCENCE (*intumesco*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, &c., swelling, tumour.

INTERGESCENCE (from *in* and *turgesco*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, swelling, the act or state of swelling.

INULA. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, comprehending elecampane and fleabane, &c.

INULA HELENII. Elecampane.

INULIN. In *Chemistry*, a new vegetable principle discovered in the roots of the inula helenium or elecampane.

INUNDATE. In *Botany*, the fifteenth natural order of Linnaeus, comprehending a vague assemblage of aquatic plants, thus named because they grow in water, and many of them, except their blossoms, under its surface.

IN VACUO (Lat.) In a void or empty space.

INVERSE (*inversus*, Lat.) Turned back or inverted; reciprocal; opposed to *direct*.

INVERSE RATIO. In *Logic*, where more requires less, or less requires more; as light and heat are greater at a less distance, and less at a greater distance.

INVERTEBRAL ANIMALS. In *Natural History*, animals destitute of a skull and vertebral column, for the protection of the brain and the spinal marrow.

INVERTED ARCH. In *Architecture*, is an arch of stone or brick, with the crown downwards, used in the construction of tunnels, &c.

INVOICE. In *Commerce*, a catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles, and price of goods sent by a factor.

INVOLUCRUM, or *Cover*. In *Botany*, a term used to signify the row of small leaves found at the base of the umbels in most umbelliferous plants.

INVOLUTION. In *Algebra*, the raising of any quantity from its root to any height or power assigned.

IODATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts formed by the combination of any base with *iodic acid*. 2. Compounds, (or salts) formed by the combination of *iodic acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

IODIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a combination of iodine and oxygen.

IODIDES. In *Chemistry*, iodine in combination with combustible bodies.

IODINE (from *iodos*, violet-coloured.) In *Chemistry*, a new and peculiar elementary principle, procured from kelp, and analogous in its chemical relations to chlorine. 2. It converts blue colours to green, and the gas is of a beautiful violet colour.

IOH. In *Mythology*, the Egyptian moon, a masculine deity.

IOLITE (from *ion*, a violet.) In *Mineralogy*, a gem thus designated, from its colour. 2. It is also named *dichroite*, from its exhibiting two different colours when viewed in different positions.

IONIC ORDER. In *Architecture*, an order invented by the people of Ionia, as a medium between the masculine strength of the Doric, and the feminine slenderness of the Corinthian. The column is more slender and graceful, and the capital has two spirals peculiar to this order, in imitation of ringlets of hair. The cymation indicates locks hanging over the forehead, and the mouldings of the base represent the turn and shape of shoes worn by females when the order was invented.

IPECACUANHA. In *Pharmacy*, the root of the psychotria emetica, imported from the Brazils and the Spanish West Indies.

IPSE DIXIT (Lat.) He himself says.

IPSO FACTO (Lat.) In the very deed or fact; by the deed itself.

IRIDESCENT. In *Chemistry*, &c., of various colours like the rainbow.

IRIDIUM. In *Chemistry*, a new metal procured from crude platinum, and named after Iris, the rainbow, on account of the variety of its colours.

IRIS. The lily, *fleur de lis*, or *flag-flower*. In *Botany*, the name of a large and natural

genus of plants. In *Meteorology*, a rainbow.

IRIS. In *Anatomy*, a membrane of the eye, round the pupil, of a spongy, fibrous texture, well known as the seat of the colour of the eye. 2. Its central perforation is termed the pupil.

IRON FLINT. A *Mineral* substance, in which the oxide of iron exists in chemical union with silica.

IRON LIQUOR. In *Chemistry*, a solution of iron in the acetic acid, used as a mordant for certain colours.

ISATIS. *Wood.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *siliquosæ*.

ISATIS TINCTORIA. The woad-plant.

ISERINE. A *Mineral* substance, an oxide of titanium, named after the river Isere.

ISINGLASS. In the *Arts*, a substance like pure glue, prepared in Russia from the air-bladders and sounds of different fishes.

ISIS. In *Mythology*, an Egyptian deity, the wife and sister of Osiris.

ISIS. In *Natural History*, a genus of coralline zoophytes, of a ramose or plant-like form, the stem and branches being composed of stony articulations, inhabited by oviparous polypi. They are also named *jointed corals*.

ISLAM. In *Religion*, a term used by Mahomedans to signify the *true faith*.

ISOCHRONISM. In *Mechanics*, the happening or performing of several things in equal times; such as the vibrations of the pendulum.

ISOCHRONOUS, or *Isochronal*, (from *iso*, equal, and *chronos*, time.) In *Horology*, this term is applied to such vibrations of the pendulum as are performed in equal times.

ISOPERIMETRICAL (from *iso*, *wp*, and *metron*.) In *Geometry*, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumferences.

ISOPERIMETRY. This is a branch of high *Geometry*, which treats of the properties of isoperimetrical figures; viz., of surfaces contained under equal perimeters or circumferences, &c.

ISOSCELES (from *iso*, equal, and *skia*, a leg.) In *Geometry*, a triangle that has only two sides equal.

ISOTHERMAL. In *Chemistry*, &c., signifies equal heat.

ISTHMUS (Lat.) In *Geography*,

a neck of land joining the peninsula to the main continent.

ITE. In *Chemistry*, acids terminating in *ous*, produce compounds ending in *ite*, indicating a lower degree of acidification; while those ending in *ic*, form compounds ending in *ate*, indicating a maximum; as sulphite, or *sulphate*, of potash, &c. 2. *Ites* are seldom permanent; as they attract oxygen from the air, and become *ates*.

ITEM. *Also*, a word used in composition, when any article is added to the former.

ITINERARIUM. An *Itinerary*; a journal, or account of the distances of places.

IVY. In *Botany*, *hedera*.

IXIA (from *ξυ*.) The Greek name of the mistletoe, or *viscum album*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *ensate*.

J.

JACK. In *Mechanics*, an instrument in common use for raising timber, or very heavy weights of any kind.

JACK, or *pike*. In *Ichthyology*, the *esox lucius*.

JACK. In *Navigation*, a flag or colour, (a small union flag,) displayed from a pole, raised on the outer end of a ship's boltsprit.

JACKDAW. In *Ornithology*, the *corvus monedula*.

JACKDAW, the *purple*. The *gracula gulscala*.

JACKSNIPE. The *scolopax gullinula*.

JACK (*black*.) In *Mineralogy*, blende or mock-lead, an ore of zinc, thus named by the miners.

JACKAL. In *Zoology*, the *canis* or *lupus aureus*.

JACOB'S STAFF. In *Astronomy*, a cross staff; a kind of astrolabe used in the middle ages.

JACULATOR. In *Ichthyology*, the shooting fish.

JADE. A hard magnesian *Mineral*, made into axes by the natives of *Otaheite*. 2. The

name is supposed to originate from *igida*, the Indian name for the axe-stone.

JAGARY. In *Commerce*, a Bengali term for a species of coarse sugar in an impure state.

JAGHIRE. An East Indian word, denoting an assignment of the government share of the produce of a portion of land to an individual, either personal, or for the support of a public establishment, particularly of a military nature.

JAGHIRE DAR. The holder of a jaghire.

JALAP. In *Pharmacy*, a cathartic root procured in Mexico from the root of the convolvulus jalapa. 2. The name is a corruption of Xalapa, a town in that country.

JALAPINE. In *Chemistry*, a new vegetable alkaline principle discovered in jalap.

JAMB (from *jambe*, French.) In *Architecture*, any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

JAMBIC (*jambicus*, Lat.) In *Poetry*, verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

JANTHINA. The violet shell. In *Conchology*, a univalve shell, thus named from the beauty of its colours.

JAPAN ROSE. In *Botany*, the camellia japonica.

JAPANNING. The art of varnishing and drawing figures on wood, leather, metal, paper, &c.

JARGON, or *strcon*. A mineral of the gem order, also named the mock diamond, this term having been applied to such

colourless gems as are liable from their lustre to be mistaken for diamonds.

JASMINE, the Arabian. In *Botany*, *nyctanthus*.

JASMINE, the scarlet. *Bignonia*.

JASMINUM (from *iasmīn*, a precious ointment.) The *jasmine*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

JASPER (*jaspis*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, a gem of various colours, supposed to originate from the infiltration of siliceous particles into natural clay, coloured with oxide of iron.

JASPER, the porcelain. A *Mineral* substance, produced by the agency of subterranean fire.

JATROPHA. In *Botany*, a genus of virulent plants, whose oily seeds, or at least their cotyledons, are either eatable and wholesome, or simply purgative. It includes the cassava plant.

JATROPHA MANIHOT. In *Botany*, the manioc plant, from the root of which cassava and tapioca are procured.

JAY. In *Ornithology*, the *corvus glandarius*.

J.D. Jurum doctor, doctor of laws.

JECUR (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the liver. In Greek, *ἥπαρ*, hepar.

JEEL. In East Indian geography, a shallow lake or morass.

JEJUNUM. In *Anatomy*, the second of the small guts, from *jejunus*, hungry, because always found empty.

JENTACULUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a refreshment among the Romans like our breakfast.

- JER** or *gyr*, *falcon*. In *Ornithology*, the *falco candicans*.
- JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE**. In *Botany*, the *helianthus tuberosus*, or tuberous sunflower.
- JESSAMINE**. In *Botany*, *jasminum*.
- JESUIT'S BARK**. In *Pharmacy*, *cortex peruvianus*.
- JET**. In *Mineralogy*, the pitch coal of Werner. It is almost a perfect lignite, in which the proportion of bitumen is small.
- JEW'S MALLOW**. In *Botany*, *corchorus*.
- JIB**. In *Navigation*, the foremost sail of a ship. It is a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the bowsprit, prolonged by the jib-boom, towards the fore-topmast head.
- JIB-BOOM**. In *Navigation*, a spar run out from the bowsprit, being a continuation of it on which the jib is set.
- JOINERY**. The art of joinery comprehends all the fixed wood work intended for ornament or convenience in the interior of a house; *carpentry* referring to the more rough and solid work.
- JOISTS**. In *Carpentry*, the secondary beams of a floor. 2. Those pieces of timber framed into girders and summers, on which the boards of the floor are laid.
- JONQUILLE** (French.) In *Botany*, a species of daffodil.
- JOWARY**. The name of an East Indian grain. In *Botany*, *holcus sorghum*, and *andropogon sorghum*.
- JUDICIUM DEI** (Lat.) The judgment of God. In *Law*, a term anciently applied to all extraordinary trials, such as single combat, ordeals, &c.
- JUDICIUM PARUM**. In *Law*, trial by a man's equals or peers.
- JUGERUM** (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a Roman acre, being to the English acre as 10,000 to 16,097.
- JUGLANS** (from *jovis*, *Jove*, the acorn of Jove.) The *walnut-tree*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants of the natural order *amentaceæ*.
- JUGLANS CINEREA**. In *Botany*, the butter-nut tree of America.
- JUGULAR** (from *jugulum*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, belonging to the throat.
- JUGULARES**. In *Ichthyology*, fishes having the ventral fin before the pectoral, almost under the throat.
- JUJUBE**. In *Pharmacy*, a pulpy fruit produced on a species of *rhamnus*.
- JULEP** (from *gul-aub*, Persian, rose-water.) In *Pharmacy*, an agreeable potion prescribed for sick persons.
- JULIAN PERIOD**. In *Chronology*, a period adapted to the Julian year; and made to commence from the creation of the world. 2. A.D 1, corresponds with 4713 of the Julian period.
- JULUS**. The *July flower*, *gilly-flower*, or *pink*. In *Botany*, the old name for those long, worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular; named also the catkin and amentum. In *Entomology*, the name of a genus of apterous insects.

JULY (*Julius*, Lat.) The month anciently called *quintilis*, or the fifth from March; named July in honour of Julius Caesar, and is now the seventh month from January.

JULY FLOWER, the *clove*. In *Botany*, the dianthus or pink.

JUMMA (Persian.) The *whole*. In East Indian finance, a word used to denote the total of a territorial assessment.

JUNCÆE. *Rushes*. In *Botany*, a natural order of plants.

JUNCUS (Lat.) In *Botany*, a bull-rush.

JUNGERMANNIA. *Star-tip*. In *Botany*, a cryptogamic genus of plants, intermediate between the true musci or mosses, and the other hepaticæ and algæ.

JUNGLE (Pers.) In the East Indies, denotes land covered with forest trees, thick impenetrable brushwood, creeping plants, and coarse rank vegetation.

JUNIOR (Lat.) In *Law*, the younger; one younger than another.

JUNIPERUS. The *Juniper*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order coniferae.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. The juniper bush, which produces the berries.

JUNIPERUS LYCIA. In *Pharmacy*, the bark of this plant yields the common gummy resinous substance named *olibanum*.

JUNIPERUS SABINA. In *Botany*, the common *savine*, an evergreen shrub.

JUNO. In *Astronomy*, the name of a small planet or asteroid, discovered in 1804, by Mr. Harding of Lilienthal. It has

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the appearance of a star of the eighth magnitude, its diameter being only 1425 miles. It revolves in four years and 128 days round the sun, from which its mean distance is 280,000,000 miles.

JUNTO, or *junta*. In Spain and Portugal, a select council for taking cognizance of important matters in politics, commerce, &c.

JUPITER. In *Astronomy*, the largest planet of our solar system, his diameter being 89,170 miles, which is eleven times greater than that of the earth. It revolves on its axis in nine hours, fifty-five minutes, thirty-seven seconds, and performs its circuit round the sun in eleven years, 318 days. Next to Venus, it is the most brilliant of the planets. It has four satellites or moons, and its surface is remarkable for being always covered with a number of belts or stripes of various shades.

JUPITER. In *old Chemistry*, denoted *tin*.

JURATS (*jurati*.) In *Law*, magistrates of the nature of aldermen, for the government of certain corporations, as in Jersey, Maidstone, Rye, Winchelsea, &c.

JURE DIVINO (Lat.) In *Law*, by divine right.

JURIS CONSULTUS (Lat.) Among the Romans, a person learned in the law; a lawyer, or counsellor at law.

JURISPRUDENCE (*jurisprudentia*, Lat.) The science of law.

JURY (*jurati*, Lat.) In *Law*, a company of men sworn to deliver truth upon such evi-

dence as shall be delivered to them.

JURYMAST. In *Navigation*, seamen thus name whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a battle or storm.

JUS CIVILE. The *Civil Law*. Among the Romans this applied merely to the interpretations given by the learned to the twelve tables, but now the phrase extends to the whole system of the Roman laws.

JUS CORONÆ. The *right of the crown*. In *Law*, the right of succession to the throne of Britain.

JUS GENTIUM. The law of nations; the law to regulate the intercourse between independent nations.

JUS GLADII. The *right of the sword*. In *Law*, denoting a supreme jurisdiction.

JUSSORIPTUM (Lat.) The *written law*.

JUS TRIUM LIBERORUM. In *Antiquity*, a privilege granted to such citizens of Rome as had three children, which exempted them from the holding of certain troublesome offices.

JUSTICE (*justiciarius*, Lat.) In *Law*, one deputed by the king to do right, by way of judgment.

JUSTICE OF THE KING'S-BENCH (*justiciarius de banco regis*.) Is a lord by his office, and a chief of the rest; he is called capitalis justiciarius Angliæ. His office is to determine all pleas of the crown, such as concern offences committed against the king, as treason, felonies, and mayhems.

JUSTICE OF THE COMMON-
O 2

PLEAS (*dominus justiciarius communium placitorum*.) He originally did determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real, for which cause it was called the Court of Common-pleas, in contradistinction to pleas of the crown.

JUSTICES OF ASSIZE. Are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that county to take assizes.

JUSTICES IN EYRE (in the French *erre, iter*.) In ancient times these were sent into divers counties, to hear pleas of the crown for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's-bench.

JUSTICES OF GOAL DELIVERY. Are such as are sent to determine all causes pertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol.

JUSTICES OF NISI PRIUS. These are now the same as justices of assize.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE (*justiciarii ad pacem*.) These are appointed by the king's commission to attend the peace of the county where they dwell, of whom some are made of the quorum, because business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of one of them.

JUXTAPOSITION. In *Geology*, &c., apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

JUXTAPOSITION. In *Physics*, a term formerly used to denote that species of growth which is

KAL—KAN

performed by the apposition of new matter to the surface, or outside of the old ; in opposition to *intus-susception*, when

KAZ—KEE

the growth of a body is performed by the reception of a juice within it, and diffused through its canals.

K.

KALE. In *Botany*, the common name of a plant of the brassica, or cabbage kind.

KALIDOSCOPE (from *καλος*, beautiful, *ιδος*, a form, or appearance, and *σκοπω*, to see.) In *Optics*, an instrument which presents to the eye symmetrical and beautiful combinations of images, by a particular arrangement of mirrors at the bottom of a tube.

KALI. The same as *alkali*, which see.

KALOS (from *καλος*.) In *Composition*, a Greek word signifying beautiful.

KAMIN. Hot winds of the desert, that prevail in Egypt at certain seasons of the year ; named also *simoom* and *samiel*.

KANGAROO. In *Zoology*, macropus, thus named from the great length of its hind legs.

KAOLIN. In *Mineralogy*, the porcelain earth of the Chinese, which is analogous in its nature to the felspar derived from the disintegration of granitic rocks. 2. In *Geology*, aluminous earth, or pure siliceous mud, is sometimes thus named.

KARPHOLITE (fr. *καρφος*, straw.) A *Mineral* of the zeolite tribe, thus named from its colour.

KAVA. In *Botany*, &c., the

juice of a root of the pepper tribe (the piper methysticum,) chewed and spit into a large bowl, and afterwards diluted with water.

KAZY. See *Causi*.

KEBLAH. An appellation given by the Mahomedans to that point of the compass where the temple of Mecca stands, and towards which they turn their faces when they pray.

KEDGING. In *Navigation*, a term used when a vessel is brought up or down a narrow river (stem foremost, and dragging the anchor) by the tide, although the wind be contrary.

KEEL, FALSE. In *Ship-building*, a strong thick piece of timber, bolted to the bottom of the real keel, which it is very useful in preserving.

KEELS. In *Navigation*, small vessels that carry coals down the river Tyne are thus named.

KEELHAUL, TO. In *Navigation*, to punish by dragging the criminal under water, on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEELSON. In *Ship-building*, the next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL. A great law officer, called Lord Keeper of the Great Seal

of England. He is of the privy council; under his hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king, strengthened by the great seal. This Lord Keeper, by the statute of 5th of Eliz., has the like jurisdiction and advantages as the Lord Chancellor.

KEEPING. In *Painting*, denotes the representation of objects, in the same manner that they appear to the eye, at different distances from it, for which the painter should have recourse to the rules of perspective.

KELP. In *Chemistry*, carbonate of soda in an impure state, procured from calcined seaweeds.

KERATE (from *κρας*, a horn.) In *Mineralogy*, a substance thus named, from its corneous nature.

KERMES. In *Pharmacy*, a minute red insect (the coccus ilicis of Linnæus,) which yields a red dye, and is used in medicine. It is found adhering to a kind of evergreen holme oak.

KERMES MINERAL. In *Chemistry and Pharmacy*, a hydrosulphuret of antimony.

KESARY. The name of an East Indian plant. In *Botany*, *lathyrus sativus*.

KESTREL. In *Ornithology*, an English name for the hawk.

KETCH. In *Navigation*, a vessel with two masts, rigged with sails, like the main and mizen-mast of a ship.

KETCHUP. In *Cookery*, a sauce obtained by sprinkling mushrooms with salt, and letting them stand until great part is resolved into a brown liquor,

which is then boiled up with spices.

KEY. The parts of a musical instrument that are struck with the fingers. In *Music*, it signifies a certain fundamental sound or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, with which it usually begins and always ends.

KEYS. In *Hydrography*, a name given to certain rocks lying near the surface of the water, more especially in the West Indies.

KEystone of an arch or vault. In *Architecture*, is the last stone placed on the top thereof, which being wider and fuller at the top than the bottom, wedges and locks all the rest together.

KHELAUT (Persian.) In the East Indies, a robe of honour with which princes confer dignity.

KHOOTBA. In the *Mahomedan Rituals*, the particular part of the mosque service, in which the sovereign of the country is prayed for.

KHUS KHUS. A name given to the roots of an East Indian grass. In *Botany*, the *andropogon muricatum*.

KIDNEY (*ren*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, these are two in number, one on each side. They have the figure of kidney-beans; their length four fingers, breadth three, and thickness two fingers. The right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separate the urine from the blood.

KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF In *Surgery*, *nephritis*.

KIDNEY-BEAN. In *Botany*, phaseolus.

KIDNEY-BEAN TREE. The common name of a particular kind of tree. Glycine.

KIDNEY-VETCH. Anthyllis.

KILKENNY MARBLE. In *Mineralogy*, a fine black marble, full of shells and coralloid bodies.

KILLADAR (Persian.) In the East Indies, the warder of a castle; the governor of a fort.

KILLAS. In *Mineralogy*, schistus, or clay-slate, shaded of various colours, is thus named in Cornwall.

KILOGRAMME (pronounced *kilo*.) In *Commerce*, a French weight, equivalent to 2 lbs. 8 oz. 5 dr. 13 grs. avoirdupoise.

KING AT ARMS, or of the *Heralds*. In *Heraldry*, a principal officer at arms, of whom there are three: Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.

KING'S-EVIL. In *Surgery*, a scrophulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated.

KING'S-EVIL. In *Nosology*, scrophula.

KING'S-FISHER. In *Ornithology*, the alcedo.

KINIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, the same as cinchonic acid, which see.

KINO. In *Pharmacy*, the inspissated juice of the brown gum-tree of Botany Bay, and of other plants.

KITE. In *Ornithology*, the falco milvus.

KITTIWAKE. In *Ornithology*, the larus tridactylus.

KLINOMETER (from *κλίω*, to incline.) In *Mechanics*, an instrument contrived to measure the inclination of stratified rocks, the declivity of mountains, and the dip of mineral strata.

KNEE-PAN. In *Anatomy*, a little round bone, about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside.

KNEES. In *Ship-building*, these are the crooked pieces of oak timber, or iron, which secure the beams to the side of the ship.

KNIGHT. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of fortune; at present, it denotes the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets.

KNOT-GRASS, or *Couch-grass*. In *Botany*, polygonum.

KOUMISS. An intoxicating liquor made by the Tartars, from the fermented milk of mares.

KUPFERNICKEL, or *False Copper*. In *Mineralogy*, this is a sulphuret of nickel, and the most common ore of that metal.

KYRIE. In *Ecclesiastical Music*, the first word of every mass in music. *Kyrie* implies "O Lord," and joined with *eleison*, signifies "O Lord, have mercy on us."

L.

- LABDANUM.** In *Pharmacy*, a resin obtained in the Levant, from the cystus oreticus.
- LABIAL LETTERS.** In *Grammar*, such as are pronounced chiefly by means of the lips.
- LABIATA.** In *Botany*, a natural order of plants, thus named from labium, a lip, in allusion to the shape of the corolla, which resembles the mouth and lips of an animal. Mint, thyme, rosemary, &c.
- LABIUM** (plural, *labia*.) In *Anatomy*, the lip.
- LABRADOR STONE.** In *Mineralogy*, a variety of opaline felspar, thus named from its locality.
- LABRADOR TEA.** A common evergreen plant. In *Botany*, ledum.
- LABRUS**, the *Wrasse*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the thoracic order. It comprehends old wives, scari, and other beautiful and palatable fishes.
- LABRUS TINCA.** The ancient wrasse, or old wife.
- LABURNUM.** A beautiful flowering and ornamental tree. In *Botany*, cytisus.
- LABYRINTHUS.** In *Anatomy*, a name given, on account of its apparently complicated structure, to the internal organ of hearing, which receives the auditory nerve.
- LAC.** In *Natural History*, milk.
- LACCIC ACID.** In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid procured from stick lack.
- LAC INSECT.** In *Entomology*, the coccus lacca.
- LAC LUNÆ.** In *Mineralogy*, agaric mineral. The name originates from its appearance in an old cave of Phrygia, formerly dedicated to Diana.
- LAC.** Stick, shell, or seed-lac. In the *Arts*, a concrete, brittle, resinous substance, of a dark-red colour, deposited by an insect on the twigs of particular plants in the East Indies, and employed for making sealing-wax, and in the processes of varnishing and dyeing.
- LACERTA ALLIGATOR.** In *Natural History*, the alligator, or American crocodile.
- LACERTA CROCODILUS.** The common crocodile, or crocodile of the Nile.
- LACERTA CHAMELIS.** The chameleon.
- LACERTA GANGETICA.** The East Indian, or gangetic crocodile.
- LACERTA IGUANA.** The common iguana.
- LACERTA SALAMANDRA.** The salamander.
- LACERTUS.** A lizard. The name of a division of oviparous reptiles, with feet.
- LACHES** (*laches*, French.) In *Law*, slackness, or negligence.
- LACHRYMATORIUS.** In *Antiquity*, small glass or earthen

phials, with a long neck, found in the sepulchres of the ancients.

LACINIATUM. In *Botany*, lacinated, irregularly cut, or torn.

LACK (*Lacsha*, Sanscrit.) In *Arithmetic*, an East Indian word, almost naturalized in the English language, signifying *one hundred thousand*.

LACKER. In the *Arts*, a varnish applied upon tin, brass, and other metals, to preserve them from tarnishing, and to improve their colour. Its basis is a solution of shell or seed-lack in spirits of wine.

LACRIMOSO (Ital.) In *Music*, a term which implies a plaintive movement, as if weeping.

LACTATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *lactic acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of lactic acid with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

LACTEALS. In *Anatomy*, a set of vessels by which the chyle is taken up, and carried to the thoracic duct, from which it passes into the blood-vessels, and is converted into blood. 2. They are thus named from the milky appearance of the fluid they contain.

LACTEA VIA. In *Astronomy*, the milky way.

LACTIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, the acid of sour milk and whey.

LACTUCA (from *lac*, milk, on account of its milky juice.) The *lettuce*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, of the herbaceous annual kinds.

LACUNÆ (*defects, wants, gaps*.)

In *Anatomy*, small cavities in some of the mucous membranes, in which a secretion of *mucus* is carried on.

LACUNARS. In *Architecture*, these are panels or coffers on the ceilings of apartments, and sometimes in the soffits of the corona of the Ionic, Corinthian, and composite orders.

LACUSTRIS. In *Botany*, &c., of, or belonging to, pools, marshes, &c.

LADY-BIRD. In *Entomology*, the coccinella.

LADY-DAY. In *Chronology*, the 25th of March, the day on which the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin is celebrated.

LADY'S-SMOCK. In *Botany*, the name of a perennial weed often found in pasture grounds; named also cuckoo-flowers, and Canterbury-bells.

LAGOPUS (*Hare-foot*.) In *Ornithology*, grouse, red ptarmigan, &c.

LAGOPUS (from *lagos*, a hare, and *pus*, a foot.) *Hare's-foot*. In *Botany*, a name applied to several different plants, whose soft hairy heads of flowers have suggested the designation.

LAICAL (from *laicus*, Lat., and *laos*.) In *Church History*, belonging to the laity or people, as distinct from the clergy.

LAITY (from *laos*, the people.) In *Church History*, the people as distinguished from the clergy.

LAKE, or *laque*. In the *Arts*, a preparation of different substances into a kind of magistery, for the use of painters, dyers, &c. One of the first in-

vented was from seed and stick-lac; hence the name.

LAMA. In *Zoology*, the camelus paacos.

LAMA. In *Religion*, the high-priest, or sovereign pontiff, of the Asiatic Tartars is thus named.

LAMANTINE. In *Zoology*, the trichechus manatus, or sea-cow.

LAMELLA (Lat.) In *Ichthyology*, &c., signifies very thin plates, as the scales of fishes.

LAMINE (Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, &c., thin plates, layers, &c.

LAMINATED (from *lamina*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, plated; disposed in layers, or plates.

LANIUM. *Dead-nettle.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, of the natural order verticillatæ.

LANNAS. In *Chronology*, the first of August.

LAMPIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid produced by the slow combustion of ether.

LAMPREY. In *Ichthyology*, petromyzon.

LAMPYRIS. The fire-fly. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

LAMPYRIS NOCTILUCA. The glow-worm.

LANA PHOSPHORUM (*philosophers' wool.*) In *Chemistry*, flowers of zinc.

LANATUM. In *Botany*, woolly.

LANCEOLATUM. In *Botany*, lance, or spear-shaped.

LANGUED. In *Heraldry*, denotes animals whose tongues, projecting from their mouths, are of a different colour from the rest of the body.

LANGUETTE (French.) In *Music*, the tongue of a jack in a harp-

sichord or spinet; the valve which opens or shuts the windchest in an organ, to let the air into the pipes when a key is pressed down.

LANIARD. In *Navigation*, a short piece of line or cord used to fasten and secure the shrouds, stays, buoy, &c.

LANIGEROUS (*laniger*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, &c., wool-bearing.

LANISTA (Lat.) In *Roman Antiquity*, a fencing-master; a trainer and proprietor of gladiators.

LANIUS. The shrike, or butcher-bird. In *Ornithology*, a genus of the rapacious tribe.

LANTERN. In *Architecture*, a little dome raised over the roof of a building, to give light; and serve as a crowning to the fabric.

LANUGO (Latin.) In *Botany*, down, the soft, woolly, hairy covering, that grows on leaves, stalks, or fruits.

LAP-DOG. In *Zoology*, the canis melitæus.

LAPIS (Lat.) In a general sense, stone of any kind.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS (Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, calamine and zinc.

LAPIS INFERNALIS (Lat.) In *Chemistry*, lunar caustic, or nitrate of silver.

LAPIS LAZULI, or *azure-stone.* A Mineral of the zeolite tribe, which furnishes the valuable pigment named ultramarine. It is said to be named azal by the Arabians.

LAPIS LYDIUS. In *Mineralogy*, a sub-species of rhomboidal quartz, a variety of touchstone. 2. It is the schistose jasper of Brongniart, and con-

tains 9-10ths of silica. The residue is iron, alumina, and charcoal. 3. It was the touchstone of the ancients.

LAPIS OLLARIS (Lat.) Potstone.

LAPIS TRIGULARIS (Lat.) Calcareous slate, which, having the property of easily separating into laminæ, is very generally employed for covering the roofs of houses; hence the name.

LAPPA. In *Botany*, the name of any kind of bur or seed that sticks to the coats of animals.

LAPLYSIA DEPILANS. The *sea-hare*. In *Natural History*, a species of molluscous marine worms.

LAPSANA. *Nipplewort*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

LAPSE. In *Ecclesiastical Law*, the omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months of its being void.

LAPWING. In *Ornithology*, the *tringa vanellus*.

LAQUEARIUS. In *Antiquity*, a gladiator, who held a kind of snare or noose (*laqueus*) in one hand, and a poniard in the other.

LARBOARD. In *Navigation*, the left hand of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head.

LARCENY (*latrocinium*, Lat.) In *Law*, petty theft.

LARCH-TREE. In *Botany*, *larix*, or *pinus larix*.

LARES (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a kind of domestic genii, or household gods, worshipped by the Romans.

LARGE. In *Navigation*, a sea-

term applied to the wind when it crosses the line of a ship's course in a favourable direction, particularly on the beam or quarter.

LARGO. In *Music*, a slow movement, one degree quicker than *adagio*, and two than *grave*.

LARIX, or *pinus larix*. In *Botany*, the larch-trees.

LARK. In *Ornithology*, *alanda*.

LARK-SPUR. In *Botany*, *delphinium*.

LARUS. The *gull*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *anseræ*.

LARUS CANUS. The common gull.

LARUS RIDIBUNDUS. The black headed, or laughing gull.

LARUS TRIDACTYLUS. The kittywake gull.

LARVA (Lat. a *mask*.) In *Entomology*, grubs, maggots, or caterpillars. 2. The second stage of the insect, the egg being the first.

LARVÆ. In *Antiquity*, wicked and mischievous ghosts.

LARVATA (*larvatus*, Lat.) In *Entomology*, masked.

LARYNX. In *Anatomy*, the cartilaginous cavity behind the tongue, in the interior part of the fauces. It is the organ of voice and respiration.

LASCAR. In the East Indies, a camp-follower, but by Europeans employed to designate native seamen.

LASERPITUM. *Laserwort*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

LASIOPETALUM (from *λαος*, hairy, and *πεταλος*, a petal.) *Woolly-blossom*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

LATENT (*latens*, Lat.) Hidden ; concealed ; secret.

LATENT HEAT. In *Chemistry*, the quantity of heat which occasions the fluidity of bodies by combining with them.

LATERE, or a *latere*, from the side. In *Church Government*, the cardinal legates a *latere* were the pope's assistants and counsellors in ordinary, despatched on particular missions.

LATERITIOUS SEDIMENT. In *Surgery*, a precipitate that is copiously deposited by urine, during intermittent fevers.

LATHE. In *Carpentry*, the tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter, so as to shape it by the chisel.

LATHREA (from *latere*, clandestine, or concealed.) *Toothwort*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

LATHYRUS. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the pea or vetch kind, comprehending the sweet pea, everlasting pea, &c.

LATICLAVIUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, purple ornaments, attached in Rome to the tunic of senators and some other magistrates.

LATIFOLIA. In *Botany*, broad-leaved.

LATITAT. In *Law*, a writ which presupposes that the defendant lurks, lies hid, and cannot be found in the county of Middlesex, but is gone to some other county, to the sheriff whereof the writ is directed.

LATITUDE. Breadth, width ; in bodies of unequal dimensions, the shorter axis. 2. In *Geography*, the extent of the

earth or heavens, reckoning from the equator ; a particular degree reckoned from the equator.

LATTEN SAILS. In *Navigation*, a long triangular sail used by rebecs, &c. ; named also shoulder-of-mutton sails.

LATTEN (from *leton*, French.) In *Metallurgy*, brass ; a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris. 2. Plates of iron tinned over, of which tea-canisters are made.

LAUDANUM (from *laudare*, to praise.) In *Pharmacy*, a name given to certain preparations, chiefly extracts of opium.

LAUREL. In *Botany*, *laurus* and *prunus*.

LAUROCERASUS. In *Botany*, the cherry laurel.

LAURUS. The *Laurel*. In *Botany*, the systematic name of a genus of plants, which includes the cinnamon, camphor, cassia, sassafras trees, &c.

LAURUS CINNAMOMUM. The cinnamon tree.

LAURUS NOBILIS. The common sweet bay-tree.

LAURUSTINE, a fine evergreen shrub. In *Botany*, *viburnus tinus*.

LAVA (from *lauffen*, to run.) In *Mineralogy*, a volcanic substance often resembling basalt, but which it is impossible to define accurately. 2. A stream of melted mineral substances, that flows from volcanoes.

LAVANDULA. *Lavender*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, of the natural order verticillatæ.

LAVANDULA SPICA. Common lavender.

LAVENDER. In *Botany*, 'lavandula.

LAVER. In *Botany*, ulva.

LAVERBREAD. A sort of food made of a sea-plant, otherwise named *oyster-green*, or *sea-liverwort*.

LAWS OF NATURE. In *Physics*, axioms, or general rules of motion or rest, observed by natural bodies towards each other.

LAZARETTO (from *Lazarus*.) A house for the reception of the diseased.

LAZULITE. In *Mineralogy*, another name for lapis lazuli.

LEAD SPAR, THE PRISMATIC. In *Mineralogy*, a sulphate of lead.

LEAF (*folium*, Lat.) In *Vegetable Physiology*, the leaf is a very general, but not universal, organ of plants, being in many respects equivalent to the lungs of animals.

LEAP-YEAR, or Bissextile. In *Chronology*, is every fourth year, and is so called from its *leaping* a day that year more than in common years, the last having 365 days, and leap-year 366. In leap-year February has 29 days, instead of 28. To find leap-year, you have this rule; divide by four; when nothing is left, that shall be leap-year.

LEASE (from *laisser*, French.) In *Law*, a contract, by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.

LEASH. In *Arithmetic*, three, as a brace is two.

LEASING-MAKING. In *Scottish Law*, the uttering of words tending to excite discord be-

tween the king and his people; also termed *verbal sedition*.

LEAVEN. In *Bread-making*, ferment, mixed with any body to make it light. 2. A piece of sour dough, used to ferment and render light a much larger quantity of dough or paste. In *Ethics*, the word is used figuratively for any moral contagion.

LEE. In *Navigation*, the side opposite to the wind; as the lee-shore is that on which the wind blows.

LEECH. In *Natural History*, hirudo.

LEECHES. The name of a fruit of the East Indies. In *Botany*, scytalia litchi.

LEEK. In *Botany*, allium.

LECTICA (from *lectus*, Lat., a bed.) In *Antiquity*, a sort of litter, or vehicle, like the palanquin of the East, in which the Romans were carried.

LEDUM. *Marsh cistus*, or *wild rosemary*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

LEET, or Court Leet. In *Law*, a court of record, ordained for punishing offences against the crown, and said to be the most ancient of the land.

LEGALIS HOMO (Lat.) In *Law*, one who stands, *rectus in curia*, not outlawed, excommunicated, or infamous.

LEGATE (*legatus*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, a kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope.

LEGATEE (*legatum*, Lat.) In *Law*, one who has a legacy left him.

LEGATUS (Lat.) In *Roman Antiquity*, a military officer, who

commanded as deputy of the commander in chief.

LEGE (Lat.) Read.

LEGEND (*legenda*, Lat.) In *Heraldry*, *Numismatics*, &c., an inscription, particularly on medals and coins.

LEGER (from *legger*, Dutch.) Any thing that lies in a place; as a *leger* ambassador is a resident one; a *leger* book, a book that lieth in a counting-house.

LEGERDEMAIN (*lègereté de-main*, French.) Slight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion.

LEGGIADRO (Ital.) In *Music*, signifies lively, gaily, &c.

LEGION (from *legere*, to choose.) In *Roman Antiquity*, a body of disciplined foot, of from three thousand to five thousand men.

LEGUME (from *legumen*, Lat.) Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; in general, all large seeds. 2. In *Botany*, a pod or elongated pericarp, such as that of the bean and peacod. It is the *pod* proper to the pea or papilionaceous tribe of plants, thence named leguminous. 3. The English term is, *pulse*.

LEGUMINOSÆ. In *Botany*, a natural order of plants, (vetches, peas, &c. &c.) thus named from the nature of their fruit.

LEGUMINOUS. In *Botany*, see *Legume*.

LEMMA (from *λημμα*.) In *Logic*, a proposition previously assumed. In *Geometry*, a subsidiary truth employed in the demonstration of a theorem, or solution of a problem.

LEMMING. In *Zoology*, the *mouse*, or *mus lemnus*.

LEMNA, *Duckweed*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

LEMNORIA TERRESTRANS. In *Natural History*, a minute crustaceous marine insect which bores wood.

LEMON-TREE. In *Botany*, the citrus limon.

LEMONS, ESSENTIAL SALT OF. In *Chemistry*, the super-oxalate of potash is usually called by this name.

LEMUR, or *Mauacaco*. In *Zoology*, a genus of primates, resembling monkeys.

LEMUR TARDIGRADUS, the *Slow Lemur*. In *Zoology*, an animal about the size of a small cat, which moves about eight yards in a minute.

LENS. In *Botany*, the lentil.

LENS. In *Optics*, a glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually called a *lens*; such as is a burning glass, or a spectacle glass, or an object glass of a telescope; but there are various sorts. In *Anatomy*, a particular coat of the eye, which has a magnifying power.

LENTIGO. In *Surgery*, a freckle or scurfy eruption on the skin.

LENTIL (*lens*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the *cicer arietinum*, a species of *ervum*. In *Agriculture*, a plant of the vetch or tare kind, cultivated as fodder for cattle.

LENTISCUS. In *Botany*, the *lentiak* or gum mastic tree.

LENTO. In *Music*, slow, a movement between *largo* and *grave*.

LENZINITE. In *Mineralogy*, an

opaque white substance, a silicate of magnesia.

LEO (Lat. a *lion*.) In *Astronomy*, the fifth sign of the zodiac.

LEON TUDON (*lion's tooth*.) The dandelion. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants of the natural order compositæ semiflosculosæ.

LEONURUS (from *λεων*, a lion, and *ουρα*, a tail.) Motherwort. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

LEOPARD. In *Zoology*, the feline leopardus.

LEPAS, the *limpet* of the ancients. In *Conchology*, a genus of multivalve sea shells inhabited by a triton. They are also named *acorn shells*.

LEPAS ANATIPERA. The duck barnacle shell.

LEPIDIUM. *Pepperwort*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

LEPIDIUM SATIVUM. The garden or common cress.

LEPIDOLITE (from *λεπς*, a scale, and *λιθς*, a stone.) A *Mineral substance*, consisting of numerous flat shining particles resembling scales of small fishes. Its ingredients are silica 54, alumina 20, potash 18 = $\frac{92}{100}$ parts.

LEPIDOPTERA (from *λεπς*, a scale, and *πτερον*, a wing.) In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects consisting of butterflies, moths, &c., having four wings covered with scales in the form of powder or meal.

LEPTOSPERMIUM (from *λεπτος*, slender, and *σπερμα*, seed.) South-sea myrtle. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

LEPTURA. The *Wood Beetle*. In *Entomology*, the name of a genus of coleopterous insects.

LEPUS (Lat.) The *Hare*. In *Astronomy*, the name of one of the constellations of the southern hemisphere.

LEPUS. The *Hare*. In *Zoology*, a genus of the class mammalia and order glires, comprehending hares, rabbits, &c.

LEPUS CUNICULUS. The rabbit.

LEPUS TIMIDUS. The common hare.

LESSEE. In *Law*, the person to whom a lease is given.

LESSOR. In *Law*, one who lets any thing to farm, or otherwise by lease.

LETHARGY (from *ληθαργια*.) In *Nosology*, a morbid drowsiness; a sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

LETTUCE. In *Botany*, lactuca.

LEUCITE (from *λευκος*, white.) A peculiar mineral substance, prevalent in many lavas. It is also named white garnet, from its form and occasional resemblance.

LEUCOPHLEGMATIC (*λευκος* and *φλεγμα*.) In *Physiology*, such a constitution of body, where the blood is of a pale colour, viscid, and cold.

LEUCODENDRON (from *λευκος*, white, and *δενδρον*, a tree.) The silver tree. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

LEUCORRHEA. In *Nosology*, the fluor albus.

LEVATOR. In *Anatomy*, a name given to various muscles, which have the effect of drawing parts upwards, or of elongating them

LEVEL. In *Surveying*, an instrument employed to ascertain the true horizontal line, of which there are various kinds, such as the air level, spirit level, &c.

LEVELLING. The art of ascertaining how much higher or lower any given point on the surface of the earth is than another.

LEVEN (from *levain*, French.) In *Chemistry*, &c., ferment, that which being mixed with flour makes it rise and ferment.

LEVER (*levier*, French.) The first mechanical power, being an inflexible straight bar, supported in a single point on a fulcrum or prop, called its centre of motion, and used to elevate a great weight. 2. Levers are divided into three kinds, according to the relative position of their essential parts; *vis.*, the weight, the power, and the fulcrum.

LEVERET. In *Zoology*, a hare in the first year of her age.

LEVIGATION (*levigo*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., levigation is the reducing of hard bodies into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller.

LEWIS. In *Mechanics*, the name of an instrument, consisting of thin wedges of iron, forming a dovetail, which is indented into a large stone for the purpose of moving it.

LEXICOGRAPHER (from *λεξικον* and *γραφω*.) A writer of dictionaries, a harmless drudge.

LEXICON (*λεξικον*.) A dictionary.

LEX MERCATORIA. The cus-

tom of merchants. In *Law*, a particular system of customs, of the utmost validity in all commercial transactions.

LEX NON SCRIPTA, or *Common Law*. The unwritten law, thus styled, because its original institution and authority are not set down in writing, as acts of parliament are.

LEX SCRIPTA. The written law; these are the statutes, acts, or edicts, made by the king and parliament, commonly called acts of parliament. 2. The oldest is the magna charta, 9th year of Henry III.

LEX TALIONIS. The *law* of like for like.

LEX TERRÆ. The law and custom of the land, or common law, as distinguished from the civil law.

LEY. In *Agriculture*, ley, lee, or lay, are all from a Saxon word, signifying a field.

LEYDEN PHIAL. In *Electricity*, is a glass phial or jar, coated inside with some conducting substance, for the purpose of being charged and employed in making experiments.

LI. An itinerary measure of China, equal to 1897 English feet.

LIAS (the etymology of this word is unknown.) In *Mineralogy* and *Geology*, a blue coloured clayey limestone. It is a variety of oolite or secondary limestone.

LIBELLULA. The *Dragon Fly*. In *Entomology*, a genus of neuropterous insects.

LIBER. In *Botany*, the inner bark of a plant.

- LIBERI** (Lat.) In *Law*, freemen.
- LIBERTI**. Such as have been made free by manumission.
- LIBITUM**, or *ad libitum*. In *Music*, signifies at pleasure.
- LIBRA** (Lat. a *scale*, or *balance*.) In *Astronomy*, a sign of the zodiac thus named, because when the sun is in this sign at the autumnal equinox, the days and nights are equal.
- LIBRATION** (*libratio*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time.
- LIBRATION OF THE MOON**. The spots on the moon alternately approach towards, and recede from, its edge; those near the latter appear and disappear alternately, making periodical oscillations, which variation of appearance is called the libration of the moon.
- LICENTIATE**. A degree in Spanish universities.
- LICHENS** (from *λικην*, a tetter or ring-worm.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants, class cryptogamia, order algæ, many of which have not the slightest appearance of plants. Some form hard crusts on rocks, wood, or trees; others have the form of leaves, but nothing resembling flowers is visible. Of this class are Iceland moss, orchill, liverwort, &c. &c.
- LICHEN ROCELLA**. The orchill or litmus.
- LIEUTENANT** (French.) In *Government*, &c., a deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority; a vicegerent.
- LIFTS**. In *Navigation*, the ropes at the yard arms, used to make the yards hang higher or lower as wanted.
- LIGAMENTS**. In *Anatomy*, these are strong bands which bind the bones together at the different joints.
- LIGHT**. In *Chemistry*, &c., one of the four imponderable substances, the sources of which are the sun's rays, phosphori, combustion, combination, heat, and percussion. It moves in straight lines with a velocity equal to 164,000 miles in a second of time, and by some is supposed to exist in a latent state in all combustible bodies.
- LIGHTS**. In *Anatomy*, the lungs, the organs of breathing.
- LIGHTS**. In *Painting*, are those parts of a piece which are illuminated, or that lie open to the luminary by which the picture is supposed to be enlightened, and which for this reason are painted in bright vivid colours. 2. In this sense it is opposed to shadow.
- LIGNEOUS** (*ligneus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., wooden, made of wood, resembling wood.
- LIGNIN**. In *Botany* and *Chemistry*, an insoluble substance, which forms the woody skeleton of all vegetables.
- LIGNITE**. In *Mineralogy*, bituminized wood, or brown coal, an inflammable fossil, intermediate between peat and coal.
- LIGNUM VITÆ** (Lat.) The wood of a genus of trees, called by botanists *thuya*.
- LIGUSTICUM-LOVAGE**. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of

plants of the natural order *umbelliferæ*.

LIGUSTRUM. *Privet*, withwind, or bind. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *sepiariæ*.

LILAC, THE COMMON. In *Botany*, the *syringa vulgaris*.

LILIUM (from *λειριον*, a lily.) The lily. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *coronariæ*.

LILIUM CANDIDUM. The common white lily.

LILIUM TIGRINUM. The tiger-spotted lily of China.

LILY ASPHODEL. *Crinum*.

LILY DAFFODIL. *Amaryllis*.

LILY HYACINTH. *Scilla*.

LILY, THE WATER. *Nymphæa*.

LIMATURE (*limatura*, Lat.) In *Metallurgy*, the filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMAX. In *Natural History*, the slug, or naked snail, a genus of the *vermes mollusca*.

LIMBERS. In *Artillery*, a sort of advanced train, joined to the carriage of a cannon on a march.

LIME, OR LINDEN-TREE of Europe. In *Botany*, *tilia*.

LIME, SLAKED. In *Chemistry*, a hydrate of lime.

LIME STONE, COMMON. In *Mineralogy* and *Chemistry*, a carbonate of lime, or compound of carbonic acid and lime. In *Geology*, a secondary rock, often abounding with marine exuvia.

LIME-TREE, of the West Indies. In *Botany*, the *citrus Americana*.

LIMNING. The art of *Painting* in water colours, as contra-

distinguished from painting in oil.

LIMPET. In *Conchology*, *lepas*, a genus comprehending above 250 species.

LINARIA, or Antirrhinum. In *Botany*, toad-flax.

LINCH-PIN. In *Carpentry*, the small pin in carts, &c., that is put at the end of the axle-tree, to confine the wheels on them steadily.

LINE. A French measure containing the twelfth part of a foot.

LINEAMENT. In *Painting*, the outlines of a face.

LING. In *Ichthyology*, the *gadus molua*.

LINGUA. In *Anatomy*, the tongue.

LINGULATUM. In *Botany*, tongue-shaped.

LINIMENT (*linimentum*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, ointment, balsam; a form of external medicine, composed of unctuous substances.

LINNEAN SYSTEM. The Linnean system of natural history is divided into five branches, each subordinate to the other, viz., *class, order, genus, species*, and *varieties*.

LINNET. In *Ornithology*, the *fringilla linota*.

LINSEED. In *Pharmacy*, the seed of the common flax, which yields oil by expression, and is much used in cataplasms, emollients, infusions, and decoctions.

LINTEL. In *Carpentry*, that part of the door frame that lies across the door posts overhead.

LINSTOCK. In *Gunnery*, a staff

of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.

LINUM. *Flax.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order grinales.

LION. In *Zoology*, leo, or felis leo.

LION ANT. In *Entymology*, the formicaleo, or myrmeleon.

LION MONKEY. *Simia œdipus.*

LION SEAL. *Phoca leonina.*

LION'S TAIL. In *Botany*, leonurus.

LIPSIAE. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Leipsic.

LIQUEFACTION (*liquefactio*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, the act of melting, the state of being melted.

LIQUOR SILICUM. The *Liquor of Flints.* In *Chemistry*, a solution of silica in alkaline lexiv.

LIQUORICE. In *Botany* and *Pharmacy*, glycyrrhiza.

LIQUORICE VETCH. In *Botany*, astragalus.

LIQUORICE VETCH, the Knobbed-rooted-glycine.

LIQUORICE, WILD. *Abrus.*

LIRICONETE. In *Mineralogy*, an arseniate of copper and iron.

LIRIODENDRON (from *lily*, and *dendron*, a tree.) The tulip-tree. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order coadunatæ.

LIRIODENDRUM TULIPIFERUM. In *Botany*, the common tulip-tree, sometimes 140 feet high.

LITANY (from *litanium*, supplication.) In *Church Rituals*, a form of supplicatory prayer.

LITHANTHRAX. In *Mineralogy*, stone or pit coal, as distinguished from xylantrax, or wood coal, such as the Bovey coal.

LITHARGE (from *lithos*, stone, and *argyros*, silver.) In *Chemistry*, a sub-carbonate of lead, of a golden yellow colour.

LITHIA (from *lithos*, a stone.) In *Chemistry*, a newly discovered alkali, found in a mineral called petalite, recently discovered in Sweden. 2. It is easiest procured from spodumene, fluor spar, and sulphuric acid.

LITHIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid obtained from human calculi. It is also named *uric acid*.

LITHIUM. In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of lithia.

LITHOGRAPHY. The art of taking impressions from drawings or writings, by engravings made on stone.

LITHOMARGE (from *lithos*, stone, and *marga*, marl.) A *Mineral* substance not regularly crystallized, the constituents of which are silica 45, alumina 37 = $\frac{32}{100}$ parts. 2. It is also named *stone marrow*.

LITHONTRIPTIC (from *lithos* and *tribo*.) In *Pharmacy*, any medicine proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder.

LITHOPHILA (from *lithophilos*, a lover of rocks or stones.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants thus named from their attachment to barren stony places.

LITHOSPERMUM (from *lithos*, a stone, and *sperma*, seed.) *Grewia*. In *Botany*, a genus of

plants thus named from the hardness of their seed.

LITHOTOMY (from *λίθος*, and *τομή*, to cut.) In *Surgery*, the act or practice of cutting for the stone.

LITHOXYLON. In *Mineralogy*, woodstone.

LITHOXYLITES. In *Mineralogy*, petrified wood.

LITMUS. In *Chemistry*, the blue test procured from the orchil or archil lichen, is thus named. It is reddened by an acid, and restored by an alkali.

LITRES. French measures of capacity. A cubical decimeter is one pint and $\frac{1}{8}$.

LITURGY (from *λειτουργία*.) In *Church Rituals*, form of prayers, formulary of public devotion. Among the Roman Catholics it signifies the *mass*.

LITUUS. In *Conchology*, a name given to a genus of shells, of the class polythalamii, or those that consist of several chambers, parted from one another by shelly diaphragms, and communicating by means of a siphunculus, which runs through the whole length of the shell. 2. It is thus named from its resembling the ancient *Lituis*, a military musical instrument of the Romans.

LIVER. In *Anatomy*, *hepar*. This is the largest gland of the body, and performs the secretion of bile by the hepatic duct, which sometimes transmits it to the duodenum, and sometimes through a second tube called the cystic duct, into the membranous bag connected to the liver, named the gall-bladder.

LIVER-WORT. In *Botany*, named also Iceland moss, a lichen.

LIVE STOCK. In *Husbandry*, under this title, asses, mules, goats, rabbits, pigeons, poultry, and bees, are comprehended.

LIVERYMAN of London. In *Municipal government*, a free-man of some standing in a company.

LIXIVIATION. In *Chemistry*, is the washing of substances with water to dissolve the saline particles, which are afterwards procured by evaporation.

LIXIVIUM (from *lix*, wood-ashes.) In *Chemistry*, the liquor in which the saline and soluble particles of the residues of distillation and combustion are dissolved.

LIZARD. In *Natural History*, *lacerta*, the name of a genus of reptiles, comprehending crocodiles, guanas, chameleons, salamanders, &c.

LL.D. *Legum doctor*, doctor of laws.

LOAM (from *leime*, German, viscid earth.) A natural mixture of sand and clay. In *Mineralogy*, this is a clay in which silex predominates remarkably, and in a minute state of division. In the neighbourhood of London, loam consists of a fine reddish-grey sand, 87 parts and alumina 13 = 100.

LOBE (from *λόβος*.) In *Anatomy*, a division, a distinct part: used commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOBE. In *Botany*, a division of the seed or fruit, as in the

common bean, which consists of two lobes, or divisions.

LOBELIA. In *Botany*, the cardinal flower.

LOBSTER. In *Natural History*, the cancer gammarus, or astacus marinus.

LOCK JAW. In *Surgery*, tetanus.

LOCK. In *Inland Navigation*, a portion of a canal confined between a sluice-gate and a flood-gate, to facilitate the passage of boats in ascending or descending.

LOCOMOTION (from *locus* and *motus*.) In *Zoology*, &c., the power of changing place.

LOCUST (*locusta*, Lat.) In *Entomology*, the gryllus migratorius, a genus of insects, referred to that of gryllus (grass-hopper.)

LODES. In *Mineralogy*, metallic veins or fissures are thus named in Cornwall.

LOG. In *Navigation*, a small triangular piece of board balanced by a thin plate of lead so as to swim perpendicularly, and being fixed to a line measures the ship's way.

LOGARITHM (from *λογος*, and *arithmos*, the ratio of numbers.) In *Mathematics*, the indexes of the ratios of numbers, one to another. 2. A series of artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical proportion, corresponding to as many others proceeding in geometrical proportion, contrived for the ease and expedition of calculation.

LOGGEUM. In *Ancient Architecture*, the front portion of the Greek stage. The narrow portion as it retired backwards was called the *proscenium*.

LOGIC (*logica*, Lat.) Logic is the art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.

LOGOMACHY (from *λογομαχία*.) A contention in words; a contention about words.

LOGOGRAPHY. In *Printing*, a method by which types instead of answering only to single letters, are made to correspond to whole words.

LOLIUM. Darnel grass, a well known weed among corn. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

LOLIUM PERENNE. Darnel grass. This is the *Botanical* name of the grass usually known to farmers by the name of *rye-grass*, with a perennial fibrous creeping root.

LOLIUM TEMULENTUM. In *Botany*. This is the only species of grain that is hurtful, whereas many leguminous seeds are poisonous.

LOLIGO. In *Ichthyology*, the original Latin name for a species of the cuttle fish. In *Conchology*, a shell-fish that ejects an inky fluid.

LOMENTACEÆ (from *lomentum*, a kind of painters' colour.) In *Botany*, the thirty-third natural order of Linnæus; comprehending cassia, mimosa, Brazil wood, log wood, &c.,

LONDINI. In *Typography*, printed in the city of London.

LONDON CLAY. In *Mineralogy*, the calcaire grossier of the French.

LONGIMETRY (from *longus*, and *μετρον*.) In *Mathematics*, the art or practice of measuring distances.

- LONGITUDE** (*longitudo*.) In *Geography*, the circumference of the earth measured from any meridian. 2. The distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.
- LONGLEGS.** In *Entomology*, the tipula sylvestris, a well-known insect.
- LONICERA.** *Honeysuckle* or *woodbine*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order aggregatæ.
- LOOF** (or to spring the luff.) In *Navigation*, this is when a ship that was going large before the wind, is brought close by the wind. Keep your luff! veer no more! keep her to! touch the wind! all signify the same thing, and bid the steersman keep the ship nearer to the wind, by putting the helm towards the *lee* side of the ship.
- LOOF UP** (pronounced *luff*.) In *Navigation*, to luff up is to keep nearer the wind.
- LOOM, TO.** In *Navigation*, to appear at sea.
- LOPHIODON.** In *Geology*, &c., a newly discovered fossil genus of animals, nearly allied to the taper, and named from eminences on its teeth.
- LOPHIUS.** In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order branchiostegi, resembling a tadpole, and comprehending pig-fish, sea-devils, &c.
- LOPHIUS HISTRIO.** The harlequin angler, or American toad-fish.
- LOPHIUS PESCATORIUS.** The fishing-frog or sea-devil.
- LOQUAT,** an East Indian fruit.
- In *Botany*, the mespilus japonica.
- LORIS.** In *Zoology*, the lemur tardigradus of Linnæus.
- LORY.** In *Ornithology*, the psittacus lory.
- LOTION** (*lotio*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, a lotion is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash.
- LOTOPHAGI.** *Lotus eaters*. In *Ancient Geography*, the name of a territory and its inhabitants.
- LOTUS.** In *Botany*, the nymphaea nelumbo of Linnæus.
- LOUSE.** In *Entomology*, pediculus, an apterous insect. It has so transparent a skin that its interior may be investigated.
- LOUSE-WORT.** In *Botany*, pedicularis.
- LOVAGE.** In *Botany*, ligusticum.
- LOVANII.** In *Typography*, the city of Louvain in Brabant.
- LOVE APPLE.** In *Botany*, the English name of the lycopersicum, or solanum lycopersicum.
- LOXIA.** The *gross-beak*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order passeræ, &c.
- LOXIA COCOTHAUSTES.** The hawfinch.
- LOXIA CHLORIS.** The greenfinch or green linnet.
- LOXIA PYRRHULA.** The bullfinch.
- LOXODROMY** (from λοξος, oblique, and δρομος, course.) In *Navigation*, the line which a ship describes in sailing on the same collateral rhumb. It cuts all the meridians in the same angle, called the loxodromic angle.

LOZENGE (thus named from its resemblance to a laurel leaf.)

In *Geometry*, this figure is usually called a *rhomb*, and when the sides are unequal, *rhomboides*. 2. In *Heraldry*, a four-cornered figure resembling a pane of glass in old casements. All single ladies must place their arms on lozenges.

LUBRICATE, TO (*lubricus*, Lat.)

In *Pharmacy*, &c., to make smooth or slippery.

LUCANUS CERVUS. In *Entomology*, the stag-beetle.

LUCERNE. In *Botany*, a species of medicago or moon-trefoil cultivated like clover. It is the medica of the ancients, and supposed originally from Media.

LUCIFER. In *Astronomy*, a name given to the planet Venus, when she appears in the morning before sunrise.

LUCIFEROUS (*Lucifer*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., giving light; affording means of discovery.

LUCIMETER. In *Optics*, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of light proceeding from different bodies.

LUCERN GRASS. In *Botany*, medicago. It is the *grand trefle* of the French.

LUCIUS. in *Ichthyology*, the specific name for the pike or esox lucius.

LUCUBRATION (*lucubratio*, Lat.) Study by candle-light; nocturnal study; any thing composed by night.

LUCULLITE. In *Mineralogy*, a sub-species of rhomboidal limestone, named after the consul Lucullus.

LUDUS HELMONTII. See *Septariæ*.

LUES (Lat.). In *Surgery*, a general name for diseases of any kind.

LUFF, TO. See to *Looff*.

LUGSAIL. In *Navigation*, a small sail hoisted occasionally on the mast of a boat or small vessel, upon a yard that hangs nearly at right angles to the mast.

LUGDUNI. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Lyons.

LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Leyden.

LUGUBRIOUS (*lugubris*, Lat.) mournful, sorrowful.

LUMACHELLA (Italian.) In *Mineralogy*, a species of marble which is iridescent, the predominating character being a deep orange red. Hence the terms lumachella and fire-marble.

LUMBAGO (from *lumbi*, Lat., the loins.) In *Nosology*, a troublesome fixed pain about the loins and ligaments of the back.

LUMBAR. In *Anatomy*, the lumbar region of the abdomen is the lateral and posterior part of the umbilical region, which constitutes the loins (*lumbi*) in common language.

LUMBRICUS (Lat.) The earth-worm. In *Natural History*, a genus of the vermes intestina class and order.

LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS. The common earth worm. 2. It has neither bones, brains, eyes, nor feet, and breathes through small spiracles along its back.

- LUMP FISH.** In *Ichthyology*, the cyclopterus lumpus.
- LUNA.** In *Astronomy*, the moon. In *Alchemy*, silver.
- LUNAR** (*lunaris*, Lat.) Relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon.
- LUNAR CAUSTIC.** In *Chemistry*, a nitrate of silver.
- LUNA CORNEA**, (*horn silver*.) In *Chemistry*, a muriate of silver; a compound of muriatic acid and silver.
- LUNARIA.** *Honesty flower* or *satin flower*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order silliquosæ.
- LUNATION** (from *luna*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, a revolution of the moon, named also the synodical month, and consisting of twenty-nine days, twelve hours, forty-four minutes, and three seconds.
- LUNETTE.** In *Fortification*, an enveloped counter-guard or elevation of earth, made beyond the second ditch opposite to the place of arms, differing from ravelins only in their situation.
- LUNGWORT.** In *Botany*, pulmonaria.
- LUNGS** or *lights*. (*Pulmo*.) In *Anatomy*, the part by which breath is inspired and expired, and through which the blood passes, and is changed by means of respiration from the venous to the arterial state.
- LUNISOLAR** (from *luna*, and *solaris*, Lat.) In *Chronology*, compounded of the revolutions of the sun and moon multiplied by each other, and equal to 593 common years.
- LUPERCALIA.** In *Roman Antiquity*, feasts celebrated in honour of the god Pan, when the priests ran naked through the street.
- LUPINASTER.** In *Botany*, bastard lupine.
- LUPINE** (*lupinus*, Lat.) A species of wild pea, cultivated principally as a manure. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants of the natural order papilionacæ.
- LUPULUS.** In *Botany*, an old name for the hop-plant.
- LUPUS.** In *Zoology*, the wolf, a species of canis. In *Astronomy*, the name of a southern constellation.
- LUPUS MARINUS.** The sea-wolf or anarrhicas lupus. In *Ichthyology*, the name of a fierce and voracious fish of the northern seas.
- LUPUS AUREUS**, the gold-coloured wolf. In *Zoology*, a name by which Latin authors distinguished the jackal. See *Aureus*.
- LURIDÆ** (from *luridus*, pale, livid, ghastly.) In *Botany*, a natural order of plants, the twenty-eighth of Linnæus, (such as the digitalis, atropa, datura, hyoscyamus, tobacco plant, &c. &c.) thus denominated from their deadly effect on animal life.
- LUSCINIA.** The *Nightingale*. In *Ornithology*, a species of motacilla.
- LUSTRUM** (Lat. a purgation or cleansing.) Among the Romans a term used to signify the space of five years, at the end of which the people paid the census or tribute, and were

sprinkled and purified from all prior defilements.

LUSUS NATURÆ. A *play* or *sport of nature*. In *Natural History*, a monster.

LUTE. In *Music*, the name of a stringed instrument. In *Chemistry*, a composition of clay, &c., with which vessels are closed up.

LUTEOLA (from *luteus*, yellow.) In *Botany*, the herb weld or dyers' weed.

LUTETIA. In *Typography*, the city of Paris.

LUTRA. The *Otter*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals of the mammalia class, and order feræ.

LUTRA MARINA. The sea otter.

LUTRA VULGARIS. The common otter.

LUXATE, TO, (from *luxo*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, to put out of joint; to disjoint or dislocate; hence luxation.

LYCEUM (from *λυκειον*.) In *Antiquity*, the name of a celebrated school at Athens, where Aristotle explained his philosophy.

LYCHNIS (from *λυχνis*, a lamp.) *Campion*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order caryophyllæ.

LYCIUM. *Box thorn*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order luridæ.

LYCOPERDON. The *puff ball*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the class and order cryptogamia fungi.

LYCOPERDON TUBER. The truffle.

LYCOPERSICON, or *solanum lycopersicon*. In *Botany*, the love-apple, or tomato.

LYCOPodium. *Club moss*. In

Botany, a genus of cryptogamic plants.

LYCOPodium CLAVATUM. Common club moss, the seeds of which are remarkable for their combustibility, and are used at theatres to imitate lightning.

LYDIUS LAPIS. In *Antiquity*, the touch-stone used by the Greeks and Romans, for the trial of gold and silver, was thus named; but the same designation was also applied to another substance.

LYING TO. In *Navigation*, a ship is usually brought to by the main and foretop-sails, one of which is laid aback while the other is full.

LYMPH (*lymphe*, Lat.) Water; any transparent colourless liquor.

LYMPHATICS. In *Anatomy*, a set of absorbing vessels, which arise from all the cavities of the body, and convey the lymph (a transparent fluid) into the thoracic duct, where the chyle and lymph are mixed together. 2. The lymphatics are dispersed through the whole body, and are destined to absorb occasionally every fluid with which they come in contact.

LYNX. In *Zoology*, the felis lynx.

LYRA (the *harp*.) In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

LYRE (*lyra*, Lat.) A harp; a musical instrument.

LYRIC (*lyricus*, Lat.) In *Poetry* and *Music*, pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.

LYSIMACHIA. *Loose-strife*. In

Botany, a genus of plants of the natural order rotacæ.

LYTTA. In *Entomology*, the name of a genus of blistering insects. The Spanish-fly, &c.

LYTTA VESICATORII. In *Pharmacy*, cantharides; the Spanish fly; the *meloe* of Linnaeus.

M.

MACARONIC. A kind of burlesque *poetry*, consisting of a jumble of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and Latin words modernized.

MACE (*Macis*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the nutmeg is enclosed in a three-fold covering; the second is mace.

MACERATION. In *Pharmacy*, is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost dissolved.

MACKAW. In *Ornithology*, the psittacus macao.

MACKEREL. In *Ichthyology*, scomber.

MACLE. In *Crystallography*, a macle is a crystal which appears as if it had been divided, and the two halves re-united in a reversed direction. By Haüy macles are named cristaux hémitropes.

MACTRA. In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve sea-shells, inhabited by a tethys.

MACROCOSM (from *μακρος*, great, and *κοσμος*, the world.) The whole world or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man.

MACROPUS (*μακρος*, great, and

pus, the foot.) The *Kangaroo*. In *Zoology*, a genus of the class and order mammalia feræ.

MACROMETER. In *Mathematics*, an instrument contrived to measure the distance of inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors on a common sextant.

MACULA (Lat. a spot.) In *Nosology*, a term applied to signify detached efflorescences of the skin, or discoloured patches, without any considerable elevation or protuberance.

MACULÆ. In *Astronomy*, dark spots appearing on the luminous faces of the sun and moon, and even some of the planets. The solar maculæ are dark spots of an irregular changeable figure.

MACULATUM (from *macula*, Lat.) In *Botany*, spotted.

MADDER. In *Botany* and *Commerce*, the rubia tinctoria; a plant which yields an ingredient for red and scarlet colours.

MADREPORES. In *Natural History*, a species of coral with lamellate star-shaped cavities inhabited by an animal, (a polypus,) resembling a medusa,

of the class vermes, and order zoophyta.

MADRITI. In *Typography*, the city of Madrid.

MÆONIDÆ. In *Antiquity*, a name given to the Muses, from Mæonides, a surname given to Homer.

MAESTO (Ital.) In *Music*, majestic, spirited, but not quick.

MAGELLANIC CLOUDS (from Magelhaens, the circumnavigator.) In *Astronomy*, three permanent whitish appearances like clouds, seen among the southern constellations, and having the same apparent motion as the stars. 2. Two alike within eleven degrees of the South Pole, but the other and larger at a considerable distance.

MAGGOT. In *Entomology*, the common name of the fly worm, bred in flesh, from the egg of the great blue flesh fly. 2. The grub of the large blue flesh fly.

MAGIC SQUARE. In *Arithmetic*, a square figure formed of a series of numbers, so disposed as that the sums of each row, taken either perpendicularly, horizontally, or diagonally, shall be equal in amount.

MAGISTER (Lat. *master*.) In *Law*, denotes a person who has attained some degree of eminence in a science. Doctors were formerly termed magistri.

MAGISTRY (*magesterium*, Lat.) In *Old Chemistry*, a preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or most part, is by the addition of somewhat changed into a body of quite

another kind. 2. In *Modern Chemistry*, the term *precipitate* has been substituted.

MAGMA (Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, the dregs of an unguent; the refuse, or dross of a thing.

MAGNA CHARTA. The *Great Charter*, granted in the ninth year of King Henry III.

MAGNESIA (supposed to be the *μαγνητις* of Theophrastus and Pliny.) In *Mineralogy*, one of the primitive earths, having a metallic base. It has never been found in a native state. Its compounds, such as steatite, serpentine, talc, &c., are remarkable for an unctuous feel.

MAGNESIA, THE COMMON CALCINED. In *Pharmacy*, carbonate of magnesia. It is procured from Epsom salts, or sulphate of magnesia.

MAGNESIAN STONES. In *Mineralogy*, these have generally a smooth unctuous feel, a greenish cast, a fibrous, or striated texture, and a silky lustre. Talc, steatite, serpentine, chlorite, asbestos, actinolite, jade, backelite, boracite, &c., are stones that contain magnesia.

MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE. In *Architecture*, York-Minster and Westminster-Hall are built of this substance.

MAGNESIUM. In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of magnesia.

MAGNET, or *loadstone*, named by the ancients *lapis heracleus*. If an oblong piece of iron be suspended freely, it will assume a determinate position with regard to the axis of the earth, and when the same end points always in the same di-

rection, it is said to possess polarity.

MAGNETIC MERIDIAN. The direction in which a suspended magnet finally settles, after having been put in motion, is called the *magnetic meridian*, as distinguished from the true polar meridian.

MAGNETIC PYRITES. In *Chemistry* and *Mineralogy*, a compound of sulphur and iron; a proto-sulphuret of iron.

MAGNETISM. The power of the magnet. It is one of the imponderable substances, and does not affect irritability, sensibility, or influence chemical action.

MAGNIFIER (from *magnifico*, Lat.) In *Optics*, a glass that increases the apparent bulk of any body.

MAGNOLIA. The *laurel-leaved tulip-tree*. In *Botany*, a noble genus of trees and shrubs, of the evergreen and deciduous kinds, of the natural order coadunatæ.

MAGOT, or *Barbary ape*. In *Zoology*, the simia inuus.

MAGPIE. In *Ornithology*, the pica or corvus pica.

MAHOGANY TREE. In *Botany*, the swietenia.

MAIDEN ASSIZES. In *Law*, when no person is condemned to die at a circuit town it is called a maiden assize,

MAINPRIZE (*manu captio*.) In *Law*, delivery into the custody of a friend upon security given for appearance.

MAIZE, or *Indian corn*. In *Botany*, zea mays.

MAJOR. In *Logic*, the first proposition of a regular syllogism.

MAJOR DOMO. An Italian term frequently used to signify a steward, or master of the household.

MAJUSCULES. In *Printing*, large letters, sometimes ornamented, usually placed at the beginning of chapters.

MALA IN SE (Lat. *evils in themselves*.) In *Law*, a term denoting unlawful acts, as theft, murder, &c., as distinguished from mala prohibita, evils prohibited by positive written law.

MALACHITE (from *μαλαχη*, the marsh-mallow.) In *Mineralogy*, a green carbonate of copper, thus named from its colour.

MALANDERS. In *Farriery*, a disease to which horses are liable, consisting of ulcerous chaps or chinks, on the inside of the forelegs, which void a red pungent humour.

MALATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to any crystallizable salt, formed by the combination of any base with *malic acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *malic acid* with alkalis, earths, and metallic oxides.

MALIC ACID (from *malus*, an apple-tree.) In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid found in apples.

MALLARD. The *Drake*, of the *Wild-duck*. In *Ornithology*, the anus boschus.

MALLEABLE (from *malleus*, a hammer.) In *Metallurgy*, signifies capable of being spread by beating; a distinguishing character of metals, but more especially of gold. 2. When flattened the term is *laminable*, when drawn as wire, *drawn*.

- MALLEUS.** In *Conchology*, the hammer-shell.
- MALLOW.** In *Botany*, malva.
- MALLOW, THE SYRIAN.** Hibiscus.
- MALPIGHIA.** The *Barbadoes cherry*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order trihilatæ.
- MALT.** In *Chemistry*, &c., grain steeped in water and fermented, and then dried on a kiln.
- MALTA.** In *Mineralogy*, a solid bituminous substance, much intermixed with earthy matter, found on the Baikal-lake, in Siberia. 2. Anciently, it denoted a glutinous binding substance.
- MALUS** (from *μῆλον*.) In *Botany*, the ancient Latin name for an apple-tree.
- MALVA.** The mallow. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.
- MALVA SYLVESTRIS.** The common mallow, a perennial.
- MALVACEÆ.** In *Botany*, a natural order of plants, consisting of mallows, hollyhock, &c., equivalent to the columniferæ of Linnæus.
- MAMMA.** In *Anatomy*, the breast; in the plural mammæ, breasts.
- MAMMALIA** (from *mammæ*, Lat. breasts, or paps.) In *Zoology*, animals that suckle their young. The first Linnæan class, divided into seven orders, viz., primates, bruta, feræ, glires, pecora, belluæ, and cete. 2. It includes not only all the viviparous quadrupeds, but also the bat tribe, and several marine animals, such as seals and whales.
- MAMMON** (Syriac.) Riches.
- MAMMOTH** (a Siberian word, signifying animal of the earth.) In *Geology*, this term is applied to the fossil elephant by the natives of Siberia, who imagine the species still exists, like moles, burrowing under the surface of the earth.
- MANATUS TRICHECUS.** In *Zoology*, the sea-cow, or lamantin.
- MANCHINEEL** (from *manca-nilla*.) In *Botany*, hippomane, a tree of the West Indies, having a beautiful grain, but a corrosive sap and unwholesome fruit.
- MANDAMUS** (Lat.) In *Law*, a writ granted by the court of king's-bench; so called from the initial word.
- MANDIBLE** (*mandibula*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the jaw; the instrument of manducation. In *Ornithology*, the upper and under parts of the bill.
- MANDIBULÆ** (jaws.) In *Entomology*, a term applied to the jaws of insects, which move horizontally, and cut objects by crossing their edges, like the blades of a pair of scissors.
- MANDOLINE.** In *Music*, an instrument resembling the lute and guitar; round like the first, but smaller than either, and held in the left hand.
- MANDORE.** In *Music*, the name of a species of lute, usually with four strings.
- MANDREGORA**, or *Mandrake*. In *Botany*, atropa. 2. The internal substance of the root is white, and its taste viscid, bitter, and nauseous.
- MANDRAGORA, THE CHINESE.** The Ginseng of the celestial empire.
- MANDRAKE**, or *mandragora*.

- In *Botany*, a species of *atropa*, the root of which is said to bear a resemblance to the human form.
- MANEGE** (French.) In *Horse-manship*, an exercising-house, or riding-school.
- MANES** (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, the ghosts, shades, or souls of the deceased.
- MANGANESE**. In *Chemistry*, a metal, or rather a metallic oxide, chiefly used in preparing the bleaching liquid.
- MANGE** (from *mangaison*, Fren.) In *Farriery*, the itch, or scab in cattle.
- MANGEL WURZEL**. in *Botany*, a plant of the tap-rooted kind, a variety of the common beet, which has been introduced into field culture in husbandry.
- MANGIFERA**. The *mango-tree*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- MANGO FISH**, of the Ganges. In *Ichthyology*, the polynemus paradisea. It is thus named because it comes in season, about the same time with the mangoes. It grows from nine to fifteen inches in length, and in point of delicacy and flavour excels every other fish.
- MANGOSTEEN**. In *Botany*, the *garcinia mangostana*.
- MANGO-TREE**. In *Botany*, the *mangifera*.
- MANGROVE-TREE**. In *Botany*, *rhizophora*.
- MANIA**. In *Nosology*, mental derangement.
- MANICHORD**. A *Musical* keyed instrument, in the form of a small piano-forte.
- MANIFESTO** (Ital.) In *Diplomacy*, a public protestation.
- MANIHOT**, or *manioc*, which see.
- MANIOC**. In *Botany*, the Indian name for the root of the *jatropha manihot*, from which cassava flour and tapioca are procured.
- MANIS**. The *pangolin*, or *scaly lizard*. In *Zoology*, a genus of quadrupeds of the class mammalia, and order bruta.
- MANIS PENTADACTYLA**. The pangolin, or short-tailed manis.
- MANNA**. In *Pharmacy*, this is a frothy, glutinous exudation from the *fraxinus ornus*, a species of ash-tree, growing in Calabria, after the sweet juice has become concrete.
- MANNITE**. In *Chemistry*, the crystallizable portion of manna.
- MAN-OF-WAR BIRD**, or *albatross*. In *Ornithology*, the *diomedea exulans*.
- MANOR** (from *manoir*, old Fren.) *Manor*, signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the origin of such *manors*, it seems that in the beginning there was a certain circuit or compass of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction.
- MANSLAUGHTER**. In *Law*, the act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.
- MANTELET** (French.) In *Fortification*, a moveable pent-house made of planks, about three inches thick, nailed over one another, to the height of

almost six feet, and driven before the pioneers, as a blind to shelter them.

MANTIS. The *soothsayer*. In *Entomology*, a genus of hemipterous insects, of which there are sixty-four species scattered over the globe.

MANTIS ORATORIA. The camel-cricket, the chief of the European mantis genus. 2. It is three inches in length, and of a beautiful green colour. The Chinese keep them in small bamboo cages, and set them a fighting like cocks, until one of them destroys and devours the other.

MANUMISSION (*manumissio*, Lat.) In *Law*, the act of giving liberty to slaves.

MANUSCRIPT (*manuscriptum*, Lat.) A book or paper written with the hand, as opposed to one printed.

MAPLE-TREE. In *Botany*, acer.

MARANTA. *Indian arrow-root*.

In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order scitamineæ.

MARASMUS (from *μαρasmus*.) In *Nosology*, a consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance.

MARBLE. In *Chemistry* and *Mineralogy*, a carbonate of lime.

MARBLE, statuary and granular. A rock consisting of crystals of carbonate of lime.

MARCASITE OF GOLD. In *Mineralogy*, a mixture of copper and zinc, thus named by Albertus Magnus, but by the miners iron pyrites are often miscalled marcasites. 2. The word is said to be of Arabic origin, and in old books of chemistry is

indifferently applied to ores, pyrites, and semi-metals.

MARCHES (without the singular.) In *Geography*, borders; limits; confines.

MARGARIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an animal acid procured from hogslard and potash, and forms brilliant pellets.

MARGARITA. In *Jewellery*, a pearl.

MARGRAVE (from *mark*, and *graff*, German.) In *Heraldry*, a title of nobility.

MARINE ACID. In *old Chemistry*, a name given to the muriatic acid.

MARJORAM. In *Botany*, origanum.

MARL. In *Mineralogy*, if calcareous carbonates contain a sufficient proportion of clay to crumble by exposure to the air, they are named marles. The proportion of calcareous carbonate varies from 2-5ths to 4-5ths. 2. This substance is either formed of shells, or is a deposition from calcareous waters.

MARL (*clay-marl*.) A mixture of carbonate of lime and clay, in which the last predominates.

MARL (*indurated*.) A specimen of this substance, when analyzed, was found to consist of carbonate of lime 50, alumina 32, and silica 12 = $\frac{92}{100}$.

MARLING. In *Sea language*, denotes the act of winding any small line, such as spun-yarn, &c., about a rope, securing it at every turn by a sort of knot.

MARMO VERDE - ANTICO. In *Mineralogy*, a beautiful marble, consisting of noble serpentine,

in combination with primitive limestone.

MARMOREAN (from *marmor*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, &c., composed of marble.

MARMOT. In *Zoology*, the *arctomys marmota*.

MAROBIA (*Mare abbriaco*, Ital., the drunken sea.) Sudden and apparently capricious changes of the sea, which occur principally on the southern coast of Sicily, and generally in calm weather.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. In *Law*, extraordinary commissions, granting to the subjects of one state liberty to make reprisals on those of another, for damages sustained at sea.

MARQUETRY (from *marquetric*, French.) In the *Arts*, chequered or inlaid work; work inlaid with variegation. It is a sort of *venering*, representing flowers, birds, and other figures.

MARROW. In *Anatomy*, the bones have either a large cavity, or are full of little cells; in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous substance, called marrow.

MARRUBIUM. *Horehound*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

MARS. In *Astronomy*, one of the primary planets (named from its red colour) in our system, having its orbit situated between those of the Earth and Jupiter. Mean diameter 4000 miles; distance from the sun 145,014,148 miles; revolves round the sun in six hundred and eighty-seven days.

MARS. In *Alchemy*, signified iron.

MARSH-MALLOW. In *Botany*, *althæa*.

MARSHALLING a coat of arms. In *Heraldry*, is the disposing of several coats of arms belonging to distinct families in one and the same escutcheon or shield.

MARSUPIALIA. In *Zoology*, animals, such as the opossum, having a ventral pouch for the young, or where the latter attach themselves to the mother by the feet and tail.

MARTEN, or *Martlet* (from *mar-telet*, French.) In *Ornithology*, the *hirundo urbica*, a kind of swallow that builds in houses, windows, &c.

MARTIAL ETHIOPS. In *Chemistry*, black oxide of iron, formerly used as a medicine.

MARTIAL PYRITES. A sulphuret of iron.

MARTIAL REGULUS. An alloy of sulphur and tin.

MARTIN. In *Zoology*, the name of a creature of the weasel kind, the *mustela martes* of Linnæus.

MARTIN. In *Ornithology*, see *Marten*.

MARTINGAL (from *martingale*, French.) In *Horsemanship*, a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and running between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the nose-band of the bridle.

MARTINMAS (from *Martin* and *mass*.) The feast of St. Martin, the 11th of November.

MARTINET (French.) In *Ornithology*, a species of swallow. In *Military Tactics*, an officer frivolously active.

MARTLETS. In *Heraldry*, little birds without feet, used to mark a distinction in the escutcheons of younger brothers.

MARYGOLD. In *Botany*, calendula.

MARYGOLD, THE SEA. In *Natural History*, the name of a zoophyte, or plant animal, of the West Indies.

MASHING. In *Chemistry*, &c., the agitation of barley-meal and bruised malt, preparatory to distillation, is called mashing.

MASS. In *Physics*, denotes at the same time the bulk and the density of a body; that is to say, it is the bulk multiplied by the density.

MASS (missa.) In the *Romish Church*, denotes the office, or public prayers, at the celebration of the eucharist.

MASSICOT (French.) In *Mineralogy* and *Chemistry*, an oxide of lead, from which red lead is extracted.

MASSILIA. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Marseilles.

MAST. In *Botany*, the fruit of the oak and beech tree.

MASTER OF ARTS. See *A.M.*, (*artium magister*.)

MASTERS OF CHANCERY. In *Law*, twelve barristers, who act as assistants to the lord chancellor and master of the rolls. To them are committed interlocutory reports, examination of bills in chancery, stating of accounts, taxing costs, &c. &c.

MASTIC. In *Pharmacy*, a resin obtained in the Archipelago, from the pistachia lentiscus.

MASTICH-TREE, or the *Pistachia Nut-Tree*. In *Botany*, the pistachia lentiscus.

MASTODON (from *μαστος*, mamilla, and *δονς*, dens.) In *Geology*, &c., a gigantic fossil herbivorous multungular animal, sometimes erroneously called the mammoth, whose skeleton is equal in size to that of the elephant. 2. It is thus named in reference to the remarkable mamillary or tubercular processes on the teeth.

MATERIA MEDICA. In *Pharmacy*, comprehends those substances that are selected from the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom, and employed to heal disorders. It is, in fact, a collection of remedies or medicines.

MATERIEL. In *War*, one of the heads under which the French consider an army or navy. Under the latter, it embraces all that relates to the ships, their capacity, construction, armament, and equipment. See *Personel*.

MATHESIS (from *μαθησις*.) The doctrine of mathematics.

MATHEMATICS (from *μαθηματικη*.) That science which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. 2. The science that investigates the ratios of quantities to each other.

MATRASS. In *Chemistry*, a glass vessel made for digestion or distillation.

MATINS. In the *Romish Church*, the first part of the daily service.

MATRICARIA. *Fever-few*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA. Corn fever-few, or wild chamomile.

MATRICULA (Lat.) A list or register kept in universities, to enter the admission of members, who are hence said to be matriculated.

MATRIX (Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, the matrix of a mineral is the substance in which it is immediately embedded, or through which it is disseminated.

MATRIX (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the womb; also a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MATRICE (from *matrix*, Lat.) In the *Arts*, a mould; that which gives form to something enclosed.

MATROSS. In the *Artillery*, a soldier next in degree to a gunner, whom he assists in loading, firing, and spunging.

MATTE. In *Botany*, the native name of the Paraguay tea, called by the Spaniards *yerba*.

MATTER. In *Physics*, denotes the substance of which bodies are formed.

MAUCACO. See *Lemur*.

MAUND (sanskrit.) In *Commerce*, an East Indian weight, which varies in different provinces; but the factory maund is about eighty pounds.

MAUNDY THURSDAY (dies mandati, Lat.) In *Church Rituals*, the Thursday before Good Friday.

MAUSOLEUM (Lat.) In *Architecture*, a pompous funeral ornament.

MAVIS (the song thrush, or thrush.) In *Ornithology*, the *turdus musicus*.

MAXILLA. In *Anatomy*, the jaw.

MAXIMIS AD MINIMA, or a *Maximis ad Minima*. In *Logic*, from the greatest things to the least.

MAXIMUM (Lat.) In *Logic*, &c., the *greatest* extreme of any thing, as distinguished from *minimum*, the least.

MAY BUG. In *Entomology*, a chaffer.

MAYS, or *Maise*. *Indian Corn*, In *Botany*, *zea*.

MEADOW GRASS. In *Botany*, *poa*.

MEAN. In *Mathematics*, &c., a middle state, between two extremes.

MEATUS (a *passage*.) In *Anatomy*, a term applied to two tubes, or passages belonging to the ear, the external and internal.

MECHANICS (mechanica, Lat.) That branch of practical mathematics which considers motion and moving powers, their nature, laws, effects, &c. 2. Dr. Wallis defines mechanics to be the geometry of motion.

MECHANISM. Action according to mechanical laws. 2. Construction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabric.

MECON (from *μικον*.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., the poppy, or *papaver somniferum*.

MECONIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid, a constituent of opium.

MECONIUM (from *μικον*, a poppy.) In *Ancient Pharmacy*, the juice of the heads and capsules of the poppy, drawn by

incision and dried, like modern opium.

M.D. *Medicinae doctor*, doctor of physic.

MEDAL (from *medaille*, French.)

In *Numismatics*, an ancient coin. A piece stamped in honour of some remarkable person or event.

MEDALLION (*medaglione*, Ital.)

In *Numismatics*, a large antique stamp or medal. They never were current coin, as some medals probably were.

MEDALLION. In *Architecture*, is any circular tablet on which are embossed figures or bustos.

MEDICAGO. *Medick* or *Moon Trefoll*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order papilionaceæ. 2. *Lucerne*, the medica of the ancients, is a species of medicago.

MEDIOLANI. In *Typography*, the city of Milan in Italy.

MEDITERRANEAN (from *medius* and *terra*, Lat.) In *Geography*, inland, encircled by land; generally applied to a sea or lake.

MEDIUM (Lat.) The middle or mean; any thing intervening.

MEDIUM. In *Mechanics*, is that space, region, or substance, through which a body passes in its motion towards any point. Ether, air, water, glass, &c., are media.

MEDIUM (the subtle or æthereal.) In *Physics*. Sir Isaac Newton makes it probable, that besides the atmospheric air, there is another more subtle and universal medium, which penetrates and permeates all other bodies whatever.

MEDLAR. In *Botany*, *merpilus*.

MEDULLAR. In *Surgery*, pertaining to marrow.

MEDULLA OBLONGATA. In *Anatomy*, this substance is situated in the middle, lower, and posterior part of the cranium, and sends forth nine pairs of nerves.

MEDULLA SPINALIS, or *Spinal Marrow*. In *Anatomy*, the name given to the medullary substance that extends down the vertebral canal, and is a continuation of the medulla oblongata. It sends forth thirty pairs of nerves.

MEDULLA. In *Botany*, the pith or marrow of plants; and in *Anatomy*, the white portion of the brain.

MEDULLIN. In *Chemistry*, a constituent portion of some vegetables, particularly of the pith of the sun-flower.

MEDUSA. In *Natural History*, a genus of vermes mollusca, of which the generic character is, a gelatinous body, orbicular, and generally flat underneath, where in the centre is the mouth. 2. The animals of this genus are variously denominated sea nettles, sea blubber, jelly fish, &c.

MEDUSA AQUORIA. In *Ichthyology*, the jelly fish, gelatinous and transparent.

MEDUSA'S HEAD. In *Botany*, *Euphorbia*.

MEERSCHAUM (from *meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, froth, in German.) A mineral substance; a carbonate of magnesia, principally used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. It

is the *écume de mer* of the French.

MEGALONIX. In *Geology* and *Natural History*, an extinct fossil animal of the sloth tribe, about the size of an ox. It is thus named from the great size of its claws.

MEGALOSAURUS (from *μεγας*, and *σαυρος*, the great lizard.) In *Geology* and *Natural History*, an extinct fossil animal, apparently approaching the monitor. In some instances this animal must have attained the length of forty feet, and stood eight feet high.

MEGALOSCOPE. In *Optics*, this is the simplest form of the small microscope.

MEGATHERIUM (*μεγαθηριον*, the great wild beast.) In *Geology* and *Natural History*, an extinct fossil animal, about the size of a rhinoceros.

MEGRIM. In *Nosology*, a species of cephalalgia or head-ach, arising from the state of the stomach. It is distinguished by a pain affecting one side of the head, towards the eye and temple.

MEL (Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, honey.

MELALEUCA (from *μικας*, black, and *λευκος*, white.) The cajuput-tree, which yields the cajuput oil. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

MELAMPYRUM (from *μικας*, black, and *πυρος*, wheat.) *Cow Wheat*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order personatæ.

MELANCHOLY (from *μικανος*, black, and *χολη*, bile.) In *Nosology*, a disease supposed to

proceed from a redundancy of black bile.

MELANITE (from *μικας*, black.) In *Mineralogy*, black garnet, a mineral of the gem order.

MELASTOMA (from *μικας*, black, and *τομα*, the mouth.) The American Gooseberry. In *Botany*, a genus of tropical plants, remarkable for the beauty and singularity of their foliage.

MELEAGRIS. The Turkey. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order gallinæ.

MELEAGRIS GALLIPAVO. The common turkey.

MELIA. The Bead-tree. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

MELIA AZEDARACH. The common bead-tree.

MELIANTHUS (from *μικς*, honey, and *ανθος*, a flower.) The Honey Flower. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order corydales.

MELICA. *Melic* or *Rope Grass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.

MELILOTUS. *Melilot*. In *Botany*, a species of trefoil.

MELINUM. In *Mineralogy*, the name of an earth procured from the island of Milo or Melos, and said to be the only white used by the great painters of antiquity.

MELISSA (from *μικισσα*, a bee.) *Balm*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order verticillatæ.

MELISSA OFFICINALIS. Common balm.

MELISSA. In *Entomology*, a bee.

MELLATES. A name given to crystallizable salts, formed by

the combination of any base with *mellitic* acid. 2. Compounds, (or salts,) formed by the combination of *mellitic* acid with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

MELLIGETTA. In *Botany*, the African name of the amomum grana paradisi, or grains of paradise.

MELLITIC ACID. An acid extracted from a mineral of a yellow colour, named mellite, or honigstein (honey-stone.)

MELOE. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

MELOE VESICATORIUS. In *Pharmacy*, a name given to the Spanish fly, (cantharides,) which is, however, of the *lytta* genus.

MELOLONTHA. In *Entomology*, cock-chaffers, the hannetons of the French, named also May-beetles.

MELON. In *Botany*, cucumis.

MELON THISTLE. Cactus.

MELON, THE WATER. Cucurbita citrullus.

MELONGENA (Arabic.) In *Botany*, the egg-plant.

MELORCHUS. In *Entomology*, the carion eater.

MEMBRANE (*membrana*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, a *membrane* is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven for the wrapping up of some parts; the fibres give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract and grasp the parts they contain.

MEMBRANES. In *Anatomy*, these are semi-transparent substances which envelope certain parts of the body, especially the viscera. Such are the dura and pia mater, the pleura, the

peritoneum, and the periosteum.

MEMENTO (Lat.) A memorial; notice; a hint to awaken the memory.

MEMORIA TECHNICA (Lat.) An *Artificial Memory*, or method of assisting the memory by various contrivances.

MENE. In *Scripture*, a Chaldean word, which signifies, he has numbered or counted.

MENINGES, or *Meninges*. In *Anatomy*, a name given to the dura and pia mater of the brain.

MENISPERMIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid discovered in the seeds of the coccus Indicus.

MENISPERMUM. *Moonseed.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants producing berries of an intoxicating quality, such as those of the coccus Indicus.

MENISPERMUM COCULUS. The coccus Indicus plant, or Indian berry moonseed.

MENSTRUUM. In *Chemistry*, this word is synonymous with solvent, and applied to any liquor that will dissolve or separate the parts of a hard substance.

MENTHA. *Mint.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order verticillatæ.

MENTHA PIPERITA. *Peppermint.*

MENTHA PULEGIUM. *Pennyroyal.*

MENTHA VIRIDIS. *Spearmint.*

MENYANTHES (from *μην*, a month, and *ανθος*, a flower.) *Bogbean.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order præciæ.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA.

Water trefoil, or bogbean.

MEPHITIC AIR. In *Chemistry*, an old name for the carbonic acid gas, or fixed air.

MEPHITICAL (from *mephitis*, Lat.) Ill-savoured; smelling badly; applied also to any noxious vapour, or pestilential exhalation.

MEPHITIS. In *Chemistry*, &c., a noxious or poisonous exhalation.

MER, or Mere. In *Law*, words which begin or end with those syllables, signify fenny places.

MERCURIALIS. *Mercury*, or dogs' mercury. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of poisonous plants of the natural order tricoccæ.

MERCURIALIS PERENNIS. A wild plant of a poisonous quality, named also cynocrambe, or dogs' mercury.

MERCURIUS DULCIS. In *Pharmacy*, calomel.

MERCURY. In *Astronomy*, the smallest of the primary planets, and the nearest to the sun. Diameter 3180 miles; distance from the sun 36,841,468 miles; the sidereal revolution 87 days, 23 hours.

MERCURY (*mercurius*, Lat.) The chemists' name for quicksilver is mercury. 2. By the ancient Greeks it was named *hydrargyrum*, or water of silver, and by the alchemists *proteus*, from its variation of colours.

MERE, or Mer (Saxon.) In *Geography*, a large pool or lake.

MERGANSER. In *Ornithology*, *mergus*, a large water-fowl, named in English, the goosander,

MERGUS. The *merganser* or *goosander*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of fish-eating birds, of the order anseres.

MERIDIAN (from *meridies*, noon or mid-day.) In *Astronomy*, the line drawn from the north to the south, through the zenith, nadir, and poles, and at right angles to the equinoctial, which line the sun crosses at noon.

MERINO (Spanish.) In *Zoology*, a variety of sheep imported from Spain, remarkable for the fineness of their fleece.

MERLON. In *Fortification*, the part of the parapet, from fifteen to eighteen feet in length, which lies between two embrasures.

MERLUCCIUS, or gadus merluccius. In *Ichthyology*, the hake.

MEROPS. The bee-eater. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order picæ.

MEROPS APIASTER. The common bee-eater.

MERULA, or turdus merula. In *Ornithology*, the blackbird.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM (from *μῆρος*, the middle, *ἔμβρυον*, an embryo, and *ἄνθος*, a flower.) The fig-marigold, formerly named *ficoides*, from its affinity to the Indian fig or cactus. 2. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of succulent plants.

MESENTERY (*μῆρος*, the middle, and *έντερον*, intestine.) In *Anatomy*, a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, whose office it is to sustain the intestines.

MESNE (*medius*.) In *Law*, signifies intermediate, as one between a tenant and his superior lord.

MESNE PROCESS. An intermediate process, which issues pending the suit, or that intervenes between the beginning and the end of a suit.

MESOTYPE (μῖσος, the middle, and τυπος, form.) A *Mineral* of the zeolite tribe, thus named, because its primitive form is intermediate between the primitive forms of two other minerals.

MESPILUS (from μῖσπιλη.) The *medlar-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order pomaceæ.

MESPILUS JAPONICA. The *Loquat*. The name of a fruit-bearing tree of the East Indies.

MESSUAGE. In *Law*, the house and ground set apart for household uses.

META (Lat.) In the Roman circus, a conical pillar, marking the boundary of the stadium or chariot-course.

METABOLIA. In *Entomology*, this word denotes insects liable to undergo a metamorphosis.

METACARPUS (from μετα, after, and καρπος, the wrist.) In *Anatomy*, the back of the hand. That part of the hand which is betwixt the wrist and the fingers.

METALLOID (metal-like.) In *Chemistry*, a term applied to the new metalline substances (such as potassium, sodium, &c.,) obtained from the fixed alkalies, and probably obtainable from all the earths.

METALLURGY (from metallum, Lat., and εργον, labour.) The art of working metals, and of separating them pure from their ores.

METAMORPHOSIS (from μεταμορφωσις.) Transformation; change of shape.

METAPHYSICS (from μετα, beyond, and φυσις, nature.) Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of substances existing; the doctrine *de ente*, or of being. 2. The science of the principles and causes of all things existing.

METAPHYSIS (from μεταφυσις.) Transformation; metamorphosis.

METATARSUS (from μετα, and ταρσος.) In *Anatomy*, the middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones, connected to those of the first part of the foot.

METASTASIS (from μεταστασις.) In *Nosology*, a translation or transition of a disease from one part of the body to another.

METEMPSYCHOSIS (μετα, beyond, and ψυχη, to animate.) The transmigration of souls from body to body.

METHEGLIN (from meddyglyn, Welsh.) Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

METEOROLITES. *Meteoric stones*; thus named because they are supposed to descend from a meteor.

METEOROLOGY (from μετεωρος, sublimis.) The science which describes the various phenomena that occur in the atmosphere.

METOPE. In *Architecture*, the square, space, or interval between the triglyphs of the doric frieze.

METRE. In *French measures*,

a metre is the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of the meridian, which is adopted as the unit of length. It is equal to 36.9413 French inches, or 39.3702 English inches.

METRE (from μέτρον, measure.) In *Grammar*, speech confined to a certain number and harmonic disposition of syllables.

METROPOLIS (from μήνη, mother, and πόλις, a city.) The mother city; the chief city of any country or district.

MEUM and **TUUM** (mine and thine.) Latin words used in law, for the proper guides of right.

MEZEREON. A species of *spurge laurel*. In *Botany*, the name is now transferred to the daphne mezereon.

MEZZOTINTO (Ital.) In the *Arts*, a kind of engraving so named, as nearly resembling paint, the word importing half-painted. It is done by beating the plate into asperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a stone.

MIASMA (from μῆμα, iniquo, to infect.) In *Nosology*, such particles or atoms as are supposed to arise from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.

MIASMATA. In *Chemistry*, &c., pestilential effluvia arising from morasses, and from putrefying animal and vegetable substances.

MICA (named from its glittering appearance.) In *Mineralogy*, an important ingredient in the composition of rocks. It consists of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, and some potash. 2.

Mica is easily divided into laminae, even to the $\frac{1}{1000000}$ th part of an inch, and may be distinguished from *talc* by its elasticity. In Russia it is used instead of window-glass.

MICACEOUS. In *Mineralogy*, signifies shining; glittering; of the nature of mica.

MICACEOUS SCHIST. In *Geology* and *Mineralogy*, the name of a primary stratified rock.

MICHAELMAS. In *Church Rituals*, the feast of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.

MICROCOSM (from μικρός, little, and κόσμος, the world.) The little world. In *Ethics*, man is so called, as being a little world to himself.

MICROSCOPE (from μικρός, and σκοπεῖν.) In *Optics*, an instrument contrived to give to the eye a large appearance of objects, which could not otherwise be seen without difficulty.

MICROMETER (from μικρός, little, and μέτρον, measure.) In the *Arts*, an instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

MIDRIF. In *Anatomy*, the diaphragm.

MILIARY (from milium, millet.) Small; resembling a millet-seed.

MILIARY FEVER. In *Nosology*, a fever accompanied by small eruptions.

MILIARY GLANDS (from milium, millet; small, resembling millet seeds.) In *Botany*, the pores of the cuticle or leaf are sometimes called cortical or miliary glands. In *Anatomy*, the miliary glands are the spiracles of the body which breathe

forth sweat and insensible perspiration.

MILIMUM. *Millet grass.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina. Also a small grain, thus termed from its multitude.

MILK-HEDGE, or lunka sij. An East Indian plant. In *Botany*, the euphorbia tiraculli.

MILK VETCH. In *Botany*, astragalus.

MILKY WAY, or galaxy. In *Astronomy*, the milky way is a broad white tract encompassing the heavens, in some places with a double path, but for the most part with a single one. It consists of an incalculable number of fixed stars, different in situation and magnitude.

MILLEFOLIUM (thus named from the numerous divisions of its leaves.) *Millefoil*, or *yarrow*. In *Botany*, achillea.

MILLENNIUM (Lat.) A thousand years. In *Church History*, generally taken for the thousand years, during which, according to an ancient tradition, grounded on a doubtful text in the apocalypse, our blessed Saviour shall reign with the faithful on earth after the resurrection.

MILLEPEDES (from *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, a foot.) In *Natural History*, the slater, a species of oniscus or woodlouse, formerly used medicinally.

MILLEPORES. A species of coral, inhabited by polypi. In *Natural History*, a genus of the class vermes, and order zoophyta.

MILLET. In *Botany*, milium.

MILLIGRAMME. A French mea-

sure of weight, equal to 0.06103 English cubic inches.

MILLIMETRE. A French measure of length, equal to 0.03937 English inches.

MILLING (or *throwing of silk*.) In *Manufactures*, this is the last preparation of silk before dyeing, serving to twist it more or less.

MILREE. In *Commerce*, a Portuguese gold coin equal to 5s. 7d. English.

MILT. In *Ichthyology*, the soft roe, or spermatie organ of the male fish. In *Anatomy*, the spleen.

MILVUS (or *Falco Milvus*.) In *Ornithology*, the kite.

MIME (from *minus*, Lat.) In *Ancient Comedy*, a buffoon or mimic.

MIMOSA (from *minus*, an actor.) In *Botany*, the systematic name of a genus of plants of the natural order lomentaceæ.

MIMOSA CATECHU. The East Indian acacia, which produces the terra japonica.

MIMOSA PUDICA. The humble sensitive plant.

MIMOSA SENSITIVA. The common sensitive plant.

MIMULUS. The *monkey-flower*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

MINARET. In *Architecture*, a kind of Mahomedan spire or steeple, from whence prayers are announced.

MINERALS (*minerales*, Lat.) Matter dug out of the mines; inorganic fossil bodies, of which the mass of the earth is composed.

MINERALOGY (from *mineral*, and *logos*.) The doctrine of mine-

erals; the natural history of the mineral kingdom. 2. The science which brings us acquainted with the various relations under which minerals are discovered. It comprises the study of all solid inorganic substances, found naturally in the earth, or on its surface.

MINIATURE (French.) In the *Arts*, painting by powders mixed with gum and water, (water colours.) As these paintings are usually small, and consist of little dots or points, the word is improperly used for representation less than reality. 2. The term is derived from minium (red-lead,) with which manuscripts were formerly marked or embellished.

MINIM. In *Music*, a note equal to two crotchets, or half a semibreve.

MINIMA. In the *higher Geometry*, the smallest quantities attainable in any given case.

MINIMUM. In *Logic*, &c., the least extremity of any thing, as distinguished from *maximum*, the greatest. In *Pharmacy*, a minim, which is the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

MINIMUS (Lat.) Being of the least size.

MINIUM. In *Chemistry*, red-lead; red oxide of lead; prepared cinnabar.

MINOR. In *Grammar*, &c., a Latin term, denoting less, used in opposition to major.

MINOTAUR (from *Minos*, and *taurus*.) In *Mythology*, a monster invented by the poets, half man, half bull.

MINNOW. In *Ichthyology*, the cyprinus phoxenus.

MINSTER. In *Church Government*, a monastery; an ecclesiastical fraternity; a cathedral church.

MINT. In *Botany*, mentha.

MINUM. In *Music*, a note of slow time.

MINUSCULE. In *Printing*, denotes small running letters, as contradistinguished from majuscule, or capitals.

MINUTE. In *Geography*, *Astronomy*, &c., the sixtieth part of a degree.

MINUTIE. Very small things, trifles.

MINX. The name of a North American animal, very much resembling the otter. In *Zoology*, the mustela vizon.

MIRABILIS. The *marvel-tree* of Peru. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

MIRAGE. In *Meteorology*, a name given by the French to an optical deception in the atmosphere, by which a ship appears as if transferred to the sky, and a village in the desert as if built in a lake. It has been ascribed to a diminution of the density of the lower stratum of the atmosphere.

MISANTHROPE (from *μισανθρωπος*.) A hater of mankind.

MISDEMEANOR. In *Law*, an offence, or fault, particularly when in the execution of an office.

MISNOMER (French.) In *Law*, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

MISPICKEL. In *Mineralogy*, an alloy of iron and arsenic.

MISPRISION. In *Common Law*, signifies neglect, negligence, contempt, or oversight. *Mis-*

prison of treason is the concealment of known treason. *Misprison of felony* is the letting any person committed for treason or felony to go before he is indicted.

MISSAL (*missale*, Lat.) In the *Romish Church*, the mass-book.

MISLETOE (from *mistel*, Danish, birdlime, and twig.) A plant always produced from seed, not to be cultivated on the earth, but which will always grow upon other trees. In *Botany*, *viscum*.

MITE. In *Natural History*, *acarus*.

MITHRIDATE. In *Pharmacy*, a composition, consisting of a vast number of drugs, formerly supposed to be an antidote or preservative against poisons; but it is now known that there is not, nor ever was, any real or effectual antidote.

MITRE (*mitra*, Lat.) A kind of episcopal crown.

MITTIMUS. In *Law*, a precept in writing, directed by a justice of the peace to a gaoler, for the receiving and safe keeping of an offender.

MIZEN-MAST. In *Ship-rigging*, the mast next the stern is thus named by all the nations of Europe, except the French, who call the foremast *misaine*.

MNEMONICS (from *μνημονία*, I remember.) The art of memory, a modern science, which teaches the construction of an artificial memory.

MNIUM (from *μνος*.) *Marsh-moss*. In *Botany*, a name used by Dillenius for one of his genera of mosses.

MOCHA STONES. In *Mineralogy* and *Jewellery*, polished pieces of chalcedony.

MOCKING-BIRD of Guiana. In *Ornithology*, the oriolus Americanus.

MOCKING-BIRD of Virginia. The *turdus polyglottus*.

MODAL (from *modalis*, Lat.) In *Logic*, relating to form or mode, not to essence.

MODERATO (Ital.) In *Music*, this implies a time neither quick nor slow, much resembling *andante*, but rather quicker.

MODICUM (Lat.) A small portion, or pittance.

MODILLONS (French.) In *Architecture*, these are little brackets set under the Corinthian and composite orders, and serving to support the projection of the larmier, or drip.

MODIOLI. In *Natural History*, a name sometimes given to the trochitæ, or single joints of the rays of the petrified star-fish. When collected in numbers, they form the fossil named *entrochus*. Sometimes the term has been applied to the *entrochus* itself.

MODIUS (Lat.) In *Roman Antiquity*, a dry-grain measure, amounting to about an English peck.

MODUS (Lat.) In *Church Government*, something paid as a compensation for tithes, on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

MODUS OPERANDI (Lat.) The mode of operating, the manner of effecting a thing.

MOGUNTIAE. In *Typography*, printed in Mentz, or Mayence.

MOHAIR (*mohere*, French.) In *Manufactures*, thread, or stuff, made of camels' or other hair.

MOLARES, or *dentes molares*. In *Anatomy*, the grinding teeth.

MOLASSES, or *treacle*. In *Chemistry*, the fluid matter of sugar remaining after refining, and which no boiling will bring to a consistence more solid than that of sugar.

MOLE. In *Zoology*, talpa.

MOLECULE (*molecula*, Lat.) In *Physics*, a very little mass, or portion of any body, such as the molecules of the blood.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM. In *Surgery*, a morbid softness and flexibility of the bones, arising from a deficiency of phosphate of lime in their structure.

MOLLUSCA (from *molluscus*, Lat., soft.) In *Natural History*, animals that have no skeleton, whose muscles are attached to their skin, whose nervous system is irregular in its form and distribution. In the mollusca acephala both sexes are incorporated.

MOLLUSCA ACEPHALA, or *without heads*. See *Bivalve Shells*.

MOLLUSCA GASTEROPODA. See *Univalve Shells*.

MOLY (Lat.) Moly, or wild-garlic, is of different sorts. In *Botany*, allium.

MOLYBDATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *molybdic acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *molybdic acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

MOLYBDENUM (from *μολυβδανη*, plumbago.) In *Chemistry*, a

new brittle white metal, different from plumbago.

MOLYBDIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid prepared from molybdena, which is a native sulphuret of molybdenum.

MOMENT, or *instant*. In *Time*, the most minute and indivisible part of duration; indeed, a moment ought not to be conceived as itself the least portion of time, but rather as an imaginary termination or limit of time. 2. It has the same relation to duration as a point has to a line.

MOMENTUM. In *Dynamics*, is the force of a body in motion, and is equivalent to the impression it would make on another body at rest in its path. It is the same with *impetus*, or the quantity of motion in a moving body.

MOMORDICA. The *balsam-apple*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the natural order cucurbitaceæ.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM. The wild cucumber.

MONACHII. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Munich.

MONADE (from *μονας*.) An indivisible thing; a simple substance, without parts.

MONADELPHIA (from *μονος*, and *αδελφος*, one brotherhood.) In *Botany*, plants whose filaments are connected in the form of a cylinder, or tube. It is the sixteenth Linnæan class.

MONANDRIA (from *μονος*, one, and *ανη*, a male.) In *Botany*, plants having one stamen; the first Linnæan class.

MONAS of Cuvier (the chaos of Blumenbach.) In *Natural His-*

tory, an animalcule of the infusoria order, residing in water, and usually considered the lowest term of animal life, as neither mouth nor vessels can be perceived in it, yet it performs all its locomotive evolutions with considerable rapidity.

MONGOOSE. In *Zoology*, a species of lemur, according to the Linnaean system; named also the *woolly mauco*, or *Macassar fox*.

MONILIA (from *monile*, a necklace.) In *Botany*, a class and order of cryptogamia fungi, thus named from the beaded appearance of the threads, which are supposed to be the seats of the fructification.

MONILIA GLAUCA. A beautiful little plant which makes its appearance on the surface of mouldy fruit.

MONILIFORM (from *monile*, a necklace.) In *Botany*, &c., bead-like; necklace-like.

MONITOR. In *Geology* and *Natural History*, the large forked-tongued fossil lizard, the remains of which are frequently found in the quarries of Maestricht.

MONK (from *μοναχος*.) In *Church Government*, one of a religious community, bound by vows to certain observances.

MONKEY. In *Zoology*, a name given to those apes that have no tails. In Latin they are named *papiones*, or baboons, when they have short tails; *cercopithec*i, when their tails are longer; and without tails, *simiæ*.

MONKEY-BREAD. In *Botany*, *adansonia*.

MONK-FISH. In *Ichthyology*, the squalus squatina.

MONOCEROS (*one-horned*.) In *Natural History*, the unicorn, generally supposed to be a fabulous animal.

MONOCEROS. In *Ichthyology*, the narwal, a large fish of the northern seas, of the genus monodon. It is easily distinguished from every other whale, by a long spiral horn-like tooth, from six to nine feet in length.

MONOCHORD. A musical instrument of one string, with which to try the variety and proportion of musical sounds: said to have been invented by Pythagoras.

MONOCOTYLEDONES (from *μονος*, one, and *κοτυληδων*, a seminal leaf.) In *Botany*, plants with only one cotyledon, to which division the seeds of wheat, barley, and all the grasses belong.

2. This is one of the three great tribes, and the most important of the three, into which the whole vegetable world is divided by botanists. The other two tribes are the *acotyledones* and the *dicotyledones*.

MONŒCIA (from *μονος*, one, and *οικος*, house.) In *Botany*, plants bearing both male and female flowers on the same individual. The twenty-first Linnaean class.

MONOCULUS (*one-eyed*.) In *Entomology*, a genus of apterous insects, found in stagnant waters, which, notwithstanding its name, has sometimes two eyes placed very near together.

MONODON (*one-toothed*.) In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order cete. There is only one species, the narwal.

MONODY (from *μονωδία*.) A poem sung by one person, not in dialogue.

MONOGAMIA (from *μονος*, one, and *γάμος*, marriage.) In *Botany*, the sixth order of the Linnæan class syngenesia, destined to admit such genera as have their anthers combined, the flowers being simple.

MONOGRAM (from *μονος*, and *γράμμα*.) A cipher; a character composed of several letters, being a kind of abbreviation of a name anciently used as a seal, or distinctive mark.

MONOLOGUE (from *μονος*, and *λογος*.) A scene, in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; a soliloquy.

MONOGYNIA (from *μονος*, one, and *γυνή*, a female.) In *Botany*, an order of plants, having only one style.

MONOPETALOUS (from *μονος*, and *πέταλον*.) In *Botany*, flowers having the corolla formed of one entire piece, or petal, as in the primrose.

MONOSYLLABLE. In *Grammar*, words of one syllable.

MONOTA. In *Antiquity*, a vase with one handle.

MONOTONY (from *μονωτονία*.) In *Music*, &c., uniformity of sound, want of various cadence; repetition of the same sound.

MONOTRIGLYPH. In *Architecture*, this denotes the space of one triglyph, between two pilasters, or columns.

MONSOON. *Monsoons* are trade-winds in the Indian seas, which blow periodically.

MONS REGIUS, or *regiomonse*. In *Typography*, the city of Königsberg, in Prussia.

MONTH. A space of time measured either by the sun or moon.

MONTH, LUNAR. The space between two new moons, or the time in which the moon comes to the same point, *viz.*, twenty-nine days, twelve hours, and forty-four minutes.

MONTH, SOLAR. The time in which the sun passes through one entire sign of the zodiac.

MONTHS, THE CALENDAR. By these we commonly reckon time, and they are unequally of thirty or thirty-one days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap-year of twenty-nine.

MOOD (*modus*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, the changes which the verb undergoes, to signify various intentions of the mind, is called mood.

MOON (*luna*.) In *Astronomy*, one of the secondary planets, or satellites; mean distance from the earth 237,000 miles; revolves in 29 days, 12 hours, 44 seconds; diameter 2180 miles; subtends a mean angle 31' 8".

MOON, THE HARVEST. In *Astronomy*, during the week the moon is full in harvest, it rises sooner after sun-setting than in any other full moon week in the year. Hence the name.

MOONG, or *mung dal*. An East Indian plant. In *Botany*, the phaseolus mungo and phaseolus max, a species of kidney-bean.

MOONSEED. In *Botany*, menispermum.

MOONSTONE. In *Mineralogy*, adularia, when cut en cabochon,

(as the stone set in a ring,) is commonly called moonstone.

MOOR, TO (*morer*, French.) In *Navigation*, to anchor a ship, so that she shall ride securely.

MOOR-COCK. An English name for the red grouse. In *Ornithology*, the tetrao attagen, or Scoticus.

MOOR-HEN (a *water-bird*.) The gallinula.

MOOSE. In *Zoology*. See *Elk*.

MOOT (*case*, or *point*.) In *Law*, a point or case unsettled and disputable.

MOOT, TO. To plead a mock cause; to state a point of law by way of exercise.

MORAL (*moralis*, Lat.) Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be, virtuous or criminal, good or bad.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY. The science of manners and of duty; the art of being virtuous and happy.

MORALITY. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethics.

MORBID (*morbidus*, Lat.) Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

MORBIDEZZA (Ital.) In the *Arts*, denotes refinedly delicate, pliant and soft to the eye and touch.

MORBUS (Lat.) In *Physiology*, &c., disease.

MORDANT. In *Chemistry*, this name is given by the dyers to those substances that are previously applied to piece goods, in order that they may afterwards take and retain any particular colour.

MORDELLA. In *Entomology*, the nibbler.

MORDICANT. In *Pharmacy*, biting; acrid.

MORE MAJORUM (Lat.) After the manner of our ancestors.

MORESQUE. In the *Arts*, a kind of painting, carving, &c., named also *arabesque*, consisting of several grotesque pieces and compartments, promiscuously intermingled, and not containing any perfect figure of a man or other animal, but a wild resemblance of birds, beasts, trees, &c.

MORHUA. In *Ichthyology*, a name sometimes given to the common codfish, or gadus morhua.

MORINA, murrhina, or *myrrhina*. See *Murrine*.

MORINDA. In *Botany*, the name of a tropical plant and fruit, derived from morus, the mulberry-tree, and inda, Indian.

MORION. A helmet; armour for the head; a casque.

MORION. In *Mineralogy*, a variety of rock crystal; named also the smoky topaz.

MORNING-STAR. In *Astronomy*, the planet Venus, when she rises a little before the sun, in which predicament she was named Phosphorus by the Greeks, and Lucifer by the Latins.

MORNING TWILIGHT. In *Meteorology*, crepusculum.

MOROCCO, or *marraquin*. In *Manufactures*, the skin of a goat dressed with sumach and galls, and coloured at pleasure. They are supposed to have been originally imported from Morocco; hence the name.

MOROXYLATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable

salts, formed by the combination of any base with *moroxyllic* acid. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *moroxyllic* acid with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

MOROXYLIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, the acid of a saline substance, found in the bark of the *morus alba*, or white mulberry.

MORPHIA. In *Chemistry*, a new vegetable alkali extracted from opium.

MORPHIN. In *Chemistry*, the narcotic principle of opium.

MORSE. In *Zoology*, the *trichechus rosmarus*, or walrus; named also the *vacca marina*, or sea-cow. It has two large prominent crooked tusks in the upper jaw.

MORTAR. In *Gunnery*, a short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.

MORTGAGE (from *mortuum vadum*, a dead pledge.) In *Law*, land or other property pledged to a creditor, as security for money borrowed.

MORTGAGEE. In *Law*, he that receives or takes a mortgage.

MORTISE (*mortaise*, French.) In *Carpentry*, a hole cut in a piece of wood that another piece may be put into it.

MORTMAIN (from *morie*, and *main*, French.) In *Law*, such a state of possession (of land, &c.) as makes it unalienable and irrevocable.

MORUS. The *Mulberry-tree*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

MORUS NIGRA. The common mulberry-tree.

MORUS TINCTORIA. The old fustic-tree.

MOAIC (*mosaique*, French.) In the *Arts*, *mosaic* is a kind of *Painting* in small pebbles and shells of various colours, pieces of glass, marble, &c., cemented on a ground of stucco.

MOSCHUS. The *Musk* animal. In *Zoology*, a genus of the order pecora, and class mammalia.

MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS. The Tibetan musk animal.

MOSCUA. In *Typography*, the city of Moscow.

MOSQUES. In *Architecture*, Mahomedan temples.

MOSES. In *Botany*, musci.

MOTACILLA. The *Wagtail*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order passerres.

MOTACILLA ALBA. The field water-wagtail.

MOTACILLA FICEDULA. The beccafico.

MOTACILLA FLAVA. The yellow wagtail.

MOTACILLA LUCINIA. The nightingale.

MOTACILLA REGULUS. The crested wren.

MOTACILLA RUBECOLA. The robin red-breast.

MOTACILLA SUTORIA. The tailor bird of the East Indies.

MOTE, or *gemote*. In *Law*, an old Saxon word for an assembly, meeting, or court, as ward-mote, burghmote, &c.

MOTH. In *Entomology*, *phalæna*.

MOTHERWORT. *Cardiaca*. In *Botany*, *leonurus*.

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS. In *Ornithology*, the procellaria pelagica, or storm petrel.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL. In *Conchology*, the enamel which

forms the inner surface of the pearl oyster-shell.

MOTHER-WATER. In *Chemistry*, the residue of a saline solution which does not crystallize; as the liquor remaining in the salt-pans, after the salt is taken out.

MOTION, EQUABLE. In *Dynamics*, is that which passes over equal portions of space, in equal portions of time.

MOTION, PERPETUAL. In *Mechanics*, a motion which is supplied and renewed from itself, without the intervention of any external cause; a state of things that is impossible.

MOTIVO (Ital.) In *Music*, this implies the theme, subject, or the two or three first bars of a composition.

MOTTO (Italian.) In *Heraldry*, &c., a sentence added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

MOULD. In the *Arts*, the matrix in which any thing is cast, in which any thing receives form.

MOULDWARP. In *Zoology*, a mole; a small animal that throws up the mould or earth.

MOULDINGS. In *Architecture*, ornamental cavities in wood or stone, projecting beyond the naked wall, column, wainscot, &c.

MOULINET. In *Mechanics*, a roller crossed with two levers, and applied to cranes, capstans, &c.

MOULT, to (fr. *muyten*, Dutch.) To shed or change the feathers; to lose feathers.

MOUNTAIN-ASH, or roan-tree. In *Botany*, the *sorbus aucuparia*.

MOUNTAIN-COCK. In *Ornithology*, the tetrao urogallus.

MOUNTAIN-CORK. In *Mineralogy*, compactly fibrous and flexible amianthus, a magnesian substance; named also mountain leather.

MOUNTAIN-HEATH. In *Botany*, saxifrage is sometimes thus named.

MOUNTAIN-TALLOW. A *Mineral* substance, originally found in Sweden, and lately in a bog in Scotland. It melts at 116°, boils at 290°, and is soluble in alcohol, but does not combine with alkalies to form soap.

MOUNTEBANK (from *montare in banco*, Ital.) A doctor that mounts on a bench, and boasts of his infallible remedies and cures. Any boastful or false pretender.

MOUNTS OF PIETY. In Italy, establishments in the nature of pawnbrokers' shops, where money is lent out to the poor on moderate security.

MOUSE. In *Zoology*, mus.

MOUSTACHE. In *Anatomy*, the beard of the upper lip.

MOXA. In *Surgery*, a Japanese word, denoting a soft lanuginous substance, prepared from the young leaves of a species of mugwort, and employed by surgeons on the continent as a means of forming an eschar, which in England is usually done with caustic.

M.S. In *Antiquity*, an abbreviation of the words *memoriae sacrum*, sacred to the memory.

MUCIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid procured from the sugar of milk, and formerly named the *saccholactic* acid.

- MUCILAGE.** In *Botany*, a slimy or viscous substance, which is an alimentary principle in many vegetables. In *Pharmacy*, the name is sometimes given to an aqueous solution of the vegetable product called gum.
- MUCILAGINOUS.** In *Chemistry*, *Botany*, &c., slimy, viscous, soft, with some degree of tenacity.
- MUCOR, or mouldiness.** An ancient Latin word retained in *Botany*, to denote that genus of minute and evanescent fungi found on decayed bread, vegetables, &c.
- MUCUS, or animal mucilage.** In *Chemistry*, &c., a primary animal fluid, distinct from gelatine, which exists nearly pure in saliva, but is also a constituent of other secretions.
- MUDWORT.** In *Botany*, limosella.
- MUFFLE.** In *Metallurgy*, an arched cover, resisting the strongest fire, placed over cupels and tests, in the operations of assaying. In *Chemistry*, the name of a small earthenware oven.
- MUFTI, or muphti** (Turkish.) The high-priest of the Mahomedans.
- MUGIL.** The Mullet. In *Ichthyology*, the name of a genus of abdominal fishes.
- MUGIL CEPHALUS.** The common mullet.
- MUGWORT.** In *Botany*, a species of artemisia.
- MULBERRY-TREE.** In *Botany*, morus.
- MULE.** In *Zoology*, the equus asinus mulus of Linnæus.
- MULE-JENNY.** In *Mechanics*, a machine used in the manufacture of cotton thread, being in structure and operation a compound of the spinning-frame, and the original spinning-jenny.
- MULES.** In *Gardening*, denote vegetable monsters, produced by putting the farina fecundans of one species of plant into the pistil or utricle of another.
- MULLAGITAWNY** (from *malaga*, pepper, and *tanee*, water, both Tamul words.) In *Cookery*, a Coromandel dish, the original of which has no meat whatever, being merely a kind of decoction of pepper.
- MULLET.** In *Ichthyology*, mugil.
- MULLUS.** The Surmullet. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the thoracic order.
- MULLUS BARBATUS.** The red surmullet, a favourite luxury of the Romans.
- MULTANGULAR** (from *multus*, and *angulus*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., many-cornered, or angled; polygonal.
- MULTILOCULAR SHELLS.** In *Conchology*, shells having several chambers, as the nautilus; as opposed to *unilocular*, having only one chamber.
- MULTIPAROUS** (*multiparus*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, &c., producing many at a birth.
- MULTIPEDE** (*multipeda*, Lat.) In *Entomology*, an insect with many feet.
- MULTIPLE** (*multiplex*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, a term, when one number contains another several times, as nine is the multiple of three, containing it three times.

MULTIPLICAND (*multiplicandus*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, the number to be multiplied.

MULTIPLICATION (*multiplicatio*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the first is increased.

MULTIPLICATOR, or *Multiplier*. In *Arithmetic*, the number by which another is multiplied.

MULTISILIQUÆ (from *multus* and *siliqua*.) In *Botany*, the twenty-sixth natural order of Linnæus, comprehending hel-lebores, &c.

MULTIVALVE SHELLS. In *Conchology*, are such as consist of more parts than two.

MULTO, *Mutlo*, or *Mutto*. In *Laws*, a sheep or mutton, thus named because it is *muti-lated*.

MULTUNGUEATA. In *Zoology*, animals (such as the elephant, hippopotamus, &c.) having the hoof divided into at least three parts.

MUM (from *mumme*, German.) Ale brewed with wheaten malt, chiefly prepared in Germany.

MUMIA. In *Anatomy*, a mummy or dead body dried and embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians.

MUMMY (*mumia*, Lat.) A dead body preserved and embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians.

MUMPS. In *Nosology*, the popular appellation of that sort of quinsy, accompanied by the inflammation and swelling of the parotid glands.

MUNDIC. In *Mineralogy*, a glittering substance principally

found in tin-mines; that of Cornwall, however, usually contains a portion of copper.

MUNICIPIUM (Lat.) In *Roman Antiquity*, a corporation, borough, or enfranchised city, where the inhabitants enjoyed their own laws and the privileges of Roman citizens; but some with and some without the voting suffrage.

MUNNION. In *House-building*, munnions are the upright posts that divide the lights in a window-frame.

MURÆNA. The *Eel*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of apodal fishes.

MURAL ARCH. In *Astronomy*, a wall or walled arch, placed exactly in the plane of the meridian, that is to say, upon the meridian line, for the fixing of a large quadrant, sextant, or other instrument, to observe the meridian altitudes, &c., of the heavenly bodies.

MURAL CROWN. In *Roman Antiquity*, a crown given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town, and there planted a standard.

MUREX. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea-shells, inhabited by a limax. Also the ancient name for the shell-fish from which the Tyrian dye was obtained. The *buccinum patulum* of Linnæus.

MURIA. The Latin name for brine, salt-water, and common salt; also a kind of sauce or pickle made from the tunny.

MURIACITE. In *Mineralogy*, anhydrous sulphate of lime; thus named from its containing fifteen per cent. of common salt.

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. *Muriate of Mercury.* In *Pharmacy*, corrosive sublimate.

MURIATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallisable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *muriatic acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *muriatic acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

MURIATE OF AMMONIA. In *Chemistry*, *muriatic acid* combined with ammonia, and formerly named *sal ammoniac*.

MURIATE OF LIME, or Chloride of Calcium. *Muriatic acid* combined with lime for a base. This substance had formerly various names, such as marine selenite, calcareous marine salt, and fixed *sal ammoniac*.

MURIATE OF MAGNESIA, or Chloride of Magnesium. *Muriatic acid* combined with *magnesia* for a base.

MURIATE OF MERCURY, or Murias Hydrargyri. In *Pharmacy*, corrosive *muriate of mercury*; also named *corrosive sublimate*.

MURIATE OF POTASH, or Chloride of Potassium. In *Chemistry*, *muriatic acid* combined with *potash*. In old dispensatories it had various names, such as the febrifuge salt of *sylvius*, digestive salts, and regenerated salts.

MURIATE OF SODA, or Common Salt. *Muriatic acid* combined with *soda* for a base. It is also named the *chloride of sodium*.

MURIATIC. In *Chemistry*, partaking of the taste or nature of brine.

MURIATIC ACID. An acid obtained by distilling common salt with sulphuric acid. It is the *spirit of salt* of commerce. 2. It is a compound of chlorine and hydrogen, and is also named the *hydro-chloric acid*.

MURRINE (Mugger.) In *Antiquity*, an appellation given to a delicate sort of ware, brought from the east, of which cups and vases (the *vase murrhina*) were composed, but the nature of this substance (possibly *fluor spar*) remains doubtful.

MUS, a Mouse. In *Zoology*, a genus of quadrupeds of the class *mammalia* and order *glires*.

MUS ALPINUS. The marmot.

MUS AMPHIBIUS, or Aquaticus. The water rat.

MUS DECMANUS. The common brown rat.

MUS MUSCULUS. The common mouse.

MUS NORVEGICUS. The lemming.

MUS PHARAONIS. *Pharaoh's Rat.* The *ichneumon*, a creature of the weasel kind, thus named in Egypt; the *viverra ichneumon* of *Linnaeus*.

MUS RATTUS. The common black rat.

MUS TYPHYLUS. The blind rat. It is entirely destitute of eyes and tail.

MUS ZIBETHICUS. The musk rat.

MUSA. The *Plantain* or *Banana-tree*. In *Botany*, a ge-

mus of plants of the natural order scitamineæ.

MUSA PARADISIACA. The common plantain.

MUSA SAPIENTUM. The banana-tree.

MUSCA (Lat.) A *Fly*. In *Entomology*, a genus of dipterous insects.

MUSCA CARNARIA. The common large blue flesh fly.

MUSCA DOMESTICA. The common house fly.

MUSCA PUMILIONIS (pumilio, Lat., a dwarf.) A species of fly, which deposits its eggs in the stalks of wheat and rye, and thereby stops their growth.

MUSCADINE VINE, or Vitis Apiana. In *Botany*, a species of vine, thus named from the liability of its grapes to be attacked by bees and flies.

MUSCI. Mosses. In *Botany*, the fifty-sixth natural order of Linnæus, consisting of cryptogamic plants.

MUSCICAPA. In *Ornithology*, the fly-catcher, a bird of passage.

MUSCLE (musculus, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, muscle is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres enclosed by one common membrane; all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short transverse fibres. 2. The fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, enclosed likewise in a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries, and

nerves to open. 3. Muscles are the grand organs of motion, and constitute what we call the flesh of animals.

MUSCOVY DUCK. In *Ornithology*, the *anas moscata*.

MUSETTE. In *Instrumental Music*, a bagpipe, named by the Latins *tibia atricularis*.

MUSEUM (from *musæum*, originally the name of a palace in Alexandria.) A general denomination for any place set apart as a repository for such things as have an immediate relation to the arts and sciences.

MUSHROOM. In *Botany*, fungi, phallus, and agaricus.

MUSHROOM SUGAR. In *Chemistry*, an uncrystalizable saccharine matter, procured from the *boleti* and other mushrooms.

MUSNUD (Persian.) In the East Indies, a throne, or chair of state.

MUSQUETOE. In *Entomology*, the *culex pipiens*, a species of gnat, thus named from the noise it makes while on the wing.

MUST (mustum, Lat.) Sweet wine newly pressed from the grape; or the new liquor pressed from the fruit before it has worked or fermented.

MUSTARD. In *Botany*, *sina-pis*.

MUSTELA. A *Weasel*. In *Zoology*, a genus of the class mammalia, and order feræ, comprehending weasels, otters, &c.

MUSULMAUN (also written Moslem.) An Arabic word, by which the Mahomedans dis-

tinguish themselves as the "true believers."

MUTANDA. In *Grammar*, things to be changed.

MUTATIS MUTANDIS. In *Logic*, those things which ought to be changed, being changed.

MUTE. In *Grammar*, a letter that yields no sound without the addition of a vowel.

MUTULE. In *Architecture*, a kind of square modification, a part of the Doric cornice.

MYA. The *Gaper*. In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve sea and river shells, inhabited by an ascidia.

MYCTERIA. In *Ornithology*, the jabiru of America and the East Indies.

MYOLOGY (from *μῦς* and *λογος*.) The description and doctrine of the muscles.

MYOPIA, Short-sightedness. In *Surgery*, a species of vision where objects are only seen at short distances.

MYOPS. In *Entomology*, the ox-fly.

MYOSOTIS (from *μῦς*, a mouse, and *ωτίον*, a little ear.) *Scorpion Grass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order asperifoliæ.

MYOSURUS (from *μῦς*, a mouse, and *ουρα*, a tail.) *Mousetail*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order multisiliquæ.

MYOXUS. The *Dormouse*. In *Zoology*, a genus of quadrupeds of the order glires.

MYOXUS MUSCARDINUS. The common dormouse.

MYRIAD (from *μυρίας*.) In *Arithmetic*, the number ten thousand.

MYRIAPODA. In *Entomology*, a class of insects possessing more legs than eight.

MYRICA. The *Candleberry Myrtle*, *Gale*, or *Sweet Willow*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order amentaceæ.

MYRICA SEBIFERA. A shrub from which the myrtle wax of North America is obtained.

MYRICIN. In *Chemistry*, the ingredient of wax which remains after digestion with alcohol.

MYRIOPHYLLUM (from *μυρις* and *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Water Millefoil*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order inundatæ.

MYRISTICA. In *Botany*, the old name for the nutmeg-tree.

MYRISTICA MOSCHATA. The true nutmeg-tree.

MYRISTICA FATUA. The wild nutmeg-tree.

MYRMECOPHAGA. The *Ant Eater*. In *Zoology*, a genus of quadrupeds of the order bruta.

MYRMELEON. The *Lion Ant*, or *Formica Leonis*. In *Entomology*, a genus of neuropterous insects.

MYRMILLONES. In *Roman Antiquity*, a certain description of gladiators, who fought against the retiarii, or net-carriers.

MYROBALAN (from *μυρον*, ointment, and *βαλανος*, an acorn.) In *Pharmacy*, a species of, generally, dried medicinal fruit, brought from the East Indies, and also named purging Indian plums.

MYROXYLON (from *μυρον*, balsam, and *ξύλον*, wood.) The *Balsam-Tree* of Peru. In *Bo-*

tany, the name of a genus of plants.

MYRRH. In *Pharmacy*, the gum resin of a non-descript tree, growing in Arabia, Egypt, and Abyssinia.

MYRTILLUS. In *Botany*, a name sometimes applied to the whortleberry, (*vaccinium*), on account of the likeness of its berries to those of the myrtle.

MYRTLE. In *Botany*, *myrtus*.

MYRTUS. The *Myrtle*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

MYRTUS PIMENTO. In *Botany*, the pimento, allspice, or Jamaica pepper.

MYSTAGOGUE (from *μυσταγωγος*.) In *Church Rituals*, one who interprets divine mysteries; also one who keeps church relics.

MYSTICAL (*mysticus*, Lat.) Sacerdally obscure; involving some sacred meaning; emblematical, obscure, secret.

MYSTICETUS. The *Common Whale*. In *Zoology*, a species of *balæna*.

MYTHOLOGY (from *μυθος*, a fable, and *λογος*, discourse.) A system of fables.

MYTILUS. The *Mussel*. In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve salt and fresh water shells, inhabited by an *ascidia*. It is the original Latin name for the mussel shellfish.

MYTILUS EDULIS. In *Natural History*, the common or eatable mussel.

MYXINE. The *Hag*. In *Natural History*, a genus of animals belonging to the order of *vermes intestina*.

N.

NACRE. In the *Arts*, mother-of-pearl, procured from the flat side of the pearl oyster shell.

NACRITE (from *nacre*, of a pearl lustre.) In *Mineralogy*, a yellowish-grey aluminous mineral, a variety of mica.

NADIR (Arabic.) In *Geography*, &c., the point under-foot, directly opposed to the *zenith*, which is the other pole of the horizon over-head.

NAIADES, or Water Nymphs. In *Botany*, a natural order of plants, thus named because

they inhabit ponds and rivulets.

NAIADES, Water Nymphs. In *Conchology*, the systematic name for fresh-water shells in general.

NAIL (*unguis*.) In *Anatomy*, a kind of horny excrescence growing over the ends of the fingers and toes of man, and several animals; much of the same nature as the hoofs of others.

NAKED SEEDS. In *Botany*, are such seeds as are not enclosed in any pod or case.

NARED FLOWERS. These are such as are furnished with a corolla, but destitute of a calyx. The tulip, hyacinth, and others of the liliaceous order, are examples.

NAPHTHA (from *naphtha*, to inflame.) In *Mineralogy*, a species of mineral oil or fluid bitumen. When less fluid, it is named *petroleum*.

NAPHTHALINE. In *Mineralogy*, a peculiar substance resembling a concrete essential oil, which is apparently produced during the decomposition of coal tar.

NAVUS. In *Botany*, the navew, rape, or cole seed.

NARCISSUS. The *Daffodil*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order spathaceæ.

NARCISSUS NUTANS. The nodding daffodil.

NARCOTIC (from *narcosis*, drowsiness or stupor.) In *Medicine*, producing torpor or stupefaction.

NARCOTIN. In *Chemistry*, the active principle of opium, a peculiar vegetable substance obtained from the lettuce, poppy, and other narcotic plants.

NARD (*nardus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, spikenard, an odoriferous shrub.

NARDUS. *Matgrass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina. 2. The nardus of the ancients is believed to have been a species of andropogon.

NARES. In *Anatomy*, the nostrils.

NARWAL. In *Ichthyology*, the monodon, a species of whale.

NASTURTIIUM AQUATICUM. In

Botany, a name for the watercress.

NASTUS ARUNDINACEUS. In *Botany*, a name sometimes given to the common bamboo.

NATANS. In *Botany*, floating.

NATCHENY. An East Indian plant. In *Botany*, the eleusine corocana, and cynosurus corocanus.

NATRIX, or coluber natrix. In *Natural History*, the name of a common water-snake.

NATROLITE. A *Mineral* substance, thus named from the proportion of soda it contains.

NATRON. The old name for soda. It is strictly a native carbonate of soda, or mineral alkali.

NATURAL HISTORY. A description of the natural productions of the earth, water, or air; such as beasts, fish, birds, insects, worms, reptiles, plants, minerals, &c. &c. &c. Natural history, in its most extended sense, includes zoology, ichthyology, ornithology, entomology, mineralogy, botany, meteorology, &c. &c. &c.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, or Physics. The science which considers the properties of natural bodies, and their mutual action on one another.

NATURALIZATION. In *Law*, the investing of an alien with the rights and privileges of a native-born subject.

NATURAL ORDERS. In *Botany*, these are founded on natural affinity, bringing together under one point of view, such genera as have certain characters in common, independent of all

artificial modes of classification.

NATURE (*natura*, Lat., in Greek, *φύσις*.) In *Philosophy*, a term variously used. Aristotle enumerates various acceptations of the Greek word *Physics*; the Latins reckon fourteen; Mr. Boyle eight principal acceptations.

NAULUM. Among the *Romans* this word signified *freight*, and more especially the piece of money put into the mouth of a deceased person to pay Charon his fare, for the passage over the Styx.

NAUMACHIA (from *ναυς*, a ship, and *μαχη*, fight.) Among the ancient Romans, a spectacle representing a sea-fight.

NAUSEA. In *Nosology*, sickness at the stomach, with an inclination to vomit.

NAUTICAL (*nauticus*, Lat.) Pertaining to *navigation*, and sea affairs.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC. In *Navigation*, &c., an astronomical ephemeris, begun in 1767, published annually by the board of longitude, shewing the existing state of the heavens every day at noon for several years to come.

NAUTILACEÆ. In *Natural History*, an order of mollusca furnished with a multilocular shell.

NAUTILUS (from *nauta*, a sailor.) In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve multilocular sea-shells, inhabited by a sepia. They are also found in a fossil state, and are the only genus of multilocular shells whose existence in a few species has been

continued through the revolutions of worlds to the present day.

NAVE. In *Mechanics*, the middle part or central piece of the wheel, in which the axle moves and the spikes are fixed.

NAVE (from *navis*, a ship.) In *Architecture*, the middle part or body of the church, distinct from the aisles or wings.

NAVEL. In *Anatomy*, umbilicus. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent.

N.B. Nota bene, mark well.

NEAL, TO, or anneal. In *Metallurgy*, to temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

NEAP. Low, decreescent; applied only to the tides which happen when the moon is in the middle of the second and fourth quarters. The highest spring-tide is three days after the full or change; the lowest neap-tide is four days before the full or change.

NEAT. See *Net*.

NEBULA (Lat.) In *Meteorology*, applied to cloudy appearances.

NEBULÆ (the plural of nebula.) In *Astronomy*, nebulous stars, presenting only a dim hazy light, and not distinctly visible to the naked eye. Stars smaller than those of the eighth magnitude are also called nebulae.

NECROLOGY (from *νεκρός*, dead, and *λογος*, discourse.) An obituary formerly kept in churches and monasteries.

NECROPHORUS. In *Entomology*, the interrer, or corpse carrier.

NECROPOLIS. In *Antiquity*, the city of the dead.

NECROSIS (from *νεκρω*, to destroy.) In *Surgery*, a mortification of the bones. It is also applied to the absorption which takes place when deer shed their horns.

NECTAR. In *Botany*, juices secreted by glands placed on the organs of fructification.

NECTARINE. In *Botany*, the amygdalus nucipersica. 2. This is a fruit of the plum kind, differing from the peach in having a smooth rind, and firmer flesh.

NECTARY (the *nectarium* or *honey-cup*.) In *Botany*, the glands in the organs of fructification, usually in the centre of the cup, which secrete the sweet juices.

NECYDALIS. In *Entomology*, the carrion-eater.

NE EXEAT REGNO. In *Law*, a writ to restrain a person from going out of the kingdom without the king's license.

NEEM TREE (of the East Indies.) In *Botany*, melia azadarachta.

NEGATIVE ELECTRICITY was originally named from its supposed deficiency in bodies. At present it is also named the *resinous electricity*, as distinguished from the vitreous.

NELUMBUM, or *nelumbo*. In *Botany*, a name given by the Ceylonese to the sacred bean of India, the *cyamus* of Theophrastus, and the *nymphæa nelumbo* of Linnæus.

NEMINE CONTRADICENTE. In *Law*, a parliamentary term signifying "none contradicting it."

NEOPHYTE (from *νις*, and *φυω*,

new plants.) One regenerated. In *Church History*, a new convert from heathenism to the christian religion.

NEOTERIC (*neotericus*, Lat.) modern; novel; late.

NEPA. The *water-scorpion*. In *Entomology*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

NEPERS, or *Napiers*, bones. In *Arithmetic*, an instrument by which the multiplication and division of large numbers are much facilitated. Named after the inventor.

NEPETA. *Catmint*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order verticillatæ.

NEPENTHE (from *νη*, and *πενθε*.) In *Antiquity*, the name of a drug supposed to drive away all pain.

NEPHELINE (from *νεφλη*, a cloud.) A *Mineral* usually found in volcanic productions, crystallized in regular six-sided prisms. It is also named *sommite*, and *infusible felspar*.

NEPHRALGIA (from *νεφροι*, the kidneys, and *αλγος*, pain.) In *Nosology*, a pain of the kidneys without fever.

NEPHRITIC (from *νεφριτικος*.) In *Surgery*, belonging to the urinary organs; troubled with the stone.

NEPHRITE, or *lapis nephriticus*. In *Mineralogy*, a name applied to pebbles consisting wholly or in part of jade. It originated probably from their kidney-shape, or from the superstitious application of them to cure diseases of the kidneys.

NE PLUS ULTRA (Lat.) No further beyond; the utmost extreme of any thing.

NEPTUNIAN, or WERNERIAN THEORY of the EARTH. In *Geology*, a theory which assumes that the matter which composes the whole exterior crust of the globe, was once in a state of watery solution, and endeavours therefrom to account for all the subsequent geological phenomena. See *Plutonic Theory*, to which it is opposed.

NEREIS. In *Natural History*, a genus of worms, or vermes mollusca inhabiting shells. 2. They are also named *sea-centipedes*.

NERITA, or sea-snail. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve, spiral, sea and fresh-water shells, inhabited by a limax.

NERIUM. The *oleander* or *rose-bay*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *con-tortæ*.

NERVOSUM. In *Botany*, nervous or ribbed.

NERVES (*nervus*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the nerves are the organs of sensation, consisting of thirty-nine pairs of medullary chords passing from the brain and spinal marrow to all parts of the body.

NERVOUS SYSTEM. The nervous system, in its most perfect form in the vertebral animals, consists of the brain, the spinal marrow, and the nerves.

NET, or Neat. In *Commerces*, something pure and unadulterated, without any foreign mixture. 2. The weight, or what remains clear of all package, after the tare has been taken.

NETTLE. In *Botany*, *urtica*.

NETTLE, the SEA, or urtica marina. In *Natural History*, named also the medusa, actinia, and animal flower.

NEURALGIA. In *Nosology*, a distemper commonly called the tic dolooureux.

NEUROLOGY (from *νευρον*, a nerve, and *λογος*.) A description of the nerves.

NEUROPTERA (from *νευρον*, a nerve, and *πτερον*, a wing.) In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects having four membranaceous articulated wings, without a sting. It consists of dragonflies, ephemera, &c. &c.

NEUROTOMY (from *νευρον*, and *τομή*.) The anatomy of the nerves.

NEUROSES (from *νευρον*, a nerve.) In *Nosology*, nervous diseases.

NEUTER (Lat.) In *Grammar*, a noun that implies no sex.

NEUTERS. In *Entomology*, among bees, ants, &c., an apparently intermediate order, betwixt male and female, but which are in fact undeveloped females. Of this order are the working bees and ants.

NEUTRAL SALT. In *Chemistry*, a salt is thus named, when in consequence of the adjustment of its constituents, it does not affect the colour of an infusion of litmus, red cabbage, or any other chemical test.

NEUTRALIZATION. In *Chemistry*; when acids and alkaline matters are so combined, that they disguise the properties of each other, and do not change vegetable colours, they are said to be *neutralized*.

NEWEL. In *Architasture*, the upright post, that stairs turn

- about; that part of the staircase which sustains the steps. It is properly a cylinder of stone, which bears on the ground, and is formed by the ends of the steps of the winding stairs.
- NEW STYLE.** In *Chronology*, the Gregorian, used first in England, A.D. 1753.
- NEWT, or Eft.** In *Zoology*, the *lacerta aquatica*.
- NICHE** (*nechia*, Ital., a shell.) In *Architecture*, a hollow or cavity in which a statue may be placed.
- NICKEL** (a German word signifying *false*.) In *Mineralogy*, &c., a metal of great hardness, which when pure resembles silver, and is used with copper to form *petit-or*. It is magnetic, acquires polarity, and abounds in meteoric stones. This substance was formerly named *kupfernickel*, or *false copper*.
- NICOTIANA.** The tobacco-plant named after Jean Nicot. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *luridæ*.
- NICOTIANA TABACUM.** In *Botany*, the common Virginian tobacco plant.
- NICOTIANA RUSTICUM.** In *Botany*, the English tobacco plant.
- NICOTIN.** In *Chemistry*, the active principle of tobacco.
- NICOTITATING MEMBRANE.** In *Ornithology* and *Ichthyology*, a thin pellucid membrane, that covers and shelters the eyes of birds and fishes.
- NIDUS** (Lat.) In *Natural History*, a nest or repository for the eggs of fowls, insects, and reptiles.
- NIGELLA.** The *fennel flower*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- NIGHTMARE.** In *Nosology*, *incubus*; a morbid oppression in the night, resembling the pressure of weight on the breast.
- NIGHTINGALE.** In *Ornithology*, *lucinia*, *philomela*; or systematically, the *motacilla lucinia*.
- NIGHTSHADE.** In *Botany*, *solanum*.
- NIGHTSHADE, the GARDEN.** The *solanum nigrum*.
- NIGHTSHADE, WOODY, or bitter-sweet.** The *solanum dulcamara*.
- NIGHTSHADE, the DEADLY.** *Atropa*.
- NIGRINE** (from *niger*, black.) A *Mineral* substance, an oxide of titanium.
- NILUFAR.** In *Botany*, a name given by ancient writers to the common water-lily, as distinguished from the Indian *nymphæa*.
- NIMBUS.** In *Antiquity*, a circle observed round the heads of some emperors on certain medals, answering to the *areolæ*; circles of light, or glories, drawn round the images of saints.
- NIMBUS, or rain-cloud.** In *Meteorology*, a shape assumed by a cloud previous to the ultimate resolution and fall of rain.
- NIPPLE.** In *Anatomy*, *papilla*.
- NISI PRIUS.** In *Law*, a judicial writ which lies in a case where the inquest is panelled, and returned before the justices of the bench; the one party or the

other making petition to have this writ for the ease of their country. It is so called from the first words of the writ, *nisi apud talem locum prius venerit*.

NITRATE OF AMMONIA. In *Chemistry*, nitric acid, in combination with ammonia. 2. This substance was formerly named *nitrum flammans*, from its property of exploding.

NITRATE OF LIME. In *Chemistry*, nitric acid in combination with lime for a base. This substance was formerly named *calcareous nitre*, as it abounds in the mortar of old buildings.

NITRATE OF POTASH. In *Chemistry*, nitric acid in combination with potash for a base; named also purified nitre.

NITRATE OF SILVER. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, nitric acid in combination with silver; named also lunar caustic, and lapis infernalis.

NITRATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *nitric acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *nitric acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

NITRE (*nitrum*, Lat.) Common saltpetre; in *Modern Chemistry*, named nitrate of potash.

NITROGEN (the generator of nitre.) In *Chemistry*, an important gaseous principle; also named *azote* (which see,) from its property of extinguishing life.

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, the *aqua regia* of the alchemists. When nitric and

muriatic acids are mixed, they acquire the power of readily dissolving gold, which neither of them possess separately.

NITROUS. In *Chemistry*, impregnated with nitre or saltpetre.

NITROUS OXIDE OF AZOTE. In *Chemistry*, the exhilarating gas.

NIZAMUT A'DAWLET (Persian.) In the East Indies, a court of criminal justice.

N.L. *Non liquet*, it does not appear. In *ancient Law*, a form of verdict equivalent to the *ignoramus* of a modern jury.

NOCTAMBULAR (from *nox*, night, and *ambulo*, to go about.) In *Nosology*, one who walks about in his sleep; a term of the same import with *somnambuli*.

NOCTILUCA (Lat.) In *Natural History*, an epithet applied to those phosphorescent animals, that illuminate the ocean in the dark.

NOCTUA. In *Ornithology*, a species of owl; the *strix noctua*.

NOCTURNAL (*nocturnus*, Lat.) Nightly; done, or doing at night.

NODDY. In *Ornithology*, the *sterna fuliginosa*.

NODE. In *Astronomy*, the two points wherein the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; the ascending node is the northern; the descending, the southern point.

NODE. In *Surgery*, a knob or swelling on the bone.

NODOSUS. In *Botany*, knotty.

NODULE (*nodulus*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, &c., a small lump.

NOLLE PROSEQUI. In *Law*, is

where a plaintiff does not declare in reasonable time, which is esteemed a voluntary confession that he has no real cause of action.

NOMADES (from *νιμα*, I feed.)

In *Antiquity*, a name given to wandering nations, who subsisted by pasture, and had no fixed abode.

NOME. In ancient Egyptian *Geography*, one of the districts or provinces into which that kingdom was divided.

NOMENCLATURE (*nomencultura*, Lat.) The act of naming; a vocabulary or dictionary. In *Modern Literature*, a term employed to denote the technical language peculiar to any particular art or science, such as a chemical or mineralogical nomenclature.

NOMINATIVE. In *Grammar*, the case that primarily designates the name of any thing.

NON ASSUMPSIT. In *Law*, a plea in personal actions, whereby a man denies any promise made, &c., within *six* years, which is an effectual bar to the complaint.

NON COMPOS MENTIS (not of a sane mind.) In *Law*, a phrase denoting a person not to be of sound memory or understanding.

NON CONDUCTORS. In *Electricity*, substances through which the electric fluid passes with difficulty, or not at all. Such are glass, resins, sulphur, silk, hair, wool, the air, &c., but they become electric by friction. There is probably no absolute non-conductor.

NO NEARER. In *Navigation*,

this is a command to the helmsman to steer the ship no nearer to the direction from whence the wind blows, than will operate to the advantage of the ship.

NONES (*nonæ*, Lat.) In the *Roman Calendar*, the fifth day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh of March, May, July, and October.

NON EST INVENTUS (Lat.) In *Law*, a return to a writ by the sheriff, when the defendant has not been found.

NONIUS. Thus named from Nunez, or Nonius, a Portuguese. It is the same as *Vernier*, which see.

NON LIQUET (it does not appear.) In *Law*, a verdict given by a jury, when a matter is to be deferred till another day of trial, not being sufficiently clear. The same phrase marked N.L. was used by the judges among the Romans.

NON NATURALIS (*non naturalia*, Lat.) In *old Physiology*, physicians reckoned these to be six: air, meat, and drink; sleeping and watching; motion and rest; retention and excretion; and the passions of the mind.

NON OBSTANTE (notwithstanding.) In *Law*, a clause in statutes and letters patent, importing that a thing may be done, *notwithstanding* an act of parliament to the contrary.

NON SEQUITUR (Lat.) In *Law*, it does not follow.

NONSENSE. In *Law*, when a matter set forth is grammati-

cally right, but absurd in the sense and unintelligible; some words cannot be rejected to make sense of the rest, but must be taken as they are.

NONSUIT, or *non prosequitur*. In *Law*, the renunciation or dropping of a suit by the plaintiff; commonly on the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is ready for the verdict of the jury.

NOPAL. In *Botany*, the Indian name for the species of cactus or prickly pear, on which the best cochineal insects feed.

NORMAL LINE. In *Geometry*, a phrase used for a perpendicular line.

NORROY, or *north roy*. In *Heraldry*, one of the two provincial kings at arms, whose jurisdiction lies on the north side of the Trent, as does that of ClarendieuX to the south.

NORTHERN LIGHTS. In *Meteorology*, the Aurora Borealis.

NOSOLOGY (from *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse.) The doctrine of diseases. Latterly this term has been exclusively appropriated to a methodical arrangement or *classification* of diseases. See *Pathology*.

NOSOPHOBIC (from *nosos*, disease, and *phobos*, to make.) Producing diseases.

NOSTALGIA (from *nostos*, to return, and *algos*, pain.) In *Nosology*, a vehement desire to revisit one's native country.

NOSTOC. In *Botany*, a supposed cryptogamic plant, the tremella nostoc of Linnæus; in England named witches' butter, fallen stars, &c. It has been suspected to be half digested frogs, or

frogs' spawn, disgorged by a heron.

NOSTRUM (Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, a medicine not yet made public, but remaining in some single hand.

NOTARY (*notarius*, Lat.) In *Law*, an officer whose business it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the public.

NOTELEA. The New-Holland Olive. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

NOTONECTA (thus named because it swims on its back.) The *Boat-fly*. In *Entomology*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

NOTUS (Lat.) The south wind.

NOVACULITE. In *Mineralogy*, see *Honestone*.

NOVATOR. In *Politics*, &c., the introducer of something new.

NOVEMBER (Lat.) In *Chronology*, the eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March.

NUBECULA (a little cloud.) In *Surgery*, a term used for a disease in the eye, when objects appear as through a mist or cloud.

NUCIFEROUS (from *nux*, and *fero*, Lat.) In *Botany*, nut-bearing.

NUCLEUS (Lat.) In *Botany*, a kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated. In *Astronomy*, the nucleus denotes the body of a comet, as distinguished from its beard or tail. In *Physics*, it signifies the central portion of the earth or planets.

NUDUM. In *Botany*, naked.

NULLAH (Sanskrit.) In *East In-*

dian *Hydrography*, a natural canal or small branch of a river; also a streamlet, rivulet, or water-course.

NUMERATION. In *Arithmetic*, that rule which teaches the notation of numbers, and the method of reading numbers regularly noted.

NUMERATOR of a Fraction. In *Arithmetic*, the numbers above the line, which serves as the common measure to others.

NUMIDA. The *Guinea-fowl*, or *pintado*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *galinæ*.

NUMIDA MELEAGRIS. The common Guinea-hen, a restless and clamorous bird.

NUMISMATICS. A term used for the science which treats of coins and medals, more especially of ancient ones.

NUMMULITES (from *nummus*, a small coin.) In *Conchology*, a multilocular fossil shell, having the spire internal.

NUNCIO, or nuntio. In *Politics*, a kind of spiritual ambassador from the pope.

NUNCUPATIVE WILL. In *Law*, denotes a last will or testament only made verbally, or *viva voce*, and not put into writing.

NUNDINAL (*nundinalis*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a name given by the Romans to the first eight letters of the alphabet, affixed every ninth day to the date, and distinguishing the market days, or *nundinæ*.

NUPHAR (from *νύμφη*.) In *Botany*, the yellow-pond, or water-lily.

NUT. In *Botany*, and *Vegetable Physiology*, *nux*.

NUSTATION. In *Astronomy*, a kind of tremulous motion of the axis of the earth, whereby its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic varies backwards and forwards some seconds, the periods of these variations being nine years.

NUTGALLS. In *Botany*, excrescences formed on the leaves of the oak by the puncture of an insect.

NUTHATCH. In *Ornithology*, *sitta*.

NUTMEG. In *Botany*, the *nux moschata*.

NUTCRAKER. In *Ornithology*, the *corvus caryocatactes*.

NUX VOMICA. In *Pharmacy*, the fruit of a species of the *strychnos*.

NUZZER (Persian.) In the East Indies, an offering or present made to a superior.

NYCTANUS (from *νύξ* *nyx*, the flower of the night.) The arbor tristis, or sorrowful tree. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *sepiariæ*.

NYCTICORAX. The *Night-raven*. In *Ornithology*, a species of *ardea*, or heron.

NYLQHAU, or blue-bull. In *Zoology*, an East Indian animal of a new species, apparently a medium between black cattle and deer.

NYMPHÆ. In *Entomology*, this term was formerly used for the little skin enclosing insects, and also for the insects themselves, in their third stage of existence.

NYMPHÆA (from *νύμφη*.) The *Water-lily*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *miscellanææ*.

NYM—OBJ

NYMPHÆA ALBA. The common white water-lily.

NYMPHÆA CÆRULEA. The blue water-lily.

NYMPHÆA LOTUS. The Egyptian water-lily.

NYMPHÆA NELUMBO. The sacred bean of India; the Egyptian bean.

NYMPHÆA PUBESCENS. The Indian lotus water-lily.

NYM—ORO

NYMPHÆA RUBRA. The red water-lily.

NYMPHS (from *νύμφη*.) In *Mythology*, certain inferior goddesses of the woods, meadows, or waters; such were the *Oceanides*, or nymphs of the ocean; the *Nereids*, of the sea; the *Naiads*, of the fountains; the *Dryads*, and *Hamadryads*, of the forests and groves, &c.

O.

OAK. In *Botany*, *quercus*.

OASIS (plural *oases*.) In *Geography*, the name of a fertile spot in the midst of a sandy desert.

OAT. In *Botany*, *avena*.

OB. In *Conchology*, signifies inversely, inverted; as ob conic, ob cordate, &c.

OBELISK (*obeliscus*, Lat.) In *Architecture*, a quadrangular pyramid, or high piece of marble or stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees. In *Grammar*, a mark like a dagger [†], referring to a marginal note.

OBESITY (*obesus*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, morbid fatness.

OBIT (Lat.) In *Church Rituals*, a funeral ceremony, or office for the dead; hence obituary.

OBJECT. In *Grammar*, any thing influenced by something else.

OBJECT-GLASS. In *Optics*, that which is placed at the end of the tube next the object; the other extreme glass is called

the eye-glass, being that to which the eye is directed.

OBLATE, *flattened* or *shortened*. In *Geometry*, an epithet applied to a spheroid, produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipsis about its shorter diameter. 2. Of this figure is the earth, and probably all the planets; having their equatorial diameter greater than their polar.

OBLIGEE. In *Law*, the person bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLIQUE (*obliquus*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, aslant, not direct; not perpendicular nor parallel.

OBLIQUE CASES. In *Grammar*, any case in the declension of nouns except the nominative.

OBLIQUE ANGLE. In *Geometry*, a common name for both acute and obtuse angles.

OBOLUS. A brass coin of the ancient Greeks, the sixth part of a drachma, and worth about one penny farthing sterling.

OBLIQUE SAILING. In *Navigation*, is when a ship being in some intermediate rhumb between the four cardinal points, makes an oblique angle with the meridian, and continually changes both its latitude and longitude.

OBLIQUITY. In *Ethics*, deviation from moral rectitude. In *Geometry*, deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

OBLIQUITY OF THE ECLIPTIC. In *Astronomy*, is the angle which the ecliptic makes with the equator.

OBLIQUUS. In *Anatomy*, an epithet applied to several muscles of the human body.

OBLONG (*oblongus*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., longer than broad.

OBSEQUIES. Funeral rites, funeral solemnities.

OBSERVATION. In *Astronomy*, the taking of the sun's, or any star's, meridian altitude, in order to find the latitude at sea.

OBSERVATORY. A place built for astronomical observations.

OBSIDIAN. A *Mineral* substance of the pitchstone family, thus named by Pliny, and in modern times called also volcanic glass.

OBSTETRIC (*obstetricæ*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, befitting a midwife, doing the midwife's office.

OBSTRUENT (*obstruens*, Lat.) In *Medicine*, hindering, blocking up.

OBTUSE (*obtusus*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., blunt, not pointed, in opposition to acute or sharp.

OBTUSE ANGLE. In *Geometry*, if the contained angle be less than a right angle, it is called an *acute*; if greater, it is called an *obtuse* angle.

OBUMBRATION (from *obumbrō*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, the art of darkening or clouding.

OBVERSE. In *Numismatics*, the obverse of a coin is the side containing the face or head, the other being the *reverse*.

OCCIDENT (*occidens*, Lat.) In *Geography*, the west, towards which the sun descends.

OCCIPUT. In *Anatomy*, the back of the scull or cranium, forming the protuberance immediately above the neck.

OCCULT (*occultus*, Lat.) Secret, hidden, unknown, undiscoverable. The occult sciences are magic, necromancy, &c.

OCCULTATION (*occultatio*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, is the time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, by the interposition of any other larger body; as a star behind the moon.

OCEANIDES. *Sea Nymphs*. In *Conchology*, sea shells as distinguished from the Naiades, the River Nymphs, or fresh water shells.

OCHRE (from *οχρα*.) In *Mineralogy*, a combination of alumina with oxide of iron in the form of a yellow powder. The term ochre originally implied any yellow earth.

OCHRE, RED (*rothel*, German, and *ruddle* in English.) A clay-coloured red by the oxide of iron; hence possibly the name of the county of *Rutland*.

OCBRE; BROWN. A clay coloured brown by the oxide of iron.

OCERY HYDRATE OF IRON. Yellow ochre; a clay coloured yellow by the oxide of iron.

OCIMUM (from *ocum*.) *Sweet Basil.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

OCERBA. Among the *Ancients* a kind of military shoe, or short boot, which was made of white tin, and ornamented with gold and silver about the ancles.

OCTAGON (from *okto* and *gonia*.) In *Geometry*, a figure consisting of eight angles and eight sides.

OCTAHEDRON. In *Crystallography*, a regular octahedron resembles two four-sided pyramids, united base to base.

OETANDRIA. In *Botany*, plants having eight stamens, the eighth Linnæan class.

OCTANT. In *Astronomy*, when a planet is in such a position to another, that their places are only distant an eighth part of a circle.

OCTAVE (French.) In *Music*, an eighth of an interval of eight sounds, the most perfect concord.

OCTAVO (Lat.) In *Printing*, a book is said to be in octavo, when a sheet is folded in eight leaves or sixteen pages.

OCTENNIAL (*octennium*, Lat.) In *Chronology*, happening every eight years; lasting eight years.

OCTOBER. The eighth month in number from March; but the tenth from January.

OCTOBERITE, or Anaxass. A

mineral substance thus named from its shape.

OCTOHEDRAL, or Octohedral. In *Geometry*, &c., having eight sides.

OCTOGENARY (*octogeni*, Lat.) Of eighty years of age.

OCTOSPORA (from *okto*, eight, and *spora*, seed.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of fungi.

OCTOSTYLE (from *okto*, and *styla*, a column.) In *Ancient Architecture*, the face of a building or ordonnance having eight columns.

OCTROIS (French.) In *French Finance*, the duties levied on the entrance of goods and merchandise into towns are thus named.

OCULI (*eges*, from *oculus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the gemmas or buds of a plant just putting forth, or the knots out of which these buds arise.

OCULI CANCROBUI. In *Pharmacy*, crabs' eyes.

OCULUS (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the eye.

ODEON, or Odeum, (from *ode*.) In *Grecian Antiquity*, an edifice where music was rehearsed, and poetry recited, before being presented on the theatre.

ODONTALGIA (from *odon*, a tooth, and *algos*, pain.) In *Nosology*, the tooth-ach.

ODONTOSTOMATA. In *Entomology*, insects having a mouth furnished with mandibles.

ODORIFEROUS (from *odorifer*, Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., giving scent; usually sweet of scent; fragrant, perfumed.

OECONOMICS (from *oikonomia*.)

Management of household affairs.

ECUMENICAL (from *oikoumenos*,)

General, respecting the whole habitable world.

EDEMA (from *oidein*, to swell.)

In *Surgery*, a tumour. By surgeons the word is now commonly applied to a white, soft, insensible tumour.

GENANTHE. Water Drop-Wort.

In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order umbellales.

ESOPHAGUS. In *Anatomy*, the

membranous and muscular tube that descends in the neck of the pharynx to the stomach; named also the *gullet*.

ESTRUS. The *Gad-fly*, or

Breeze. In *Entomology*, a genus of dipterous insects, which deposit their eggs in the bodies of cattle, horses, &c.

ESTRUS BOVIS. The ox gad-fly.

ESTRUS EQUI. The horse gad-

fly, the larvæ of which occasion the well known disease in horses called the botts.

OFFICINALIS (from *officina*,

Lat.) Of, or belonging to, the shops. In *Pharmacy*, applied to medicines always kept ready in the shops.

OFFING. In *Navigation*, that

part of the sea which is at a considerable distance from the shore, where there is deep water, and no necessity for a pilot.

OGE. In *Architecture*, a sort

of moulding, consisting of a round and a hollow. It is the same with cymatium, and bears some resemblance to the figure of an S.

OGHAM, or Oghm. In *Irish*

Antiquity, certain characters found on monuments, and on old writings of a concealed or stenographic nature; a sort of mixture of cipher and short hand.

OGLIO (from *olla*, Spanish.) In

Cookery, a dish made by mingling different kinds of meat.

OGIVE ARCHES. In *Architec-*

ture, arches or branches of a Gothic vault, which, in place of being circular, pass diagonally from one angle to another, and form a cross with the other arches that make the side of the square, whereof the ogives are diagonals.

OILS, ESSENTIAL. In *Phar-*

macy, &c., are such as exist in a plant, and are extracted by simple distillation with water; whereas empyreumatic oils are raised by naked fire without water.

OILS, FIXED (such as olive oil,

&c.) In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, thus named, because they are incapable of being volatilized by heat, without undergoing decomposition. See *Volatile Oil*.

OIL GAS. In *Chemistry*, an in-

flammable gas extracted from oil. It is a mixture of carburated hydrogen, carbonic oxide and hydrogen, with a greater or less portion of a gas *sui generis*.

OIL GRAIN. In *Botany*, sesa-

mum.

OLD WIFE, or Wrasse. In *Ich-*

thyology, the labrus tinca.

OLEA. In *Botany*, the olive-

tree.

OLEAGINOUS (*oleaginus*, Lat.)

In *Pharmacy*, &c., oily, unctuous.

OLEANDER, or *Rose Bay-tree*. In *Botany*, nerium.

OLEASTER (Lat.) In *Botany*, the wild olive.

OLEA SYLVESTRIS. The wild olive-tree.

OLEUM. In *Pharmacy*, oil.

OLEUM PALMÆ CHRISTI. In *Pharmacy*, castor oil.

OLEFIANT GAS. In *Chemistry*, an inflammable gas, a compound of carbon and hydrogen, obtained from alcohol and sulphuric acid. 2. It is a variety of carburetted hydrogen.

OLEIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an oily fluid without taste or smell, procured from potash and hogs' lard, after the margarine (or margaric acid) has been separated.

OLERACEOUS (Lat.) In *Botany*, of, or belonging to, pot herbs.

OLFACTORY (*olfacio*, Lat.) In *Physiology*, having the sense of smelling.

OLIBANUM. In *Pharmacy*, a gum resin, supposed to be the frankincense of the ancients.

OLIGARCHY (from *ολιγαρχια*.) In *Politics*, a form of government which places the supreme power in a small number.

OLIO (or *Oglio*, Spanish.) In *Cookery*, a savoury dish composed of a great variety of ingredients.

OLIVE-TREE. In *Botany*, olea.

OLIVILE. In *Chemistry*, a bitter astringent substance found in the gum of the olive-tree.

OLIVINE. A magnesian Mineral of the gem order, thus designated from its colour. It is

also named the volcanic chrysolite.

OLIVINITE. The name of a Mineral substance, an arseniate of copper.

OLLE. In *Antiquity*, Roman sepulchral earthen vessels, containing the ashes of the lower classes and of slaves.

OLLITE, or *Potstone*. In *Mineralogy*, the lapis communis of the ancients. It is found near Como in the Milanese, where it is turned by the lathe into the most durable culinary vessels.

OLYMPIAD (from *ολυμπιας*.) In *Chronology*, a space or period of four years, by which the Greeks reckoned their time. 2. The first olympiad corresponds with the 775th year before the birth of our Saviour, and twenty-two years before the building of Rome.

OLYSIPO. See *Ulisipo*.

OMBROMETER (from *ομβρος*, rain.) A rain gauge.

OMENTUM. The *Caul*. In *Anatomy*, a duplicature arising from the peritoneum, forming a bag, which hangs between the stomach and liver.

OMNIUM. In *Finance*, a term denoting all the particulars comprehended in the contract for a loan between government and the public.

OMNIVOROUS (from *omnis* and *voro*.) In *Zoology*, all-devouring.

OMOPLATE (from *ομος* and *πλατυς*.) In *Anatomy*, the shoulder blade or scapula.

OMPHALUS (from *ομφαλος*.) In *Anatomy*, the navel.

ONEIROCRITIC (from *ονειροκρι-*

- nos.) In *Antiquity*, an interpreter of dreams.
- ONEIRODYNIA (from *ονειρον*, a dream, and *δυνη*, anxiety.) In *Nosology*, disturbed imagination during sleep.
- ONION. In *Botany*, alliaria.
- ONISCUS. In *Entomology*, a genus of apterous insects with many feet.
- ONISCUS. In *Ichthyology*, a name given by the Greek writers to the sturgeon.
- ONTOLOGY (from *οντα*, and *λογος*.) Metaphysics; the science of the affections of being (*de ente*) in general.
- ONUS PROBANDI (Lat.) In *Law*, the weight or burthen of proving a fact; the obligation of establishing by evidence.
- ONYX (from *ονυξ*.) In *Mineralogy*, a semi-pellucid gem, the name of which was originally applied to a substance resembling the human nail.
- OOLITE. In *Mineralogy*, and *Geology*, the Portland stone used in architecture, named also freestone and roestone, from its resemblance to the roe of a fish. It is a kind of limestone, and in England is a considerable formation.
- OPACITY (*opacitas*, Lat.) In *Optics*, cloudiness; want of transparency.
- OPAL (the NOBLE.) In *Mineralogy*, a precious stone of various hues. This gem owes its play of colours to a multiplicity of imperfect fissures in its interior.
- OPALESCENCE. Some *minerals*, when held in particular directions, reflect from coloured spots in the interior, a colour
- loured shining lustre, which is called opalescence.
- OPAQUE (*opacus*, Lat.) In *Optics*, &c., not transparent.
- OPERA (Ital.) A *Poetic* tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental music.
- OPERA BUFFA (from *buffare*, Ital., to swell the cheeks.) In *Music*, a species of dramatic entertainment, as distinguished from the serious opera. It is the *opera comique* of the French, and is also named *opera burletta*.
- OPERCULUM. In *Conchology*, the lid of a shell, as of the whelk.
- OPHICALCIC. In *Mineralogy*, a term used by the French geologists to designate a rock composed of marble and serpentine.
- OPHIOGLOSSUM (from *οφις*, a serpent, and *γλωσσα*, a tongue.) *Adder's tongue*. In *Botany*, a genus of cryptogamic plants.
- OPHIOLOGY (*οφις*, a serpent, and *λογος*, discourse.) The natural history of serpents. 2. That branch of zoology which treats exclusively of serpents.
- OPHIOPHAGUS (from *οφις*, a serpent, and *φαγω*, to eat.) In *Zoology*, serpent-eating.
- OPHIDIAN ORDER (from *οφις*, a serpent.) In *Natural History*, the serpent kind.
- OPHITES. In *Mineralogy*, the ancient name for serpentine.
- OPHIUGHUS (from *οφις*, a serpent.) In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, named also serpentarius.
- OPHTHALMIA (from *οφθαλμος*.) In *Nosology*, a disease of the

eyes, being an inflammation of the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the vessels.

OPIUM. In *Pharmacy*, a resinous narcotic juice, extracted from a species of poppy, (the *papaver somniferum*;) but produced also by the common garden lettuce, and other vegetables.

OPOBALSAMUM. In *Pharmacy*, the balm of Gilead, obtained from the amyris gileadensis, a tree of Arabia.

OPODELDOC. In *Pharmacy*, a solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.

OPOPONAX. In *Pharmacy*, a gum-resin of a strong disagreeable smell and taste, obtained from the Levant.

OPOSSUM. In *Zoology*, didelphis.

OPPOSITION. In *Astronomy*, is that aspect or position of two stars or planets, wherein they are 180°, or a semi-circle, from each other, and consequently diametrically opposite.

OPTICAL. Relating to the science of optics.

OPTICS (*ὀπτική*.) The science of the nature and laws of vision, a mixed mathematical science, which includes catoptrics, dioptrics, and perspective, and considers the nature, composition, and motion of light.

OPTIMATES (the best citizens.) In *Antiquity*, one of the divisions of the Roman people, as opposed to *populares*.

OPTOMETER. In *Optics*, an instrument contrived to measure the limits of distinct vision,

and determine with exactness the strength or weakness of sight.

OPUNTIA. In *Botany*, see *Cactus opuntia*.

OPUSCULUM. A Latin word used in composition, to signify a little work, treatise, frame, or fabric.

OR (French.) In *Heraldry*, signifies gold. It is denoted in engraving by small points all over the field or bearing.

ORACH WILD. In *Botany*, chenopodium.

ORANGE TREE. In *Botany*, the citrus aurantium.

ORANG OUTANG. In *Zoology*, the simia satyrus.

ORATORIO (from *oratorium*.) A sacred drama, in Latin, or any national language, in imitation of theatrical pieces, but always on sacred subjects, and accompanied by grave and solemn music, vocal and instrumental.

ORB (*orbis*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, a spherical body or space, contained under two superficies; the one concave and the other convex. 2. There are orbs concentric (having the same centre,) and orbs eccentric.

ORBICULAR (*orbiculatus*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., spherical; circular.

ORBIT (*orbita*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, the line described by the revolution of a planet. The semi-diameter of the earth's orbit is 94,696,969 miles.

ORBIT of the EYE. In *Anatomy*, the same as socket. In *Ornithology*, the skin that surrounds the eye.

ORCHANETTE. In *Pharmacy*, a bitter astringent substance obtained from the lithospermum tinctorium.

ORCHESTRA (from *ορχηστρα*.) In *Modern Architecture*, the place where the musicians are set at a public show.

ORCHESTRA. In the *Ancient Greek Drama*, the orchestra was the central part of the theatre, or the modern *pit*, where the dances were performed.

ORCHIDÆÆ. In *Botany*, the name of a natural and curious order of plants, the seventh of Linnæus.

ORCHIL (*archil*, or *litmus*.) In *Botany* and *Commerce*, a lichen of the Canary Islands, which yields a rich purple tincture. The blue test called litmus is procured from it.

ORCHIS. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order orchidææ, thus named from the testicular form of the roots.

ORCHIS. In *Pharmacy*, named salap and saloop, and prepared from the root of the orchis.

ORDAIN, TO. In *Church Government*, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal power.

ORDEAL. In *Law*, a trial by fire or water.

ORDER. In *Architecture*, a system or arrangement of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters. There are five orders of columns, three of which are Greek, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, and two Italian, the Tuscan and Composite. There is no standard of propor-

tion common to the three Grecian orders, each having its own symmetry; the capitals are the distinguishing features.

ORDER. In *Systematic Botany*, the sub-division of classes. The first thirteen orders are distinguished by the number of styles; the 14th and 15th by the fruit; the 16th, 17th, and 18th, by the number of stamens, which is also the case in the 20th, 21st, and 22d; the 19th by the nature of the florets; the 24th (or cryptogamia) consists of natural assemblages.

ORDER. In *Ichthyology*, the Linnæan orders of fishes have been arranged from the situation, presence, or absence of the ventral fins.

ORDINATE (*ordinatus*, Lat.) Regular; methodical.

ORDINATE. In *Mathematics*, any straight line not passing through the centre, but terminated both ways by an ellipse, and bisected by a diameter, is called an *ordinate* to that diameter.

ORDNANCE. In *Gunnery*, cannon; great guns; heavy artillery.

ORDONNANCE (French.) In *Painting*, the disposition of figures in a picture.

ORES. In *Mineralogy*, metals yet in their mineral state, and usually combined with other substances, from which they must be separated by particular processes.

ORGAN (from *οργανον*, instrument.) In *Physiology*, a natural instrument, as the tongue

is the *organ* of speech. In *Music*, an instrument consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand.

ORGANIC (*organicus*, Lat.) Consisting of various parts co-operating together; instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art.

ORGANIZATION. In *Physiology*, construction or arrangement, in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other. 2. A system composed of individual parts, each possessing appropriate powers and functions, but all conducive to the existence and preservation of the whole.

ORGANZINE. In *Commerce*, silk from the cocoons washed, spun, and thrown in a particular manner. It was formerly imported from Italy.

ORGASM (from *αργασμος*.) In *Nosology*, sudden vehemence; denoting also violence and turbulence.

ORGIA (*οργη*, *furor*.) In *Antiquity*, feasts and sacrifices in honour of Bacchus, by the Bacchæ.

ORGUES. In *Fortification*, thick long pieces of wood, pointed and hung over the gateway of a city, ready to let down to close the passage.

ORICALCUM (or *aurichalcum*.) In *Metallurgy*, the ancient name for brass.

ORIEL WINDOW. In *Architecture*, a projecting angular window, mostly of a triangular or pentagonal form, and divided by mullions and transoms into different bays and other proportions.

ORIENTAL GEMS. In *Mineralogy*, a name given by lapidaries to all precious stones, the hardness of which is inferior only to the diamond.

ORIFLAMB. In *Heraldry*, a golden standard.

ORIGANUM (from *ορος*, a mountain, and *γανος*, joy.) *Marjorum*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

ORIGANUM DICTAMNUS. Ditany.

ORILLON. In *Fortification*, a small rounding of earth, lined with a wall; raised on the shoulders of such bastions as have casemates, to cover the cannon in the retired flank.

ORIOULUS. The *Oriole*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order picæ.

ORIOULUS AMERICANUS. The red-breasted oriole, or mocking bird of Guiana.

ORION. In *Astronomy*, one of the most extensive and brightest constellations of the southern hemisphere. It is mentioned in Job and other parts of the bible.

ORLOP (from *overloop*, Dutch.) In *Ship-building*, the middle deck.

ORNITHOGALUM (from *ορνις*, a bird, and *γαλα*, milk.) *Star of Bethlem*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order coronariæ.

ORNITHOLOGY (from *ορνις*, a bird, and *λογος*, discourse.) The natural history of birds; a discourse on birds. 2. That branch of zoology which treats exclusively of birds.

ORNITHOCEPHALUS (from *ορνις*, a bird, and *κεφαλη*, the head.) In *Geology*, and *Natural His-*

tory, a fossil genus of a very remarkable structure, the jaws being longer than the body. It is placed by Cuvier among the extinct amphibia.

ORNITHORYNCHUS PARADOXUS. The *Bird-beaked Paradox*. In *Zoology*, the original name given to the platypus anatinus, or duck-billed quadruped of New Holland, one of the most remarkable of the mammalia class.

ORNITHOLITES. In *Mineralogy*, the fossil remains or petrifications of birds.

ORNUS. In *Botany*, a wild ash with broad leaves, conjectured to be the *pyrus aucuparia*.

ORNUS FRAXINUS. The manna-producing ash-tree.

OROBANCHE (from *οροβος*, a vetch, and *αρχω*, to strangle.) *Broomrape*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order personatæ.

OROBUS (from *οροβος*.) *Bitter vetch*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order papilionaceæ.

ORPIMENT (*auripigmentum*, Lat., from its yellow colour.) In *Mineralogy*, an ore of arsenic, a compound of sulphur and arsenic, in the form of a yellow powder.

ORRERY. In *Mechanics*, a machine which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It differs from a *planetarium* in exhibiting the diurnal as well as annual motions of the earth, the revolutions of the moon, &c. &c.

ORTHITE. A newly discovered Swedish mineral.

ORTHO CERATITES. In *Conchology*, a multilocular shell separated into chambers, and pierced by a siphunculus.

ORTHODOX (from *ορθος* and *δωω*.) Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical.

ORTHOGON (from *ορθος*, right, and *γωνια*.) In *Geometry*, a rectangled figure.

ORTHOGRAPHY (from *ορθος*, and *γραφω*.) In *Grammar*, that branch which teaches how words should be spelled.

ORTHOPNŒA (from *ορθοπνοια*.) In *Nosology*, a disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can only be performed in an upright posture.

ORTHOPTERA (from *ορθος*, right, and *πτερον*, a wing.) In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects having two straight wings, covered by cases or elytra. It comprehends cock-roaches, grasshoppers, locusts, &c.

ORTOLAN. In *Ornithology*, the *emberiza hortulana*.

ORVIETAN. In *Pharmacy*, a celebrated (supposed) antidote or counterpoison, invented at Orvieto, in Italy. It is now known that there is not, nor ever was, any real antidote against poison.

ORYCTOGNOSY (fr. *ορυσσω*, fodio, and *γινωσκω*, nosco.) In *Natural History*, a knowledge or classification of *Minerals* by their external, chemical, and other well-ascertained characters.

ORYZA (Arabian.) In *Botany*, the rice plant.

ORYZA SATIVA. The common cultivated rice plant.

ORYZIVORA. In *Ornithology* the rice bird.

Os. In *Anatomy*, bone.

Os coccygis. In *Anatomy*.

In tailed animals this bone is the beginning of the tail. It forms with the os sacrum, the lowest part of the pelvis behind.

Oscillation, or *vibration* (*oscillum*, Lat.) In *Mechanics*, the act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

Oscillation, the axis of. In *Mechanics*, a right line parallel to the apparent horizontal one, and passing through the centre; about which the pendulum oscillates.

Osier. In *Botany*, *salix*.

Osmium (from *osmē*, odour.) In *Chemistry*, a new metal procured from crude platinum, and thus named from a peculiar smell by which its oxides are distinguished.

Os ilium. In *Anatomy*, the hip-bone.

Osfrey, or *sea-eagle*. In *Ornithology*, the *falco ossifragus*.

Os pubis. In *Anatomy*, this bone is placed on the upper and fore part of the pelvis, or cavity under the belly.

Ossification (from *ossa*, bones, and *facio*.) In *Anatomy*, &c., change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substances.

Ossify, *to*. In *Physiology*, to change into bone.

Ossifragum. In *Botany*, a name given to a peculiar sort of deleterious grass, growing in some parts of Norway.

Ossuarium (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a charnel house; also an urn to receive the bones and ashes of the dead.

OSTEOCOLLA. In *Minerology*, a substance thus named from its resemblance to a mass of agglutinated bones. 2. It is in fact a calcareous deposition that has taken place round small branches and twigs of trees.

OSTEOGRAPHY (from *ostēon*, a bone, and *γραφω*.) In *Anatomy*, a description of the bones.

OSTEOLOGY (from *ostēon*, a bone, and *λογος*, discourse.) In *Anatomy*, a description of the bones.

OSTEOSPERMUM (from *ostēon*, a bone, and *σπέρμα*, seed.) A bony seed. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

OSTIARY. In *Hydrography*, the opening by which a river disembogues itself.

OSTRACISM (from *ostracismus*.) In *Antiquity*, a manner of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell.

OSTRACITES. In *Minerology*, fossil oyster-shells.

OSTREA. An *Oyster*. In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve sea shells, inhabited by a *tethys*.

OSTREA EDULIS. The common oyster.

OSTRICH. In *Ornithology*, *struthio*.

OTIS. The *Bustard*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order gallinæ.

OTIS HOUBARA. The florican, or carmoor of Bengal.

OTTER. In *Zoology*, *mustela lutra*.

OTTO. See *Otr*.

OTR (Arabic.) In *Chemistry*, this word signifies the essence, or rather quintessence of any

thing. 2. It is usually applied to the oily aromas extracted from flowers, and misspelled *otto*.

OUS. In *Chemistry*, this termination usually serves to designate the *smallest* proportion of oxygen; and *ic*, the *greatest*, as nitrous and nitric acid, sulphurous and sulphuric acid, &c.

OUTCROP. In *Mineralogy*, &c., see *Basset*.

OUTLIERS. In *Geology*, insulated hills are thus designated.

OUTWORKS. In *Fortification*, all those works made outside of the ditch of a fortified place, to cover and defend its body. Such are ravelins, or half-moons, tenailles, horn-works, crown-works, &c.

Ooze. In *Agriculture*, a sort of deposit made by the sea, and sometimes used as manure.

OVA. In *Natural History*, eggs.

OVA. In *Architecture*, are ornaments in the form of eggs, carved on the contour of the ovolo, or quarter-round, and separated from each other by anchors and arrow-heads.

OVAL (from *ovum*, an egg.) That which has the shape of an egg.

OVARIUM. In *Botany*, the lower part of the pistil, containing the rudiments of the future plant.

OVARY (*ovarium*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the part of the body where the ova, or eggs, are lodged.

OVATION (*ovatio*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a lesser triumph among the Romans.

OVATUM. In *Botany*, egg-shaped.

OVAVIPAROUS. In *Natural History*. In this case the eggs are retained in the uterus, without any connexion with the circulating vessels until ready for hatching, when egg and young are expelled at the same time. This takes place in some sharks and mollusca.

OVERSHOT-WHEEL. In *Hydraulics*, is a wheel driven by the weight of water conveyed into buckets, disposed on its circumference, so that one part of the wheel is loaded with water, while the other is empty. See *Undershot wheels*.

OVERT ACT (*ouvert*, French.) In *Law*, a term signifying an open act; capable of being manifested and proved. In this sense it is distinguished from intentional act.

OVERTURE (*ouverture*, French.) Opening; disclosure; proposal. In *Music*, the symphony in the theatres, which precedes the drawing up of the curtain. In France it is called the *entrée*.

OVIFORM (from *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*.) In *Mineralogy*, *Conchology*, &c., egg-shaped; having the form of an egg.

OVIPAROUS (from *ovum*, and *pario*.) In *Natural History*, a term applied to such animals as produce the young from the egg (ab ovo) as birds and some insects, in opposition to these that bring forth their young alive (or viviparous), as man, quadrupeds, &c.

Ovis. The *Sheep*. In *Zoology*, a genus of the class and order mammalia pecora.

OVIS AMMON. The argali, or Siberian sheep.

OVIS ARIES. The common sheep.

OVOLO (from *ovum*, an egg.) In *Architecture*, a round moulding, whose profile and sweep in the Ionic and Composite capitals is usually the quadrant of a circle, or *quarter round*.

OWL. In *Ornithology*, strix.

OX. In *Zoology*, bos, a genus of mammalia pecora.

OXALATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with the *oxalic acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *oxalic acid* with alkalis, earths, and metallic oxides.

OXALIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, acid of sorrel, in which plant it is formed naturally; but it is most readily obtained by the action of nitric acid on sugar, and hence designated *saccharine acid*, or *acid of sugar*. It was formerly sold under the name of *salt of lemons*.

OX-BIRD. In *Ornithology*, the *tantalus ibis*.

OX-EYE. In *Botany*, buphtalmum.

OXALIS (from *œlus*, sour.) *Sorrel*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

OXALIS ACETOSA. The common wood-sorrel.

OXIDATION, or rusting. In *Chemistry*, the process of converting metals or other substances into oxides, by combining a certain portion of oxygen with them. It differs from *acidification*, because the addition of oxygen is not sufficient to

form an acid with the substance oxidized.

OXIDE, METALLIC. In *Chemistry*, this is a combination of pure metallic substance with oxygen. It was formerly named a *metallic calx*.

OXIDE OF ARSENIC. Oxygen combined with arsenic; also named white arsenic.

OXIDE OF COPPER. *Verdegris*, which is a combination of copper with oxygen.

OXIDE OF HYDROGEN. *Water*, which is the only oxide of hydrogen we are yet acquainted with.

OXIDES. In *Chemistry*, substances formed by the combination of oxygen with a basis, as oxide of iron, of copper, &c. 2. Substances combined with oxygen, without being in a state of an acid. 3. After combustion, when oxygen gas has combined with a combustible body, the new compound is called an oxide. 4. The term oxide is at present chiefly applied to metallic bodies formerly named *calces*.

OXONII. In *Typography*, printed in the city and university of Oxford.

OXYCOCCUS (from *œlus*, acid, and *κoccus*, a berry.) In *Botany*, The cranberry.

OXYGEN (from *œlus*, acid, and *γενω*, to generate.) In *Chemistry*, the *generator of acid*, thus named because it communicates acidity to whatever it combines with, and it is never found but in combination. 2. It forms the respirable portion (one-fifth) of the atmosphere, and is a principal con-

stituent (88 per cent.) of water, of most acids, and of metallic oxides.

OXYGEN GAS. An elastic, invisible elementary fluid, a combination of oxygen with caloric in its most simple form. 2. During the prevalence of the phlogistic system it was named *dephlogisticated gas*, and *vital air*.

OXYGENATION. In *Chemistry*, this word is of general import, and means any union whatever with oxygen. 2. *Oxidation* only applies when an oxide is formed.

OXYMEL (from *ξύμιλι*.) In *Pharmacy*, a mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMURIATE OF LIME. In *Chemistry*, the *bleaching-liquid*, which is a compound of chlorine and lime, named also chloride of lime.

OXYMURIATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with chlorine or *oxymuriatic acid*.

OXYMURIATIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, the former name for chlorine. 2. It is also the *dephlogisticated muriatic acid* of Scheele, the discoverer.

OXYRINCHUS. In *Ichthyology*, &c., sharp-nosed, or sharp-beaked.

OYER (from *oyer*, old French.) In *Law*, a court of oyer and terminer is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.

O YES (from *oyes*, hear ye, French.) In *Law*, is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the common crier.

OYSTER. In *Conchology*, *ostrea*

OZENA (from *ὄζα*.) In *Surgery*, an ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench.

OZMAZONE (from *ὀσμη*, smell, and *ζωμος*, broth.) In *Chemistry*, animal extractive, on which the flavour of animal food depends. 2. It has a brown colour, acid taste, and aromatic odour, and is soluble in water and alcohol.

P.

PABULUM (Lat.) *Food, Aliment.* In *Botany*, applied principally to the nourishment of plants.

PABULAR (from *pabulum*.) In *Botany*, *Zoology*, &c., affording aliment or provender.

PACHYDERMATA (from *παχυς*, thick, and *δερμα*, the skin.) In *Zoology*, &c., a genus of fos-

sil and recent *thick-skinned* animals, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, &c.

PACO, or *Pacos*. In *Zoology*, the camelus pacos, commonly called the Peruvian sheep.

PACTUM, or *Pact*. In *Law*, a covenant or convention between two or more parties.

PADDY (Sanskrit.) In the East Indies, rice in the husk.

PADBY BIRD (of India.) In *Ornithology*, the ardea terra, a species of heron, thus named from its frequenting the rice fields.

PADLION (from *pes leonis*.) In *Botany*, an herb named lion's foot.

PAN. In *Antiquity*, a song in honour of Apollo, used on occasions of victory and triumph.

PAN. In *Poetry*, a song of triumph.

PANEA. *Penny*, thus named by the ancients. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order muricifloræ.

PAGAN (*paganus*, Lat.) In *Religion*, a heathen, one not a Christian.

PAGEANT. Any show, a spectacle, or entertainment.

PAGODA. In *Architecture*, a name applied by Europeans to Hindoo temples and places of worship; but not by the Hindoos themselves, who have no such appellation. 2. In *Nismatics*, the European name (not the native) of a gold coin formerly current in the south of India.

PAGURUS. In *Natural History*, the soldier crab or hermit crab.

PAINTER. In *Navigation*, a sea term for a rope employed to fasten a boat to the ship, wharf, &c.

PALæOGRAPHY. Ancient writing, a knowledge of ancient manuscripts.

PALæOTHERIUM (the ancient large beast.) In *Geology* and *Natural History*, a fossil ge-

ne of extinct herbivorous animals, resembling the tapir, and in size from the rhinoceros down to the sheep.

PALESTRA (from *wrestling*.) Among the ancient Greeks a public building, where the youth exercised themselves in wrestling, running, quoits, &c. &c.

PALATINE (from *palatium*, a palace.) In *Law*, possessing royal privileges; one invested with regal rights and prerogatives.

PALATINE COUNTIES. In *Law*, these are Chester, Durham, and Lancaster; but Durham is the only one now remaining in the hands of a subject. 2. Originally thus named, because their owners possessed equal rights, and could pardon treasons, murders, felonies, &c.

PALÆMEDIA. The *Screamer*. In *Ornithology*, an order of birds of the order grallæ.

PALE. In *Heraldry*, the third and middle part of the escutcheon.

PALEA. In *Botany*, chaff.

PALETTE (French.) In *Painting*, a light board on which the colours are held.

PALINDROME (from *παλιν*, anew, again, and *δρομω*.) In *Grammar*, a word or sentence which is the same, read backwards or forwards, as *madam*; or this Latin sentence, *subi dura a rudibus*.

PALINODY (from *παλινωδια*.) In *Poetry*, a recantation.

PALINGENESIA (from *παλιν* and *γενεσις*, generation.) Regeneration, or a new birth, a term formerly used in *Chemistry* for

the reproduction of a mixed body from its ashes.

PALISADE. In *Fortification*, an enclosure of stakes or piles, driven into the ground, each six or seven inches square, and nine or ten feet long; three of which are hid underground, used to fortify avenues, parapets, ditches, &c.

PALL. In *Heraldry*, denotes a sort of cross, representing the pallium, or archiepiscopal ornament sent from Rome to metropolitans.

PALL, or *Pallium Episcopale.* In *Church Rituals*, this is a hood of white lambs' wool, with four crosses engraven on it, and forms the arms of the See of Canterbury.

PALLADIUM. In *Antiquity*, a wooden image of the goddess Minerva, or Pallas, the possession of which involved the fate of Troy.

PALLADIUM (from the goddess and planet, *Pallas*.) In *Chemistry*, a new white metal, obtained from crude platinum, which it greatly resembles.

PALLAS. In *Astronomy*, a small planet or *asteroid*, of the same magnitude as the planet Ceres, and appearing like a nebulous star of the eighth magnitude. Its mean distance from the sun is two hundred and sixty-six millions of miles, diameter uncertain, and its period of revolution four years, seven months, and eleven days. It was discovered by Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, in 1802.

PALLIATA (from *pallium*, a Greek cloak.) The *Roman comedy*, in which the scene

and dress were *Grecian*; in the *togata* both were *Roman*.

PALLIUM. In *Antiquity*, a cloak or upper garment worn by the Greeks.

PALLIUM, or *Pall.* In *Church Rituals*, a pontifical ornament worn by popes, patriarchs, primates, and metropolitans, of the Roman church, in the form of a fillet of black silk, over the shoulder, with four red crosses.

PALLS. In *Ship-building*, strong short pieces of iron or wood, placed near the capstan or windlass, so as to prevent their recoiling.

PALME. The *Palm tribe of Trees.* In *Botany*, a most important and beautiful natural order of perennial plants, named from *palma*, the ancient appellation of the date-tree.

PALMETTO, or *Dwarf Palm.* In *Botany*, *chamærops*.

PALMA FARINIFERA. In *Botany*, the sago-tree.

PALM-TREES. In *Botany*, *palme*.

PALM, or *SENEGAL OIL.* In *Commerce*, a thick unctuous liquid, drawn by ebullition or expression from the fruit of different palm-trees; such as the *cocos butyracea*; and *elais guineensis*.

PALM WINE. In *Commerce*, a juice obtained in the East Indies, (where it is named *Toddy*;) by the incision of a species of palm-tree.

PALMATUM. In *Botany*, hand-shaped.

PALMIFEROUS (from *palma* and *fero*.) In *Botany*, bearing palms.

PALMIPEDS, or *Web-footed*. In *Ornithology*, an order of birds, corresponding to the anseres of Linnæus, and furnished with feet adapted for swimming.

PALMISTRY (from *palma*, Lat.) the cheat of foretelling fortunes by the lines of the palm.

PALPEBRÆ. In *Anatomy*, the eyelids.

PALPI. *Feelers*. In *Entomology*, articulated appendages attached to the jaws of insects. They resemble antennæ, but are shorter.

PALSGRAVE (from *pfalzgraf*, German.) In *Heraldry*, a count or earl, who has the overseeing of a palace.

PALSY (*paralysis*, Lat.) In *Nosology*, there is a threefold division of a palsy—1. A privation of motion, sensation remaining. 2. A privation of sensation, motion remaining. 3. A privation of both together.

PALUDAMENTUM. In *Antiquity*, a garment worn by the Romans while engaged in active war, being the coat of arms of their chief officers; hence named *paludati*, as the soldiers were *sagati*.

PALUDINIS. In *Botany*, &c., of, or belonging to, lakes and marshes.

PALUMBUS. In *Ornithology*, the ringdove.

PAMPRE (French.) In *Sculpture*, ornaments composed of vine leaves and clusters of grapes.

PANACEA (from *πανακία*.) In *Ancient Pharmacy*, a universal medicine.

PANADA (from *panis*, bread.) In *Medicine*, a diet composed of bread boiled in water to the consistence of a pulp, and given to sick persons whose digestion is weak.

PANATHENÆA. In *Antiquity*, a feast celebrated at Athens in honour of Minerva, named by the Greeks *Athena*.

PANAX (from *παν*, all, and *ακω*, a medicine.) *Ginseng*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM. In *Botany*, the ginseng of the Chinese.

PANAX TRIFOLIUM. In *Botany*, American ginseng.

PANCRATIUM (plural *pancratia*, Lat.) In *Ancient Gymnastics*, the exercise of wrestling, boxing, kicking, &c.

PANCREAS (from *παν* and *κρεας*.) In *Anatomy*, a glandular viscus, situated in the epigastric region under the stomach, named also the *sweatbread*. It is destined to prepare the pancreatic juice.

PANDANUS (from *pandang*, Malay.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of East Indian and South Sea Island trees.

PANDANUS ODORATISSIMUS. The screw pine, or sweet-scented pandanus.

PANDECT (*pandecta*, Lat.) In *Law*, a treatise that comprehends the whole of any science, usually applied to the *pandects* of Justinian.

PANDURA, or *Pandoron*. A musical instrument among the ancients, resembling the lute.

PANEL, or *Pannel*. In *Carpentry*, &c., a square or piece of any matter inserted between

- other bodies. In *Law*, a schedule, roll, or pane, of parchment, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. In *Scottish Law*, pannel denotes the prisoner at the bar.
- PANEMORE. In *Mechanics*, a globular windmill, proposed to be erected in the centre of a ship for turning wheels and paddles.
- PANGOLIN. In *Zoology*, the short-tailed manis, or scaly lizard.
- PANICULA, or *Panicle*. In *Botany*, a word used by Pliny for the flowery tuft of a seed, and by Linnæus for a particular sort of efflorescence, called in English *panicle*, seen in the common reed and oat.
- PANICUM. *Panic Grass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.
- PANICUM ITALICUM. The Italian millet, which is believed to have been the true *panicum* of the ancients.
- PANICUM MILIACEUM. Common millet.
- PANOPLY (*πανοπλια*.) In *Heraldry*, complete armour.
- PANORAMA, or *Full View*. In *Painting*, a picture drawn on the interior surface of a large cylinder, representing the objects that can be seen from one station, when the observer directs his eye successively to every point of the horizon.
- PANORMI. In *Typography*, the city of Palermo in Sicily.
- PANORPA. The *Scorpion Fly*. In *Entomology*, a genus of neuropterous insects.
- PANTHEA. In *Antiquity*, these were single statues, composed of figures or symbols, of several different divinities combined.
- PANTHEISM. In *Mythology*, a species of religion, in which the universe was considered as the supreme God.
- PANTHEON (from *πανθεον*.) In *Mythology*, a temple of all the gods.
- PANTHER. In *Zoology*, the *felis pardus*.
- PANTOGRAPH. In *Mechanics*, an instrument contrived for the purpose of copying drawings, so that the copy may be either similar to, or larger, or smaller, than the original.
- PANTOMIME (from *παν*, all, and *μιμος*, a mimic.) A scene, a tale only exhibited in dumb shew.
- PAPAGAY. In *Ornithology*, a species of psittacus, or parrot.
- PAPAVER. The *Poppy*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order rhœadææ.
- PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM. The white opium-producing poppy.
- PAPAVER ERATICUM. The common red poppy, or corn rose.
- PAPAW-TREE. In *Botany*, the carica papaya, from which a milky juice exudes, yielding a substance analogous to *fibrin*.
- PAPIER DE GUIMAUVE. In the *Arts*, mash-mallow paper, which is transparent.
- PAPILIO. A *Butterfly*. In *Entomology*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.
- PAPILIO MACHAON. The swallow-tailed butterfly, an insect of great beauty.

PAPILIO BRASSICÆ. The common large white garden butterfly.

PAPILIO IO. The peacock butterfly, thus named on account of its great beauty.

PAPILIONACEÆ, or Leguminales. In *Botany*, a tribe of plants, such as vetches, pease, &c., the thirty-second natural order of *Linnaeus*.

PAPILIONACEOUS FLOWERS. In *Botany*, thus termed from a fancied resemblance to the papilio or butterfly.

PAPILLA. In *Anatomy*, the nipple.

PAPILLÆ. In *Anatomy*, fine terminations of nerves, more especially of the tongue and skin.

PAPILLARY (from *papilla*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, &c., having emulgent vessels.

PAPILLOSUM. In *Botany*, papillary.

PAPIONES. In *Zoology*, baboons.

PAPPUS. In *Botany*, the hairy feathery seed-down, as in the common dandelion, thistle, &c., employed by nature to waft the seed to a distance.

PAPULÆ. In *Surgery*, pimples, a cutaneous disease.

PAPYRUS, or Cyperus Papyrus. In *Botany*, a name given to the paper plant of the East; the Egyptian papyrus or *byblos* was a kind of reedy grass. 2. In *Modern Botany*, it is also named *broussonetia*.

PAR (Lat.) In *Commerce*, &c., state of equality, equivalent, equal value.

PARABLE (*παράβολον*.) In *Grammar*, &c., a similitude, a rela-

tion under which something else is figured.

PARABOLISM. In *Algebra*, the division of the terms of an equation, by any known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

PARABOLA (Lat.) In *Geometry*, the parabola is a conic section arising from a cone's being cut by a plane, parallel to one of its sides, or parallel to a plane that touches one side of the cone.

PARABOLOID (from *παράβολον*, and *ιδος*, like.) In *Geometry*, a paraboliform curve, whose ordinates are supposed to be in sub-triplicate, sub-quadruplicate, &c., ratio, to their respective abscissæ.

PARACENTRIC (from *παρά* and *κεντρον*.) In *Geometry*, &c., deviating from circularity.

PARACENTRIC MOTION. In *Astronomy*, a term used for so much as a revolving planet approaches nearer to, or recedes further from, the sun, or centre of attraction.

PARACHUTE (French, a guard for falling.) In *Aëronautics*, a machine in the form of an umbrella, annexed to a balloon or used separately, and assisting to prevent by its expansion and buoyant properties, the too rapid descent of a heavy body.

PARACLETE (*paracletus*.) In *Religion*, a comforter; an advocate.

PARADIGM (*παράδειγμα*.) In *Logic*, example; instance, of something done or said.

PARADISE, GRAINS OF. In *Botany* and *Commerce*, these are

reddish-brown berries, extremely hot, and smaller than pepper-corns, to which they are similar in flavour. The systematic name of the plant which produces them is the *anomum grana paradisi*.

PARADISE, THE GOLDEN BIRD OF. In *Ornithology*, the *orio-lus aureus*.

PARADISEA. *The bird of Paradise.* In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order picæ.

PARADISEA APODA. The great bird of Paradise, of Aroo and New Guinea, designated from the shortness of their legs.

PARADISEA REGIA. The king's bird of Paradise.

PARADOX (from *παράδοξος*.) In *Ethics*, a tenet contrary to received opinion; an assertion contrary to appearance.

PARAGRAPH (*παράγραφη*.) In *Grammar*, a distinct part of a discourse.

PARAGUAY TEA. In *Botany*, a South American plant, said to be a new species of *Ilex*, the leaves of which are infused, and drank like the tea of China. By the Aborigines it is named *matte*, and by the Spaniards *yerba*.

PARAHELION (from *παρα*, near, and *ἥλιος*, the sun.) In *Meteorology*, a mock sun, being a part of the heavens strongly illuminated with an image of the sun, appearing like another sun.

PARALLAX (from *παράλλαξις*.) In *Astronomy*, the distance between the true and apparent place of any star viewed from the earth. 2. The *parallax* is the angle made in the centre

of a star, by two right lines, drawn, one from the centre, and the other from the circumference of the earth.

PARALLEL (*παράλληλος*.) In *Geometry*, lines continuing their course, and still remaining at the same distance from each other.

PARALLELOGRAM (from *παρά-λλος*, and *γραμμή*.) In *Geometry*, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOPIPED. In *Geometry*, a regular solid contained under six parallelograms, the opposite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram; it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height.

PARALOGISM (*παράλογισμός*.) In *Logic*, a false argument, a fallacious syllogism.

PARALYSIS. In *Nosology*, the palsy.

PARANYMPH (from *παρα*, and *νύμφη*.) In *Antiquity*, a bride-man; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

PARAPET (French.) In *Fortification*, a wall breast high.

PARANTHINE (from *παρα*, exposed, and *ανθος*, a flower.) In *Mineralogy*, a mineral thus named, because it decays rapidly when exposed to the weather.

PARAPHERNALIA (Lat.) In the *Civil Law*, goods at the wife's disposal.

PARAPHRASE (*παραφρασις*.) In *Grammar*, a loose interpretation; an explanation in many words.

PARASCENIUM. In *Ancient Theatres*, a place behind the scenes to which the actors withdrew to dress and undress themselves.

PARASALENE (from *παρά*, and *σελήνη*, the moon.) In *Meteorology*, a mock moon, a phenomenon usually encompassing or adjacent to the moon, in the form of a luminous ring.

PARASITE (*parasitus*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*, the priest's guest; one whom he invited to eat part of the sacrifice with him.

PARASITE PLANTS. In *Botany*, such as are produced upon the trunk, branches, and roots of other plants. Some of these (such as the mistletoe and various mosses and fungi,) will not take their growth in the earth.

PARATONERRE (French.) In *Electricity*, a name given in France to a conductor of lightning.

PARAZONIUM. In *Antiquity*, a small Greek sword given by the emperors to the tribunes as a baton of command, and impressed on medals.

PARCÆ. In *Antiquity*, the fates; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

PARERGIC (*παρηγορητικός*.) In *Pharmacy*, medicines having the power to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

PARENCHYMA (from *παρειαχμα*.) In *Anatomy*, a spongy or porous substance; a part through which the blood is strained. In *Botany*, a porous, spongy, cellular substance immediately under the epidermis of trees, and may be called the middle layer of the bark.

PARENTHESES. In *Grammar*, a sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out without injuring the sense of that which encloses it. It is commonly marked thus ().

PARIAR. In the East Indies, a term employed by Europeans to designate the outcastes of the Hindoos generally, although it properly has only reference to one tribe.

PARIETARIA. *Pellitory.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

PARIETES. In *Anatomy*, a term used for the enclosures or membranes that stop up or close the hollow parts of the body; especially those of the heart, thorax, &c.

PARI PASSU (Lat.) With equal step.

PARIS, PLASTER OF. In *Mineralogy* and the *Arts*, gypsum deprived of its water by burning, and reduced to a white powder, which is afterwards mixed with water.

PARISH (*parochia*, low Lat., *παροχία*.) In *Church Government*, the particular charge of a secular priest. Our realm was divided into parishes by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, A.D., 636.

PARLIAMENT (*parliamentum*, low Lat.) In *Law*, the assembly of the king and three states of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest and of the greatest authority.

PARODY (*παρωδία*.) In *Poetry*, &c., a kind of writing in which

the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

PAROTID GLAND (from *παρά*, near, and *ως*, the ear.) In *Anatomy*, the largest of the salivary glands, situated in front of the ear.

PAROXYSM (*παροξυσμός*.) In *Nosology*, a fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

PARROQUET, or *Parrakeet*. In *Ornithology*, a species of psittacus or parrot.

PARROT. In *Ornithology*, psittacus.

PARS PRO TOTO (Lat.) In *Law*, a part for the whole.

PARSE, **TO**, (from *pars*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, to resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech.

PARSLEY. In *Botany*, apium.

PARSNEY. In *Botany*, pastinaca.

PARTHENON. In *Architecture*, the temple of Minerva at Athens.

PARTICEPS CRIMINIS (Lat.) In *Law*, a partner in the crime; an accomplice.

PARTICIPLE (*participium*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

PARTICLE (*particula*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a word not varied by inflexion. In *Physics*, an assemblage of several atoms, corpuscles, or molecules.

PARTRIDGE. In *Ornithology*, the tetrao perdix of Linnæus.

PARTURITION (from *parturio*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, the state of being about to bring forth.

PARUS. The *Titmouse*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order passeræ.

PARUS CÆRULUS. In *Ornithology*, the tomtit, or blue titmouse.

PASCHAL. In *Church Rituals*, relating to the passover.

PASIGRAPHY. The art of universal writing.

PASPALUM (from *πασπάλη*, an ancient name for millet.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants not found in Europe, of the natural order gramina.

PASSANT. In *Heraldry*, a term applied to an animal in a shield appearing to walk leisurely. For most beasts except lions, in this jargon the word *tripping* is frequently used instead of *passant*.

PASSERES. In *Ornithology*, the sixth order of birds according to the Linnæan system. It includes all singing birds.

PASSERINA (from *passer*, a sparrow.) *Sparrow-wort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

PASSIFLORA, or *flos passionis*. The *passion flower*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order cucurbitacæ.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS. The purple-fruited passion flower.

PASSIFLORA QUADRANGULARIS. A vine of the West Indies, producing the fruit there named the granadilla.

PASSIM (Lat.) In *Literature*, a word of reference, signifying every where; in many different places; here and there.

PASSION WEEK (from *passio*, or *passos*.) In *Church Rituals*, the week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration

ration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PASSIVE. In *Grammar*, a verb *passive* is that which signifies passion; suffering, not acting.

PASTERN of a HORSE. In *Farrery*, the distance between the fetlock, or joint next the foot, and the coronet of the hoof. The pastern joint is above the pastern.

PASTICCIO (a *pie*.) In *Music*, an opera composed of detached airs by different composers, occasionally introduced.

PASTIL (*pastillus*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, a dry composition of aromatic woods and drugs, yielding a fragrant smell, when burned in a chamber, to improve the air.

PASTINACA. The *Parship*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order umbellæ.

PATAN. In the East Indies, a name generally applied to the Afghan tribes, but its true derivation has never been satisfactorily ascertained.

PATAVII. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Padua.

PATELLA. In *Anatomy*, the knee-pan.

PATELLA. The *Limpet*. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea and land shells, without a spire, inhabited by a limax. There are above 250 species.

PATELLA. In *Antiquity*, a little deep dish with a broad brim, used to hold offerings of meat, &c., to the gods.

PATENT (*patens*, Lat.) Open to the perusal of all: as letters

patent. Something appropriated by letters patent. In *Law*, a writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege, delivered open *ut pateant omnibus*.

PATENTEE. In *Law*, one who has a patent.

PATERNOSTER (Lat.) The Lord's prayer, thus named from the two first words.

PATERA. In *Antiquity*, a goblet or broad piece of plate to drink out of, also used by the Romans to receive the blood of their victims.

PATHETIC (*παθητικός*.) In *Poetry*, &c., affecting the passions; passionate; moving.

PATHOLOGY (from *pathos*, a disease, and *logos*.) That part of medicine relating to distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects incident to the body.

PATHOLOGY HUMORAL. This ancient Galenical doctrine, attributed every deviation from health, to changes in the state of the blood, and likewise maintained that an original difference in the nature of the fluids, gives rise to the different conditions of the constitution named *temperaments*.

PATHOS (from *παθος*.) In *Rhetoric*, &c., a Greek word signifying *passion*.

PATINA. In *Antiquity*, a pot in which things were boiled and brought to table.

PATINA. In *Numismatics*, a name given to the genuine rust of medals, which is sometimes counterfeited.

PATRES CONSCRIPTI (*conscript fathers*, by contraction P.C.)

In *Antiquity*, a denomination given to the senators of Rome.

PATRONYMIC (*πατρωνυμικός*.) In *Law*, &c., a name expressing the name of the father or ancestor.

PAULINIA. In *Botany*, the supple-jack of the West Indies.

PAUT. An East Indian plant. In *Botany*, the corchorus capsularis, and corchorus olitorius.

PAVILION (from *padiglione*, Ital., a tent.) In *Architecture*, a kind of insulated turret or building, contained under a single roof, sometimes square, and sometimes dome-formed, named from its resemblance to the roof of a tent.

PAVO. The *Peacock*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order gallinæ.

PAVONINE (from *pavo*, Lat.) In *Painting*, peacock tail tarnish.

PEA. In *Botany*, pisum and lathyrus.

PEACH TREE. In *Botany*, the amygdalus persica; by the ancients named the malus persica, or Persian apple.

PEACOCK. In *Ornithology*, pavo.

PEAK, THE ANCHOR A. In *Navigation*, the anchor is said to be a *peak*, when the ship, about to weigh, rides perpendicularly over it.

PEAR-TREE. In *Botany*, pyrus.

PEARL. In *Natural History*, Margarita.

PEARL ASHES. In *Chemistry*, impure potash, or vegetable alkali.

PEASTONE, or pisolite. In *Mineralogy*, pisiform limestone.

PEAT. In *Mineralogy*, a substance consisting of the twigs, leaves, and roots of trees, mixed with grass, straw, plants, and weeds, that have lain long in water, and converted into a blackish-brown mass, that may be cut with a spade, and dried for fuel.

PEBBLES. In *Mineralogy*, siliceous stones, larger than gravel, the round form of which is generally owing to the mutual attrition caused by the action of water.

PECCARY, or tajouca. In *Zoology*, a species of hog.

PECH BLENDE, or pitch blende. In *Mineralogy*, an oxide of uranium, named from its resemblance to a sulphuret of zinc of the same appellation.

PECORA. In *Zoology*, the distinguishing name of a whole order of quadrupeds of the mammalia class, without front teeth in the upper jaw, comprehending the ox, sheep, goat, deer, camel, and other herbivorous hoofed animals that chew the cud.

PECTEN. The *Scallop*, or *Comb-shell*. In *Conchology*, a genus of inequivalve sea and land shells. 2. It is the original Latin name for all shell-fish, striated or ribbed like cockles or scallop-shells.

PECTINATED (from *pecten*, Lat., a comb.) In *Conchology*, &c., striated, or ribbed, like a comb.

PECTORAL (*pectoralis*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, belonging to the breast.

PEDAGOGUE (from *παιδαγωγός*.) One who teaches boys; a schoolmaster; a pedant.

PEDAL (*pedalis*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, belonging to the foot.

PEDALS (*pedalis*, Lat.) In *Music*, the large pipes of an organ, usually thirteen in number, so called because played and stopped by the foot.

PECULIUM (Lat.) In *Roman Jurisprudence*, the stock which a slave, minor, or the like, might acquire by his own industry, as distinguished from his master's or father's property.

PEDATUM. In *Botany*, foot-shaped.

PEDICLE (*pedis*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the footstalk; that by which a leaf or stalk is fixed to the tree.

PEDESTAL (from *pes*, a foot, and *στυλος*, a column.) In *Architecture*, the lower member of a pillar, named by the Greeks *stylobates*, and *stereobates*; also the basis of a statue.

PEDICULARIS. *Lousewort*. In *Botany*, the name, or rather nickname, of a noble and beautiful genus of plants of the natural order *personatæ*.

PEDICULARIS MORBUS, or *phthiriasis*. In *Nosology*, a morbid condition of the habit, and more especially of the skin, in which lice are generated.

PEDICULUS. A *Louse*. In *Entomology*, a genus of apterous insects.

PEDICULUS HUMANUS. The louse that infests the human body.

PEDIMANA. In *Zoology*, a family of animals, such as the opossum and wombat, which walk on the feet only.

PEDIMENTS (*pedis*, Lat.) In *Architecture*, an ornament that

crowns the ordonnances, finishes the front of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates.

PEDOMETER (from *πῦς*, foot, and *μετρον*, measure.) In *Mechanics*, an instrument in the form of a watch, consisting of various wheels, with the teeth catching in each other, and by means of a string fastened to any thing in motion, numbers the paces gone over from one place to another.

PEDUNCULUS. In *Botany*, the peduncle, or flower-stalk.

PEEK. In *Navigation*, a name given to the upper corners of sails extended by a gaff, or by a yard crossing the mast obliquely, as the mizen-yard of a ship. The upper extremity of those gaffs and yards is also called the *peek*.

PEEK THE MIZEN, TO. Is to put the mizen-yard perpendicular to the mast.

PEEK-HALIARDS. These are the ropes, or tackles, by which the outer end of the gaff is hoisted.

PEEPUL-TREE of the East Indies. In *Botany*, the *ficus religiosa*.

PEER (from *pair*, French.) In *Law*, a nobleman; of nobility we have three degrees, who are all nevertheless called peers, because their essential privileges are the same.

PEGASUS. In *Astronomy*, the name of a constellation of the northern hemisphere, figured in the form of a flying horse.

PEGMATITE. In *Mineralogy*, a species of granite, the surface of which resembles a stone that

- has been written on. It is also named graphic stone.
- PELARGONIUM** (from *πελαργος*, a stork.) *Storks-bill*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, comprehending the African geraniums.
- PELICANUS**. The *Pelican*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the natural order anseres.
- PELICANUS AQUILUS**. The frigate bird.
- PELICANUS BASSANUS**. The gannet, or soland-geese.
- PELICANUS CARBO**. The corvorant.
- PELICANUS GRACULUS**. The shag.
- PELICANUS SULA**. The booby.
- PELLICLE** (*pellicula*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, this word is often used for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with salt, or other substance, evaporated by heat.
- PELLITORY** of the wall. In *Botany*, *parietaria*.
- PELLITORY, BASTARD**. *Achillea*.
- PELLS** (from *pellis*, a skin.) Clerk of the Pells. In *Finance*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill in a parchment roll, called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts.
- PELTA**. In *Antiquity*, a small, light, manageable buckler.
- PELVIS** (from *πελος*, a basin.) In *Anatomy*, the cavity below the belly, which is enclosed by four bones.
- PENATES**. In *ancient Mythology*, a term applied to all domestic gods. The penates of the Romans were properly the tutelary gods of the Trojans, or the manes of ancestors.
- PENCIL OF RAYS**. In *Optics*, a double cone, or pyramid of rays, joined together at the base.
- PENDENTE LITE** (Lat.) In *Law*, during the dispute; while the suit is undetermined.
- PENDULUM** (*pendulus*, Lat.) In *Dynamics*, any weight so hung that it may easily swing backward and forward, of which the great law is, that its oscillations are always performed in the same time.
- PENELOPE**. In *Ornithology*, a genus of South American birds, of the order gallinæ.
- PENELOPE CRISTATA**. The guan of Brazil and Guiana.
- PENETRALIA** (Lat.) In ancient temples, apartments of distinguished sanctity, where the images of the gods were kept, and certain solemnities performed.
- PENGUIN**, or *Great Auk*. In *Ornithology*, the *alca impennis*, a distinct order of web-footed birds; the *diomedea demersa* of Linnæus, and *anser magellanicus* of Clusius.
- PENINSULA** (*pene insula*, almost an island.) In *Geography*, a piece of land nearly surrounded by the sea.
- PENNATULA**. The *Sea-pen*, or *Feather*. In *Natural History*, a genus of zoophytes, possessing locomotion.
- PENNYWEIGHT**. In *Pharmacy*, &c., the twentieth part of an ounce troy, containing twenty-four grains troy weight.
- PENTACHORD** (from *πεντε*, and *χορδη*.) In *Music*, an instrument with five strings.

PENTACRINITES. In *Natural History*, a family of acephalous zoophytes, of which vast quantities have been found in a fossil state.

PENTAEDROUS (from *πνῆ*, and *ἔδρα*.) In *Geometry*, having five sides.

PENTAGON (from *πνῆ*, five, and *γωνία*, angle.) In *Geometry*, a figure with five angles and five sides.

PENTAGRAPH. In the *Arts*, an instrument whereby designs, prints, &c., may be copied in any proportion, without a person's being skilled in drawing.

PENTAGYNIA (from *πνῆ*, five, and *γυνή*, a female.) In *Botany*, an order of plants having five styles.

PENTAMETER (*pentametrum*, Lat.) In *Poetry*, a Latin verse of five feet.

PENTANDRIA (from *πνῆ*, five, and *ανδρ*, male.) In *Botany*, plants having five stamens; the fifth Linnæan class.

PENTANGULAR. In *Geometry*, five-cornered, or angled.

PENTASTYLE (from *πνῆ*, and *στυλος*, a pillar.) In *Architecture*, a work in which there are five rows of columns.

PENTATEUCH (from *πνῆ*, five, and *τευχος*, a volume. In *Scripture*, the five books of Moses.

PENTECOST (from *πενήκωστη*, a feast among the Jews.) In *Church Rituals*, Whitsuntide.

PENTELASMIS. In *Conchology*, shells of the cirripedis, or barnacle class, whose bodies are flexible.

PENTELIC MARBLE. In *Statuary*, a beautiful and glossy variety of Parian and Carrara

marble, named from Mount Pentelicus, near Athens, where it was quarried.

PENULTIMA (Lat.) In *Grammar*, the last syllable but one.

PENUMBRA (from *pene*, and *umbra*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, an imperfect shadow, observed between the perfect shadow and the full light during an eclipse.

PEON. In the East Indies, a footman, or foot soldier; hence the *pawns* at chess.

PEONY. In *Botany*, *pæonia*.

PEPERINO MARBLE. In *Mine-ralogy*, a calcareous stone, something of the nature of travertino. It is supposed to be the ancient Saxum Albanum, of which the foundations of the capitol (still to be seen) were built.

PEPLIS. *Water-purslane.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order calycanthemæ.

PEPO (a gourd, or pumpkin.) In *Botany*, cucurbita.

PEPPER. In *Botany*, piper.

PEPPER (Barbary, or Cayenne.) Capsicum.

PEPPER, the Guinea. Chile, a species of capsicum.

PEPPER-GRASS. *Pilularia*.

PEPPER-WORT. *Lepidium*.

PEPTIC (from *πνῆσκειν*.) In *Medicine*, what helps digestion.

PERAMBULATOR. In *Surveying*, an instrument for measuring distances; named also the *Pedometer*, and *Surveying-wheel*.

PERCA. The *Perch*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the thoracic order.

PER

PERCA FLUVIATILIS. The common perch.

PERCH (*pertica*, Lat.) A measure of five yards and a half ; a pole.

PERCOLATION (*percolo*, Lat.) In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, the act of straining ; purification or separation by straining.

PERCUSSION (*percussio*, Lat.) In *Dynamics*, the act of striking ; stroke. 2. The impression a body makes when striking another, or the collision of two moving bodies, which meeting alter each other's motion.

PERCUSSION POWDER. See *Detonating priming*.

PERDIX (a *partridge*.) In *Ornithology*, tetrao.

PERDRIX DE MER. In *Ornithology*, the glareola.

PERENNIAL (*perennis*, Lat.) In *Botany*, lasting through the year ; also perpetual ; unceasing.

PERENNIALS. In *Botany*, the stems of these plants perish annually, but the roots remain and last for more than two years.

PERGUNNAH. In *East Indian Geography*, a subdivision of a district, containing a certain number of villages, equivalent to an English hundred, or canton.

PERIANTHIUM (from *περι*, about, and *ανθος*, a flower.) In *Botany*, the common calyx, or flower-cup, placed immediately under the flower.

PERICARDIUM (from *περι*, about, and *καρδια*, the heart.) In *Anatomy*, a membranous sac, of a conic figure, resembling a

PER

purse, in which the heart is contained.

PERICARP (from *περι*, about, and *καρπος*, the fruit.) In *Botany*, the seed-vessel ; the organ that contains the seed.

PERICRANIUM (from *περι*, near, and *κρανιον*, the skull.) In *Anatomy*, the pericranium is a membrane, or periosteum, that covers the outside of the cranium, or skull.

PERIDIUM. In *Botany*, a species of fungi, that bear their seeds internally, such as the lycoperdon, or puff-ball.

PERIDROMUS. In *Ancient Architecture*, the space of an aisle in a periptere, between the columns and the wall, used for walks by the Greeks.

PERIGEE (from *περι*, near, and *γη*, the earth.) In *Astronomy*, is a point in the heavens wherein a planet, or any heavenly body, is said to be in its nearest possible distance from the earth.

PERIHELIIUM (from *περι*, near, and *ηλιος*, the sun.) In *Astronomy*, is that point of the orbit of a planet, &c., wherein it is nearest to the sun.

PERIMETER (from *περι*, and *μετρον*.) In *Geometry*, the compass or sum of all the sides, which bound any figure, whether rectilinear or mixed. 2. The perimeters of surfaces are lines, those of bodies are surfaces. 3. In circular figures, circumference or periphery.

PERIOD (from *περιωδος*.) A circuit. The time in which any thing is performed, so as to begin again in the same manner. 2. A stated number of years ; a

round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning.

PERIODICAL. In *Astronomy*, &c., circular; making a circuit; performing a revolution.

PERIOPHTHALMUM (from *περι*, about, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye.) In *Animal Anatomy*, a thin skin, which birds can draw over their eyes, to defend them, without shutting their eyelids. It is also named the *nictitating membrane*.

PERIOSTEUM (from *περι*, about, and *οσιν*, a bone.) In *Anatomy*, a membrane of great sensibility which surrounds the bones.

PERIPATETICS (from *περιπατειν*, I walk.) In *Antiquity*, a sect of philosophers, followers of Aristotle; thus named because they disputed while walking up and down the lyceum at Athens.

PERIPHERY (from *περι*, and *φειν*.) In *Geometry*, the circumference, or bounding line, of any curvilinear figure.

PERIPHRAISIS (from *περιφρασις*.) In *Grammar*, circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERIPLUS (from *περιπλους*.) In *Antiquity*, a voyage or navigation round any sea, or sea coast.

PERIPNEUMONY (from *περι*, and *πνευμων*, the lungs.) In *Nosology*, an inflammation of the lungs.

PERIPTERE (from *περι*, about, and *πτερον*, a wing.) In *Ancient Architecture*, a building, encompassed on the outside with

a series of columns, forming a kind of aisle, or portico, all round.

PERISTALTIC MOTION (from *περιστλινω*, to contract.) In *Physiology*, the vermicular motion of the intestines, by which they propel their contents.

PERISTYLE (from *περι*, about, and *στυλος*, a column.) In *Ancient Architecture*, a place or building encompassed with a row of columns on the inside; in this distinguished from the *periptere*, where the columns are disposed outside.

PERITONEUM (from *περιτοναιον*.) In *Anatomy*, a strong membrane, by which all the viscera of the abdomen are surrounded, to prevent friction, and retain them in their proper position.

PERITROCHIUM. In *Mechanics*, a wheel or circle concentric with the base of a cylinder, and moveable together with it about an axis. The axis, with the wheel and levers fixed in it to move it, constitute that mechanical power called *axis in peritrochio*.

PERIWINKLE. In *Conchology*, the turbo littoreus of Linnæus.

PERIWINKLE. In *Botany*, pervinca.

PERMEABLE (*permeo*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., a body, the pores of which are such as may be passed through.

PEROQUETTE, or *parroquet*. In *Ornithology*, a small species of psittacus, or parrot.

PERORATION (*peroratio*, Lat.) In *Rhetoric*, the conclusion of an oration.

PEROXIDE. In *Chemistry*, an oxide is thus named when it is

fully saturated with oxygen ; and the same rule applies to chlorides and iodides, prefixing the syllable *per*.

PERPENDICULAR. In *Geometry*, a line crossing or cutting the horizon, or another line, at right angles.

PERPENDICULARITY of Plants. In *Botany*, the tendency which the stems of plants have to ascend, and their roots to descend in a strictly perpendicular direction.

PERRON. In *Architecture*, a staircase outside of a building, or the steps in front of a building that lead to the first story.

PER SALTUM. (Lat.) In *Logic*, "by a leap or jump" from one subject to another.

PER SE. A Latin term, signifying of its own nature, or in virtue of its own entity, as the sun is said to give light *per se*.

PER SE (by itself.) In *Chemistry*, when a body is distilled singly, and without the addition of any other matter, it is said to be distilled *per se*.

PERSEUS. In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere.

PERSIAN WHEEL. In *Agriculture*, a wheel for the purposes of irrigation, turned by the stream, with buckets affixed for the raising of water from rivers, whose banks are too high to admit of overflowing.

PERSIANS. In *Ancient Architecture*, male figures employed to support entablatures ; the female figures were named *Caryatides*.

PERSICA. In *Botany*, the peach,

or *malus persica* ; the Persian apple of the ancients.

PERSON. In *Grammar*, the quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

PERSONATÆ (from *persona*, a masque.) In *Botany*, the fortieth natural order of Linnæus, containing many fetid and poisonous, and a few aromatic plants, with gaping grinning petals.

PERSONEL. In *War*, one of the heads under which the French consider an army or navy. Under the latter it relates to all that concerns the rank, appointment, various duties, &c., of the officers, seamen, and marines.

PERSPECTIVE (*perspicio*, Lat.) In *Painting*, &c., the science by which things are ranged on a plane surface, as in a picture, according to their appearance in their real situation.

PERSPIRE, TO. In *Physiology*, to perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

PERTUSSIS. In *Nosology*, the chin-cough, whooping, or whooping-cough.

PERULE. In *Botany*, the cover of a seed.

PERUVIAN BARK. In *Pharmacy*, the cortex peruvianus.

PERVIGILIUM. In *Nosology*, excessive watching or waking.

PECALITE. In *Mineralogy*, a substance in which lithia was first discovered.

PETALS (from *πεταλον*.) In *Botany*, the several pieces or small leaves into which the corolla of a flower is divided.

PETARD (French.) In *Gunnery*, an engine of metal, shaped

like a hat, about seven inches deep, and five inches over the mouth, which, when charged with fine powder, is applied to gates or barriers to blow them up.

PETECHIÆ. In *Nosology*, small red purple spots, on the skin, resembling flea bites.

PETECHIAL (from *petechiæ*.) In *Nosology*, pestilentially spotted.

PETIOL (*petiolus*.) In *Botany*, the leaf-stalk.

PETIT TREASON. In *Law*, an aggravated degree of murder, where the servant kills his master, the wife her husband, or the ecclesiastic his superior.

PETITIO PRINCIPII. In *Logic*, the taking of a thing for true, and drawing conclusions from it as such, when it is either false, or at least requires being proved.

PETREL. In *Ornithology*, procellaria.

PETRESCENT (*petrescens*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, growing stone; becoming stone.

PETRIFACTION (*petrifacio*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, a body formed by changing other matter, animal or vegetable, into stone, more especially when calcareous carbonate is deposited on the surface of extraneous bodies, with which it comes in contact.

PETRO CALLIS (from *πίλος*, a stone, and *καλλος*, beauty.) *Rock-blossom.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants.

PETROLEUM (from *πίλος*, a rock, and *ελαϊον*, oil.) In *Mineralogy*, a species of fluid bitumen, or mineral oil, which, when more

fluid and transparent, is named *naphtha*.

PETROMYZON. The *Lamprey.* In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes, of the chondropterygious order.

PETROMYZON FLUVIATILIS. The lesser, or river lamprey.

PETROMYZON MARINUS. The great sea lamprey.

PETROPHILA (fr. *πίλος*, a stone, and *φιλω*, to love.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants, thus named, because they are always found in exposed rocky situations.

PETROPOLIS. In *Typography*, printed in the city of St. Petersburg.

PETROSELINUM (from *πίλος*, a stone, and *ελαϊον*, parsley.) *Stone-parsley.* In *Botany*, applied by Linnæus to the apium petroselinum, or common garden parsley.

PETROSILEX. In *Mineralogy*, rock-flint, or chert, which see. The agate has been sometimes thus named.

PETTAH. In the East Indies, denotes a town or suburb adjoining a fort, and under its protection.

PETTO (Italian.) The breast; figuratively, privacy.

PETUNSE (Chinese.) A mineral substance used in China in the manufacture of China-ware. It is doubtful whether this name be applicable to a modification of kaolin, or to the disintegrated rock from which kaolin is obtained.

PEWET, or sea-crow. In *Ornithology*, the *larus ridibundus*, or laughing gull, of Linnæus.

PEWTER. In *Metallurgy*, a mixed metal, consisting of tin, variously alloyed with lead, zinc,

bismuth, or antimony. Common low-priced pewter consists of 20 tin, 3 lead, and 1 brass. Best pewter, 17 parts antimony, 100 parts tin, and a little copper.

PHAETON. The *Tropic bird*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of the order anseres.

PHAETON PHŒNICURUS. The red-tailed tropic bird.

PHŒUS. In *Zoology*, a species of mus.

PHAGEDENA (*φαγιδαινα*, fr. *φαγω*, to eat.) In *Surgery*, an ulcer, where the sharpness of the humours eats into the flesh.

PHAGEDENIC. In *Surgery*, eating; corroding.

PHALŒNA. The *Moth*. In *Entomology*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

PHALŒNA BOMBYX, (or *mori* of the mulberry.) The silk-worm.

PHALŒNA WAVARIA. The gooseberry caterpillar.

PHALANGES. In *Ornithology*, the articulations of the toes of birds.

PHALANGIUM. In *Entomology*, a genus of apterous insects, some resembling the spider genus.

PHALANGIUM APULUM. The large and poisonous species of spider, usually named *tarentula*, from the town of Tarentum.

PHALANGIUM GROSSIPES. The sea-spider.

PHALANX. In *Ancient Tactics*, a huge square compact battalion of eight thousand infantry, drawn up in close order, with their shields joined, and pikes ranged across.

PHALANX (from *φάλαγξ*, a batta-

lion.) In *Anatomy*, the small bones of the fingers and toes, in the plural *phalanges*.

PHALARIS. *Canary grass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.

PHALARIS CANARIENSIS. The canary-seed grass.

PHAENOGAMOUS (from *φανω*, to shew, and *γamos*, marriage.) In *Botany*, plants possessing visible stamens and pistils, or visible organs of fructification; in opposition to *cryptogamous*.

PHANEROGAMOUS (from *φανερ*, conspicuous.) In *Botany*, the same as *phænogamous*.

PHANTASM (*φαντασμα*.) Vain airy appearance; something appearing only to the imagination.

PHANTASMAGORIA. In *Optics*, a species of magic lantern exhibited on a large scale, and projecting an image on a semi-transparent screen of taffetas, instead of a wall. The term itself denotes the raising of spectres.

PHARMACOLITE. A mineral substance; an arseniate of lime. It is thus named on account of the poisonous nature of one of its ingredients.

PHARMACOPŒIA (fr. *φαρμακον*, a remedy, and *ποιω*, to make.) In *Pharmacy*, a dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

PHARMACUM (from *φαρμακον*.) A mendicament or medicine, whether salutary or poisonous.

PHARMACY (from *φαρμακον*.) The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.

PHAROS. In *Antiquity*, a watch-

tower or lighthouse, named from a celebrated one on the coast of Egypt.

PHARYNX. In *Anatomy*, a muscular bag at the back of the mouth, the use of which is to receive the masticated food, and convey it to the œsophagus.

PHASCUM (from *φασκος*.) *Earth-moss*. In *Botany*, a genus of cryptogamic plants.

PHASEOLUS (*φασολος*, a little boat.) The *Kidney-bean*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the natural order papilionaceæ.

PHASEOLUS COCCINEUS. The scarlet flowering kidney-bean.

PHASEOLUS MUNGO. The hairy-headed kidney-bean.

PHASEOLUS MAX. The hairy-podded kidney-bean.

PHASEOLUS VULGARIS. The common kidney, or French bean-plant.

PHASIANUS. The *Pheasant*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order gallinæ.

PHASIANUS ARGUS. The argus pheasant.

PHASIANUS COLCHICUS. The common pheasant.

PHASIANUS GALLUS. The common, or wild cock.

PHASIS (*φασις*. In the plural *phases*.) In *Astronomy*, the appearance exhibited by any heavenly body, illuminated by the sun; as the changes of the Moon, Venus, Mercury, &c.

PHASM (from *φασμα*.) Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition.

PHASMA. The *Spectre*. In *Entomology*, a genus of insects.

PHEASANT. In *Ornithology*, phasianus.

PHENECTIN. In *Chemistry*, a new and peculiar body, obtained by stopping the action of sulphuric acid on indigo, before the formation of cerulin is complete.

PHENOMENON (*φαινόμενον*.) In *Natural History*, an appearance (generally something new) in the works of nature.

PHILADELPHUS. The *Seringa*, or *Mock Orange*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PHILANTHROPY (*φιλεισ* and *ανθρωπος*.) In *Ethics*, the love of mankind.

PHILOLOGER (from *φιλόλογος*.) One whose chief study is language, a grammarian, a critic versed in languages, etymology, &c.

PHILOLOGY (*φιλολογία*.) Criticism, grammatical learning. 2. In the modern acceptation it is what the French call *belles lettres*, and includes grammar, rhetoric, poetry, antiquity, history, and criticism.

PHILOMATHES. A lover of learning or science.

PHILOMOT (from *feuille morte*, French, a dead leaf.) In *Painting*, coloured like a dead body.

PHILOSOPHY (*philosophia*, Lat.) The love or study of wisdom; knowledge, natural or moral. 2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. In *old Chemistry*, a stone, imagined by the alchemists, which by its touch converted base metals into gold.

PHILTRE (from *φιλεῖν*.) Something to cause love.

PHILEOPTERA (*φλεψ*, a vein,

and *πτερον*, a wing.) In *Entomology*, insects with veined wings.

PHLEBOTOMY (from *φλεψ*, a vein, and *τομή*, to cut.) In *Surgery*, blood letting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical purposes.

PHLEGM (from *φlegμα*.) In *Physiology*, the watery humour of the body, which when it predominates is supposed to produce sluggishness.

PHLEME. In *Surgery*, an instrument for letting blood, which is placed on the vein, and driven with a blow.

PHLEUM (from *φλιον*.) *Cat's-tail-grass*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PHLOGISTON. In *old Chemistry*, the principle of inflammability. 2. According to Stahl's theory of heat, (now exploded,) all combustible substances contained in them a certain ingredient named phlogiston, to which they owed their combustibility.

PHLOGISTICATED AIR. In *Chemistry*, the obsolete name for azote or nitrogen.

PHOCA. The *Seal*. In *Zoology*, a genus of the class and order *mammalia feræ*.

PHOCA VITULINA. The common seal or sea-calf.

PHOCENA. In *Ichthyology*, the porpesse or porpoise. See *Delphinus*.

PHŒNICOPTERUS. The *Flamingo*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *grallæ*.

PHŒNICOPTERUS RUBER. The common red flamingo.

PHŒNIX. A name given by the

Phœnicians to the date palm-tree, because when burnt down to the root it rises again naturally. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *palmæ*.

PHŒNIX DACTYLIFERA. The common date palm-tree.

PHOLAS (from *φωλιος*, *latibulum*, a burrow.) The borer. In *Conchology*, a genus of multivalve sea-shells, inhabited by an ascidia.

PHONICS (from *φων*, voice or sound.) The doctrine of sounds, otherwise named *acoustics*.

PHORMIUM. *New Zealand Flax*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PHOSGENE GAS. In *Chemistry*, a compound of carbonic oxide and chlorine; thus named because it has hitherto been only produced by the action of light.

PHOSPHATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *phosphoric acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *phosphoric acid*, with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

PHOSPHATE OF AMMONIA. In *Chemistry*, a combination of phosphoric acid with ammonia.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME. A compound of phosphoric acid and lime, which is the basis of all bones.

PHOSPHATE OF SODA. A combination of phosphoric acid with soda. It exists ready formed in urine, and was for

merly named *sal mirabile perlatum*.

PHOSPHORI, NATURAL. In *Natural History*, substances, such as glow-worms, fish, rotten wood, &c., which become luminous without the assistance of art.

PHOSPHORIC. In *Chemistry*, phosphoric bodies are such as shine spontaneously in the dark, such as meat, fish, wood, &c., in a certain stage of putrefaction. 2. *Phosphorescent* is a term applied to substances that become lucid for a short time in the dark, after having been exposed to any strong light; such are the Bolognian stone, calcined oyster-shells, &c.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a compound of phosphorus and oxygen.

PHOSPHORUS ($\phi\omega\rho$, light, and $\phi\epsilon\omega$, to bear.) In *Chemistry*, a substance principally obtained from calcined bones and charcoal, which emits light in the dark, but without the production of sensible heat.

PHOSPHORUS. In *Astronomy*, the morning star, or the planet Venus when she rises before the sun.

PHOSPHURETS. In *Chemistry*, combinations of phosphorus with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

PHOSSA. In *Ornithology*, a name for the *palumbus torquatus*, or ring dove.

PHOTOMETER. In *Chemistry*, an instrument for measuring the calorific action of light. 2. It consists of a differential thermometer enclosed in a thin

pellucid case, having one half made of black and the other of clear glass.

PHRENITIS (from $\phi\rho\epsilon\eta$, the mind.) In *Nosology*, frenzy, or inflammation of the brain.

PHRYGANEÆ. In *Entomology*, a genus of neuropterous insects resembling moths.

PHRYGANEÆ GRANDIS. The larva of this species is known by the name of the *caddis*, or *caddy*, *worm*, and is used as a bait.

PHTHIRIASIS (from $\phi\theta\iota\upsilon\varsigma$, a louse.) In *Nosology*, the morbus pediculosus, or lousy disease, either in animals or plants.

PHTHISIS ($\phi\theta\iota\omega$, to consume.) In *Nosology*, pulmonary consumption.

PHTHISICAL. In *Nosology*, wasting by consumption.

PHYLACTERY ($\phi\upsilon\lambda\alpha\kappa\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\omega\mu$.) A bandage in which was inscribed some memorable text or sentence as a charm or spell.

PHYLLIS. *Hare's Ear.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PHYLLIUM. *The Walking Leaf.* In *Entomology*, an insect thus named.

PHYSA. *The Floating Shell.* An univalve shell thus named.

PHYSALIS. *The Winter Cherry.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PHYSALUS. In *Ichthyology*, a species of balæna; named also the *fin whale*, the largest of the species.

PHYSETER (from $\phi\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$, to blow.) *The Cachalot.* In *Ichthyology*, a genus of whale, or mammalia cete.

Physiter: Macrocephalus. The spermaceti, or long-headed whale.

Physics (*phus*, nature.) The doctrine of natural bodies; their phenomena, causes, and effects, with their various motions, operations, affections, &c. 2. Taken in its most enlarged sense, it comprehends the whole study of nature, and includes physiology and natural history.

PHYSIOGNOMY (*phus*, nature, and *gnoma*, I know.) The art of discovering the temper, and for knowing the fortune by the features of the face.

PHYSIOLOGY (from *phus*, nature, and *logos*, discourse.) The doctrine of the constitution of the works of nature. 2. That branch of physic which treats of the nature, properties, and functions of living bodies. 3. In modern science *Anatomy* is understood to treat solely of the structure of living beings, and *Physiology* solely of their functions, as exhibiting the properties that distinguish animate from inanimate matter.

PHYSIOLOGIST. A writer of natural history.

PHYTIFAGA. In *Natural History*, herbivorous.

PHYTIVOROUS. In *Natural History*, that eats grass, or any other vegetable. The same as *Phytifaga*.

PHYTOGRAPHY. In *Natural History*, a description of plants.

PHYTOLITES. In *Mineralogy*, fossil remains, or petrefactions of plants.

PHYTOLOGY (from *phus*, a plant, and *logos*, discourse.) In Na-

eral History, the doctrine of plants, botanical discourse.

PIACLE (*piaculum*, Lat.) In *Ethics*, an enormous crime.

PIA MATER. In *Anatomy*, a thin vascular membrane, which lies under the dura mater, embraces the brain, and adheres to its surface.

PIANO. In *Italian Music*, signifies soft, or with a soft voice, as contrasted with *forté*, loud.

PIANO-FORTE. In *Music*, a keyed instrument, of which the tone is produced by hammers instead of quills, like the virginal, spinet, and harpsichord.

PIAZZA (*Italian*.) In *Architecture*, a covered walk or portico, under a roof supported by pillars or arches; but the word itself literally signifies a broad open space or square.

PICA. In *Printing*, a particular size of type.

PICA. In *Ornithology*, the magpie, a species of corvus.

PICA, or Malacia. In *Nosology*, a depraved appetite of any sort, named *xirra*, or *citta*, by the Greeks.

PICA NASI. In *Nosology*, a name given to a disease of the nose, the symptom of which is an immoderate taking of snuff.

PICÆ. In the Linnæan system of *Ornithology*, the second order of the class *aves* or birds, consisting of twenty-six genera.

PICE. In the East Indies, small copper coins.

PICROMEL (from *πικρος*, bitter, and *meli*, honey.) In *Chemistry*, a bitter astringent substance resembling turpentine

in appearance. 2. It is the peculiar substance that characterizes bile.

PICROTOXIN. In *Chemistry*, the bitter principle of the coccus indicus, thus named from its bitter taste and poisonous nature.

PICUS. The *Wood-pecker*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order picæ.

PICUS VIRIDIS. The green wood-pecker, or rain fowl.

PIEDRA DE LOS INCAS. In *Mineralogy*, a cubic form of iron pyrites, used by the Peruvian sovereigns as a mirror.

PIEPOWDER (from *pie*, foot, and *poudre*, dust.) In *Law*, a court held in fairs for the redress of all grievances committed therein.

PIER (*pierre*, French.) In *Architecture*, the strong columns on which the arch of the bridge is raised.

PIG, or Earth Nut. In *Botany*, bunium.

PIGEON. In *Ornithology*, columba.

PIGEON PEA. In *Botany*, cytissus.

PIGMENTS (*pigmentum*, Lat.) In the *Arts*, paints or colours, usually of a solid form.

PIGMY, a species of *Ape*. In *Zoology*, the simia sylvanus.

PIG-NUT, or Earth-Nut. In *Botany*, the bunium bulbocastanum.

PIKE. In *Ichthyology*, the esox lucius.

PILASTER (*pilastre*, French.) In *Architecture*, a square column, sometimes insulated, but often set within a wall, and only

showing a fourth or fifth part of the thickness.

PILCHARD. The *clupea pilchardus*. In *Ichthyology*, a species of clupea or herring, which it much resembles.

PILES. In *Architecture*, large stakes or spars, sharpened at the ends and shod with iron, driven into marshy ground to secure the foundation.

PILI (*hairs*.) In *Botany*, thread-like organs growing on different parts of a plant, and appearing to be excretory ducts.

PILL (*pilula*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, a form of medicine taken dry.

PILOSUM. In *Botany*, hairy.

PILOT-FISH, or Pilot Mackerel. In *Ichthyology*, the scomber doctor, the gasterosteus doctor of Linnaeus. 2. By seamen it is supposed to act as guide or pilot to the shark.

PILUM. In *Antiquity*, a missile weapon used by the Roman soldiers, the shape of which has never been clearly ascertained.

PIMELIA. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

PIMELITE (from *pimela*, fat.) In *Mineralogy*, a variety of limestone, thus named from its greasy feel.

PIMENTA, or Pimento (named *Allspice* and *Jamaica Pepper*.) In *Botany*, the myrtus pimenta, a species of myrtus.

PIMPINEL. In *Botany*, the gallia.

PIMPINELLA. *Burnet Saxifrage.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA. In

Botany, common burnet saxifrage.

PINANG, or *Penang*. In *Botany*, the Malay name for the betel-nut, or areca catechu; hence Pulo-penang.

PINCHBECK. In *Metallurgy*, an alloy of copper and zinc, the last in a larger proportion than in brass.

PINEAL (*pineale*, French.) Resembling a pine-apple.

PINEAL GLAND. In *Anatomy*, a small heart-like projection at the basis of the brain, about the size of a pea, (a portion of the nervous matter of the brain,) and carefully protected from external injury. 2. Descartes imagined it to be the seat of the soul; but its use is still unknown. 3. It is remarkable as containing small sand-like concretions, consisting of phosphate of lime.

PINE-APPLE. In *Botany*, the bromelia ananas.

PINEASTER. In *Botany*, a variety of the pine, a considerable sized timber-tree, which throws out large spreading arms, and is naked in winter. It is also named the cluster pine-tree, mountain and wild pine-tree.

PINE-TREE, or *Common Fir*. In *Botany*, pinus.

PINGUEDO. In *Anatomy*, a term for fat.

PINGUICULA. *Butterwort*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PINION. In *Mechanics*, an arbor or spindle, in the body whereof are several notches, into which the teeth of a wheel catch that serves to turn it

round. 2. It is also the name of a lesser wheel that plays in the teeth of a larger.

PINITE. A *Mineral*, which has a near relation to mica in its chemical constitution. It consists of silica 56, alumina 25, potash 8, oxide of iron 5, &c.

PINK. In *Botany*, dianthus.

PINK. In *Navigation*, a name given to a ship with a very narrow stern.

PINNA (a *plume*.) In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve sea-shells inhabited by a limax. In Italy the *bysus*, or beard of the pinna, is woven into a sort of silk.

PINNA MARINA. This has the appearance of a gigantic mussel, with a hairy beard or byssus; by the ancients it was named the silkworm of the sea.

PINNATIFIDUM. In *Botany*, pinnatifid, or wing-cleft.

PINNATIPEDES. In *Ornithology*, fin-footed birds.

PINNATED. In *Botany*, &c., feathered.

PINNATA. In *Zoology*, an order of mammalia, having fins in place of feet.

PINNATULA. In *Conchology*, feather coral.

PINTADO. In *Ornithology*, a name given by Latin authors to the Guinea-hen.

PINUS. The *Fir*, *Cedar*, *Larch*, &c. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order coniferæ.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. The Scotch fir.

PINUS ALBA. The white spruce fir.

PINUS CANADENSIS. The hemlock spruce fir.

PRUNUS CEDRUS. The cedar of Lebanon.

PINUS LARIX. The common larch-tree.

PINUS PICEA. The silver fir.

PINUS PINASTER. The Pincaster, or cluster pine-tree.

PIONEER. In *War*, one whose business is to level the roads, throw up works, or sink mines, during military operations.

PIP. In *Rural Economy*, a disease among poultry, consisting of a white thin skin, or film, growing upon or under the tip of the tongue, which hinders their feeding.

PIPE-CLAY (thus named from its application.) In *Mineralogy*, a substance which differs but little in its nature from porcelain clay. It was the *leucargilla* and *terra Samia* of the ancients.

PIPER. *Pepper.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order piperitæ.

PIPER NIGRUM. *Black pepper.* a creeping plant. White pepper is obtained by blanching the black grains when in their ripest state.

PIPERIN. In *Chemistry*, the active principle of pepper.

PIPERINO. In *Mineralogy*, a substance which appears to be a concretion of volcanic ashes, and is said to be of the same nature with that which covers Pompeii.

PIPERITÆ (named from their acrid flavour.) In *Botany*, a Linnæan natural order of plants, mostly herbaceous and perennial, comprehending *zostera*, *arum*, and its allies, *acorus*, *piper*, &c.

PIXA. The *Manakin.* In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order passeræ.

PISCATORY (*piscatorius*, Lat.) In *Ichthyology*, relating to fishes.

PISCINÆ (Lat.) *Fishes.* In *Natural History*, the fourth of the classes into which the animal kingdom was distributed by Linnæus. 2. The science treating of this peculiar branch is denominated *Ichthyology*.

PISCIS (Lat.) In *Astronomy*, the fifth sign of the zodiac.

PISCIS AUSTRALIS. The *Southern fish.* A constellation of the southern hemisphere.

PISCIVOROUS (from *piscis*, and *voros*.) In *Zoology*, fish-eating; living on fish; the same as *ichthyophagous*.

PISMIRE. In *Entomology*, an ant; an emmet.

PISOLITE, or *peastone.* In *Mineralogy*, calcareous substances made up of distinct spherical concretions, generally about the size of a pea, whence its name originates.

PISTACIA. The *Pistachia Nut-tree.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PISTACIA LENTISCUS. The mastic-tree.

PISTACIA TERREBINTHUS. The common turpentine tree.

PISTACITE, or *epidote.* A *Mineral* of the spar order, thus named from its green colour.

PISTIL (*pistillum*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the female organ of fructification, composed of the germen, the style, and the stigma. It is also named the *potinal*.

PISTRON (French.) In *Mechanics*, the moveable part of several

machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused. 2. It is also named the *sucker*, and the *embolus*.

PISUM. The *Pea*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *papilionaceæ*.

PISUM ARVENSE. The field, or grey pea.

PISUM SATIVUM. The common garden-pea.

PITCH. In *Commerce*, &c., a resinous substance, the residuum of a distillation from tar. Resin is the residuum of turpentine.

PITCH (mineral.) In *Mineralogy*, a modification of petroleum, or rock-oil.

PITCHSTONE. In *Mineralogy*, a substance which has a great resemblance to basalt. In *Geology*, the name of an unstratified rock.

PITH (from pette, Dutch.) In *Vegetable Anatomy*, the medulla, or marrow of a plant. 2. The soft spongy substance contained in the centre of plants and trees.

PITUITA. In *Nozology*, phlegm.

PITUITARY GLAND. In *Anatomy*, a portion of the nervous matter of the brain.

PITUITARY MEMBRANE. The lining of the nasal cavities.

PIVOT. In *Mechanics*, the pin on which any thing turns.

PIX (pix, Lat.) In *Church Rituals*, a little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept.

PIZZICATO (Italian.) In *Music*, signifies that the strings of the violin must be pinched with the fingers.

PLACENTA. In *Anatomy*, a vascular spongy body, which forms the medium by which the mother and child in the womb are connected.

PLACITA. In *Law*, a term signifying *pleas*, or pleadings.

PLAGIOPLATOUS. In *Ichthyology*, signifies *depressed*, as the snout of a pike.

PLAGIOSTOMA (from *πλαγίος*, oblique, and *στομα*, mouth.) In *Conchology*, the name of a fossil bivalve shell.

PLAGIURI (from *πλαγίος*, transverse, and *ουρα*, a tail.) In *Ichthyology*, a great class of fishes, such as the dolphins, balanos, &c., having the tail placed horizontally.

PLAIN CHART. In *Navigation*, is a sea-chart, wherein the meridian and parallels are straight parallel lines; consequently, the degrees of longitude are the same in all latitudes.

PLAIN-SAILING. In *Navigation*, the art of working a ship's motion on a plain chart, which supposes the earth to be an extended plane, or flat, and not globular.

PLAISE. In *Ichthyology*, the pleuronectes platessa.

PLAISTER. In *Pharmacy*, emplastrum.

PLASTER OF PARIS. In the *Arts*, when gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is heated to redness, it loses its water, and falls into a powder, which when ground fine and again moistened, is called *plaster of Paris*.

PLANARIA. In *Natural History*, the name of a genus of intestinal worms.

ANALIE. In *Natural History*, these are little animals bound in slow streams, usually clustered together, and attached to the roots of aquatic plants, &c.

PLANE (*planus*, Lat.) In *Surveying*, a plane or level surface, parallel to the horizon. In *Carpentry*, an instrument by which the surfaces of bodies are smoothed.

PLANE, INCLINED. In *Mechanics*, this resembles one-half of a wedge that has been cut in two parts lengthwise.

PLANE. In *Geometry*, a plain level figure, or a surface lying evenly within its bounding lines.

PLANES. In *Crystallography*, are surfaces which are also called faces.

PLANE-TREE. In *Botany*, *platanus*.

PLANETARIUM. In *Mechanics*, a machine for representing the annual motions (not the diurnal) of the primary planets by wheel-work. See *Orrery*.

PLANETS (*planeta*, Lat., from *πλανήτης*, wanderer.) In *Astronomy*, planets are the erratic or wandering stars. We number the earth among the primary planets, because we know it moves round the sun; the moon is accounted among the secondary planets, since she moves round the earth.

PLANIMETRY (from *planus*, and *μέτρον*.) In *Geometry*, the mensuration of plane surfaces.

PLANISH, to. In *Carpentry*, &c., to smooth; to polish.

PLANISPHERE (from *planus*, and *sphere*.) In *Geometry*, &c., a

sphere projected on a plane, such are maps of the heavens or of the earth.

PLANO-CONVEX. (from *planus*, and *convexus*.) In *Mechanics*, plane on one side, and convex on the other.

PLANORBIS. (from *planus*, flat, and *orbis*, an orb.) In *Natural History*, a tribe of mollusca, having the cavity of the shell entire.

PLANTA. In *Anatomy*, the lowest part, or sole of a man's foot; comprehended between the tarsus and the toes.

PLANTAGO. The *Herb-plaintain*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA. Ribwort-plaintain, or rib-grass.

PLANTAIN-TREE of the Indies. In *Botany*, *musa*.

PLANTIGRADA. In *Zoology*, animals that walk on the sole of the feet, as the mole, bear, &c.

PLASM (from *πλάσμα*.) In the *Arts*, a mould; a matrix in which any thing is cast or formed.

PLASMA (from *πλάσμα*.) A Mineral of the gem order, of a colour between grass and leek green. It has only been found among the ruins of ancient Rome.

PLASTIC (from *πλάσσειν*.) Having the power to give form.

PLATA (*plate*.) In *Commerce*, a Spanish word signifying silver; as *vellon*, which they pronounce vellien, signifies copper.

PLATAEA, or platina. The *Spoonbill*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *grallæ*.

PLATANUS. *The Plane-tree.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PLATINUM. (the diminutive of *plata*, silver, in Spanish.) In *Chemistry*, a metal of a white silvery colour, remarkable for its extreme difficulty of fusion. It is always found in combination with four new metals, viz., palladium, iridium, osmium, and rhodium, and occurs in small grains, of a dull silver-white colour.

PLATEPUS. *The Duck-billed quadruped.* In *Zoology*, a genus of the class and order mammalia bruta. It has the beak of a duck ingrafted on the head of a quadruped, and was first named the *ornithorynchus paradoxus*.

PLAUSTRUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a two-wheeled cart, or wain.

PLEA. In *Law*, placitum.

PLEAS (of the Crown.) In *Law*, these comprehend all crimes and misdemeanors, in which the king, on behalf of the public, is plaintiff; such are treasons, felonies, misprisions of either, and mayhem.

PLEAS, COMMON. In *Law*, these include all civil actions depending between subject and subject.

PLECTRUM (from *πληκτρον*.) In *Antiquity*, an instrument of wood or ivory, crooked at both ends, and used by the ancients for playing on the lyre.

PLEDGE. In *Law*, vadium.

PLEIADES. In *Astronomy*, a northern constellation, which according to remote antiquity, consisted of seven stars, but there are now only six visible to the naked eye.

PLENUM. In *Physics*, a term used to signify that state, in which every part, or space, or extension is supposed to be full of matter. It is used in opposition to vacuum.

PLEONASM. In *Rhetoric* and *Grammar*, a figure by which more words are used than are necessary.

PLESIOSAURUS (from *πλησιος*, approximate to, and *σαυρος*, a lizard.) In *Geology* and *Natural History*, an extinct genus of marine oviparous quadrupeds, intermediate between the ichthyosaurus and crocodile,

PLETHORA (from *πλησυναι*.) In *Medicine*, the state in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

PLETHORIC. In *Medicine*, having a full habit.

PLEVIN. In *Law*, a warrant or assurance.

PLEURA. In *Anatomy*, a membrane which lines the internal surface of the thorax, or chest, and covers its viscera.

PLEURITES. *Pleurisy.* In *Medicine*, an inflammation of the *pleura*, indicated by an acute pain in the side.

PLEURONECTES. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order thoracici, consisting of about thirty species of those denominated *flat fishes*.

PLEURONECTES DIAPHANUS. The smooth sole, or *lantern fish*, found on the coast of Cornwall.

PLEURONECTES FLESSUS. The flounder.

PLEURONECTES HIPPOGLOSSUS. The hollibut.

PLEURONECTES MAXIMUS. The turbot or bret.

PLEURONECTES RHOMBUS. The brill.

PLEXUS. In *Anatomy*, a network formed of various nerves interwoven in every direction.

PLICA POLONICA. In *Surgery*, a disease of the hair, which was said to become matted and thickened, in consequence of the deposition of morbid matter in and about it; but the existence of this disease is now very generally disbelieved.

PLICATUM. In *Botany*, plaited.

PLINTH (πλινθία.) In *Architecture*, is that square member which serves as a foundation to the base of a pillar.

PLOTUS. The *Darter*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order anseres.

POLOVER (*pluvier*, French.) In *Ornithology*, charadrius.

POLOVER, THE GOLDEN. The charadrius flavialis.

PLUM-TREE. In *Botany*, prunus.

PLUMBAGO, or black lead. In *Chemistry*, carbon in an impure state, as it possesses most of the properties of charcoal.

In *Mineralogy*, it is also named *Graphite*.

PLUMBAGO. *Leadwort*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PLUMB-LINE. In *Architecture*, &c., a line perpendicular to the horizon, made by dropping a plummet.

PLUMBUM. In *Metallurgy*, &c., lead.

PLUME, or plumula. In *Botany*, this is the expanding embryo of a seed just sprouting, which

afterwards becomes a tuft of young leaves like a plume.

PLUMMET. In *Carpentry*, *Navigation*, &c., a weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are ascertained, and perpendicularity discerned.

PLUMPUDDING STONE. In *Geology*, &c., a secondary rock consisting of rounded fragments or pebbles, conglutinated by a ferruginous or siliceous cement.

PLURALIST. In *Church Government*, a person holding more ecclesiastical benefices than one, with cure of souls.

PLUS (Lat.) In *Algebra*, a term commonly used for *more*, and denoted by the character +; as $6 + 10 = 16$.

PLUTONIC THEORY OF THE EARTH. A theory which supposes the original existence of a central heat, and thereby endeavours to account for the subsequent geological phenomena. 2. It is also named the *Vulcanic* or *Huttonian* theory.

PLUVIAL (from *pluvia*, Lat.) Rainy; relating to rain.

PLUVIALIS. In *Ornithology*, a name for the plover.

PLUVIOMETER. In the *Arts*, a rain-gauge, an instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls.

PLYERS. In *Mechanics*, a kind of balance used in raising or letting down a drawbridge.

PLYING TO WINDWARD. In *Navigation*, the endeavouring to make a progress against the direction of the wind.

P.M. Post meridiem, after mid-day.

PNEUMA (from πνευμα.) In *An-*

lightness, a term importing spirit, air, or vapour, and frequently applied to the breath.

PNEUMATIC (*pneumaticus*.) Moved by the wind; relating to the wind. Consisting of spirit or wind.

PNEUMATICS (from *pneuma*, air, breath, &c.) A branch of *mechanics* which considers the doctrine of air, or the laws according to which that fluid is condensed, rarefied, or gravitates. 2. A science which treats of the mechanical properties of the air and elastic fluids in general, their weight, pressure, expansion, &c. In *Metaphysics*, the term *pneumatics* signifies the doctrine of spiritual substances; as God, angels, and the souls of men.

PNEUMATOLOGY (from *pneuma*, *logos*.) In *Metaphysics*, the doctrine of spiritual existence.

POA (from *pos*.) An herb or plant in general, but more especially *grass*. In *Botany*, a common and copious genus of the natural order *gramina*.

POA AQUATICA. Reed meadow-grass.

POA CYNOSUROIDES. The sacred grass of the Brahmins.

POA PRATENSIS. Smooth-stalked meadow-grass.

POA TRIVIALIS. Common or rough-stalked meadow-grass.

POCKET. In *Commerce*, a name given to a large bag of wool, containing about 25 cwt.

POD. In *Botany* and *Vegetable Physiology*, this word has been considered synonymous with the Latin *legumen*, or *legume*, as well as *aliqua*, but its mean-

ing is now restricted to the last.

PODAGRA (from *pes*, the foot, and *agros*, seizure.) In *Nosology*, the gout in the feet.

PODAGRICAL (from *podagra*, Lat.) In *Nosology*, gouty; relating to the gout.

PODURA. The *Spring tail*. In *Entomology*, a genus of apterous insects.

POINDING. In *Scottish Law*, is that diligence affecting moveable subjects, by which their property is carried directly to the creditor.

POINT, or *mathematical point*. In *Geometry*, a quantity that has no parts, or that is indivisible. It can only be conceived by the imagination, yet is the beginning and end of all magnitude.

POINT. In *Navigation*, one of the thirty-two divisions into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass are distinguished, each comprehending $11^{\circ} 15'$.

POINT. In *Manufactures*, this term ought strictly to be confined to lace wrought with the needle, but it is now also applied to bobbin lace.

POINTAL. In *Botany*, a name sometimes given to the *pistil*, or female organ of fructification.

POINT BLANK. In *Gunnery*, denotes the shot of a gun levelled horizontally, without the least elevation or depression; in which case it is said to be point blank, *pointer au blanc*, i. e., at the white mark in the middle of the target.

POINTED ARCHITECTURE. In *Building*, a characteristic style

of Architecture, commonly called *Gothic*, in which all the arches are pointed at the top, while other arches form the segment of a circle.

POLACRE. In *Navigation*, merchant vessels of the Mediterranean having three *pole* masts, without tops, caps, or cross trees, with a boltsprit of one piece.

POLAR. In *Geography*, &c., relating to the pole.

POLAR OR WHITE BEAR. In *Zoology*, the *ursus maritimus*.

POLARITY (*polaris*, Lat.) In *Magnetism*, tendency to the pole; having a direction towards the pole.

POLARIZATION. In *Optics*, a term lately applied to the change which takes place in the direction of rays that pass through certain crystals, having an apparent analogy to magnetic phenomena.

POLECAT. In *Zoology*, the *vison*, or *mustela putorius*.

POLEMASTS. In *Navigation*, are those made of single trees, or spars, in contradistinction to those made of several pieces.

POLEMIC (*polemikos*.) In *Logic*, disputant; controvertist.

POLES (from *πολις*, to turn.) In *Geography*, the extremities of the axes of the earth; the points on which the world turns. 2. The zenith and the nadir are the poles of the horizon.

POLESTAR. In *Astronomy*, a star of the second magnitude, the last in the tail of the little bear. 2. Being only $1^{\circ} 41'$ from the true pole of the heavens it never sets.

POLIANTHES (from *πολις*, a city, and *ανθος*, a flower.) The *tuberosa*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *coronaria*.

POLIANTHES TUBEROSA. The common *tuberosa*.

POLICY OR INSURANCE. In *Commerce*, the deed or instrument by which a contract of assurance against some contemplated hazard by sea or land is effected.

POLIGARS. Small tributary landlords in the south of India.

POLITICA LARITHMETIC. Calculations and estimates relating to the wealth of nations.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. A speculative science, in which the wealth of nations is considered, and the causes of its increase or diminution conjectured. It has also been called the philosophy of statistics.

POLITICS (*πολιτικη*.) The science of government; the art or practice of administering public affairs.

POLLACK. In *Ichthyology*, a name given to two different fish of the *asellus* or *gadus* kind; viz., the *coalfish*, and the *whiting pollack*.

POLLAMS. In East Indian geography, the valleys between the Ghauts are thus named; also districts held by *poligars*.

POLLARD. In *Botany*, a tree whose top has been frequently topped or polled off.

POLLARDS. The third or coarsest kind of flour.

POLLEN. A fine powder, commonly understood by the word *farina*; also a fine sort of bran.

POLLEN (*sine fleur*.) In *Bota-*

ny, the fructifying powder, situated on the anther of a flower, by which the fecundation of plants is effected.

POLLENIN. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar substance resembling gluten found in the pollen of different plants.

POLLEX. In *Anatomy*, the thumb.

POLLUX. In *Astronomy*, the name of a star of the second magnitude in the constellation *Gemini*.

POLY. (from *πολυς*, many.) In *Grammar*, a prefix often found in the composition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as, *polygon*, a figure of many angles.

POLYANDRIA (from *πολυς*, many, and *ανηρ*, a man or male.) In *Botany*, plants having many (above twenty) stamens; the thirteenth Linnæan class.

POLYANTHUS (from *πολυς*, many, and *ανθος*, a flower.) In *Botany*, a garden flower of the primula or primrose kind. 2. This word is also used to denote generally a plant that produces several flowers.

POLYADELPHIA (from *πολυς*, many, and *αδελφος*, a brother.) In *Botany*, many brotherhoods; viz., plants whose filaments form more than two parcels. It is the eighteenth Linnæan class.

POLYCHREST (from *πολυς*, many, and *χρησις*, useful.) In old *Pharmacy*, a term applied to medicines having many virtues or uses, as *salspolychrest*.

POLYCHRESTE. In *Chemistry*, a bitter astringent substance obtained from saffron, and

thus named from the various colours it is capable of assuming.

POLYDONTES. In *Zoology*, many-toothed.

POLYGALA. *Milkwort.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Lomentaceæ*.

POLYGAMIA (from *πολυς*, many, and *γαμος*, marriage.) *Many marriages.* In *Botany*, plants, some of which bear hermaphrodite flowers, and others only of one sex. It is the twenty-third Linnæan class.

POLYGAMY (from *πολυγαμια*.) In *Law*, plurality of wives or husbands.

POLYGLOTT (*πολυγλωττος*.) Having many tongues or languages; usually applied to a bible printed in several languages.

POLYGON (from *πολυς* and *γωνια*.) In *Geometry*, a figure having many angles, and more than four sides.

POLYGONOMETRY. In *Geometry*, the mensuration of many-angled figures.

POLYGONUM (from *πολυς*, many, and *γωνιου*, a knee or joint.) *Knot grass.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *holoraceæ*.

POLYGONUM AVICULARE. Common knotgrass.

POLYGONUM BISTORTA. Bistort, or snakeweed.

POLYGONUM DIVARICATUM. Eastern buckwheat.

POLYGONUM FAGOPYRUM. Common buckwheat.

POLYGRAPHY (from *πολυς*, and *γραφειν*.) The art of writing in several unusual manners or ciphers.

POLYGYNIA (πολυς, many, and γυνή, female.) In *Botany*, a word denoting a multitude of pistils. It is the distinctive appellation of an order in several classes of the Linnæan system.

POLYHALLITE (from πολυς, many, ἅλς, salt, and λίθος, a stone.) In *Mineralogy*, a sulphate of lime, thus named because it is formed by the combination of many salts.

POLYHEDRAL (from πολυεδρος, having many sides.) In *Mineralogy*, &c., a structure of rock, divided into columns like basalt.

POLYHEDRON (from πολυς, many, and ἕδρα, a seat.) In *Geometry*, a body or solid comprehended under many rectilinear sides or planes.

POLYNEMUS. In *Ichthyology*, the name of a genus of abdominal fishes.

POLYNEMUS PARADISEUS. The fish of paradise, the mango fish of the Ganges.

POLYNEMUS PLEBEIUS. The plebeian polyneme or grey mango fish, which sometimes measures above four feet in length, and abounds on the Malabar coast.

POLYNESIA (from πολυς, many, and νηος, an island.) *Many Islands*. In *Geography*, a designation applied to the numerous islands of the pacific ocean.

POLYPE, or *polypus* (from πολυς, many, and πους, a foot.) In *Natural History*, a small fresh water hydra, a species of zoophyte worm, each piece of which, when cut, becomes a

separate animal. The name (polypus, many feet,) however, is singularly misapplied to an animal that is altogether without feet; what were called feet being in reality antennæ or feelers.

POLYPETALOUS (from πολυς, many, and πεταλον, a petal.) In *Botany*, a corolla consisting of many petals like the rose.

POLYPHAGA (or *omnivorous*.) In *Natural History*, insects, &c., that feed indiscriminately on a great variety of substances.

POLYPODIUM. *Polypody*. In *Botany*, the name of a well-known genus of ferns.

POLYPOGON (from πολυς, many, and πυγον, a beard.) *Beard grass*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

POLYPIPER. In *Mineralogy*, &c., fossil substances such as coral, &c., which appear to have contained polypi.

POLYPUS (from πολυπους, having many feet.) In *Natural History*. See *Polype*. In *Surgery*, the name of a disease in the nose.

POLYSPERMOUS PLANTS. In *Botany*, such as have more than one seed in each seed vessel.

POLYSYLLABLE. In *Grammar*, a word of many syllables.

POLYTHEISM (from πολυς, many, and θεος, God.) In *Religion*, the doctrine of a plurality of Gods.

POLYTHEIST. In *Religion*, one who holds the plurality of Gods.

POLYTRICHUM (from πολυς, many, and τριχ, hair.) *Hair moss*. In *Botany*, a genus of

plants of the cryptogamia class.

POMACEÆ (from *ponum*, Lat., an apple.) In *Botany*, the thirty-sixth natural order of *Linnaeus*; comprehending the apple, &c.

POMATUM, or *pomade*. In *Pharmacy*, &c., originally a composition of apples with lard and rose water; but now a mere unguent of lard and rose water, scented with lemons, thyme, &c.

POMEGRANATE TREE. In *Botany*, *punica*.

POMERIUM. In *Antiquity*, an unoccupied space, like a modern esplanade, beyond the walls of a town, where building and cultivation were prohibited.

POMPION. In *Botany*, *cucurbita*.

PONUM. An *Apple*. In *Botany*, a term applied to those sort of trees that bear fruit of the apple kind, or which is of a fleshy nature.

POMUM ADAMI (*Adam's apple*.) In *Anatomy*, a prominence in the throat, only observed in the male, caused by the thyroid cartilage.

PONDEROUS SPAR. In *Chemistry*, a sulphate of barytes.

PONDWEED. In *Botany*, *potamogeton*.

PONTIFF (*pontifex*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, a priest; usually a high or dignified priest.

PONTON (French.) In *War*, a floating bridge or invention to pass over water. It consists of two great boats placed at some distance from one another,

both planked over, as is also the interval between them, and railed on each side.

PORS (*papa*, Lat., *pater*, Father.) In *Church Government*, the sovereign pontiff, or supreme head of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

POPULAR TREE. In *Botany*, *populus*.

POOB. In *Commerce*, a *Russian* weight, equal to thirty-six pounds English.

POOR (Sanskrit.) A town, place, or residence, in the East Indies, the termination of many names.

POPPY. In *Botany*, *papaver*.

POPULUS. The *Poplar Tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *amentaceæ*.

POPULUS TREMULA. The aspen, or trembling poplar.

PORC-EPIC. In *Zoology*, the *hystrix cristata*, or long spined porcupine.

PORCELAIN (French.) In *Commerce*, a fine sort of earthenware.

PORCELAIN-CLAY. In *Minerology*, a substance of great infusibility, derived from disintegrated felspar.

PORCH (*porticus*, Lat., in Greek, *ἔρκα*.) In *Architecture*, a roof supported on pillars before a door; a kind of vestibule supported by pillars.

PORCUPINE. In *Zoology*, *hystrix*.

PORE (from *porus*, aperture.) In *Anatomy*, a spiracle of the skin; passage of perspiration; any narrow spiracle or passage.

PORISMS. In *Geometry*, a name

applied by the ancients to certain comprehensive and indefinite problems.

PORISTIC (from *ποριστικός*.) In *Mathematics*, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways, a problem may be resolved.

PORPHYRY (from *πορφύρεα*, purple.) In *Mineralogy* and *Geology*, an unstratified primary rock, consisting of massive felspar, enclosing embedded crystals of the same substance. The name is applied on account of its reddish colour.

PORPOISE. In *Ichthyology*, the delphinus phocæna.

PORRUM (the *leek*.) In *Botany*, allium.

PORRIGO. In *Nosology*, the scald head, a cutaneous distemper.

PORT. In *Navigation*, the larboard or left side of a ship, as "a heel to port," is an inclination to the larboard side.

PORT THE HELM. In *Navigation*, this term is intended to direct the ship's course further to the right or starboard, by putting the helm to larboard.

PORTCULLIS. In *Fortification*, a machine like a large harrow, hung over the gates of old towns, ready to let down in case of necessity.

PORTER. At present the term porter signifies what was formerly called *strong beer*. Porter, malt is dried at a high temperature, and consequently acquires a darker colour and bitterer taste than ale malt.

PORTESII. In *Typography*, Portici, a village near Naples.

PORTICO (*porticus*, Lat.) In

Architecture, a covered walk, supported by columns, and usually vaulted; a piazza or arched pathway.

PORTLAND STONE. In *Mineralogy*, a calcareous siliceous durable stone, a species of *oolite*, which see.

PORTRAIT PAINTING. The representation of persons drawn from life, as distinguished from *history painting*, where a strict resemblance is usually disregarded.

PORTSOKEN (Saxon.) In *Municipal Law*, the suburbs of a city, or a place within the liberties and jurisdiction thereof.

PORTULACA. *Purslane.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order succulentæ.

PORTULACA OLERACEA. Common purslane.

POSITIVE CHECK TO POPULATION. In *Statistics*, is the increase of mortality. See *Preventive Check*.

POSITIVE ELECTRICITY. Formerly thus named from its supposed excess in bodies, in contradistinction to *negative electricity*, which supposed a deficiency. At present it is most frequently designated *vitreous electricity*, in opposition to the *resinous*.

POSSE COMITATUS (the *Power of the County*.) In *Law*, a phrase signifying the attendance (with certain exceptions) of all persons within the county above fifteen years of age.

POST DILUVIAN (*post* and *diluvium*, Lat.) In *History*, posterior to the flood.

POSTERIORI, of a *posteriori*. In *Logic*, see *Priori*.

POSTERN, or *Sally Port*. In *Fortification*, a small concealed gate, by which the garrison march out and in, unperceived by the enemy.

POSTHUMOUS (*posthumus*, Lat.) In *Law*, done, had, or published, after one's death. A child born after the death of his father.

POSTIQUE (from *posticcio*, Italian.) In *Architecture*, an ornament of sculpture super-added, when the original plan has been completed.

POST MERIDIAN (*post meridiem*.) In *Astronomy*, &c., after mid-day, being in the afternoon.

POST OBIT, or *Post Obitum*, (Lat.) In *Law*, after death.

POSTSCENIUM. In *Ancient Architecture*, the back part of a theatre.

POSTULATUM (Lat.) In *Logic*, something assumed without proof, as self-evident; something affirmed or denied.

POTAMOGETON. *Pond-weed*. In *Botany*, a genus of aquatic plants of the natural order *inundatæ*.

POTASH, or *Potassa*. In *Chemistry*, vegetable alkali, carbonate of potash, wood-ash, and pearl-ash, are all different names for the same substance, *viz.*, potash in an impure state. 2. Pure potash is a compound of oxygen and a metallic base named potassium.

POTASSA. In *Chemistry*, a name for potash, which see.

POTASSIUM. In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of potash, discovered in 1806. 2. It is a white

alkaline metal, which takes fire under water; specific gravity between .8 and .9.

POTATOE-PLANT. In *Botany*, the *solanum tuberosum*.

POTENTIAL (*potentialis*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, *potential* is a mood denoting the possibility of any action.

POTENTILLA. *Cinque Foil*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *senticosæ*.

POTENTILLA ANSERINA. Wild tansy or silver weed.

POT-METAL. In *Metallurgy*, an alloy formed of lead mixed with copper, in the proportion of one part lead to four of copper. It is harder than either copper or brass.

POT-STONE, or *Lapis Ollaris*. In *Mineralogy*, a species of augite, frequently made into culinary vessels.

POTTERS'-CLAY. In *Mineralogy*, a substance that differs from pipe-clay, in containing a greater proportion of lime and oxide of iron, and is in consequence more liable to vitrify. 2. Although designated as a clay, it contains about sixty per cent. of *silex*.

POUNCE (from *ponzone*, Italian.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., the powder of gum sandarac.

POUND. In *Commerce*, a certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, and in avoirdupois of sixteen, ounces.

POURSUIVANT (from *poursuivre*, French.) In *Heraldry*, a messenger who formerly attended the king in his wars, or at council table, and ultimately became heralds.

POWER. In *Mechanics*, this de-

POWER, a force, which being applied to a machine, tends to produce motion.

POWER, HORSE. In *Mechanics*, an expression used to denote the power of a steam engine, that is to say, how many horses' work it will save. If a horse standing still can by his strength keep a weight of 169 pounds from falling, when suspended over a pulley, he will exert 121 pounds at two miles per hour, 160 pounds at three, 81 pounds at four, 64 pounds at five, 49 at six, 36 at seven, 25 at eight, 16 at nine, 9 at ten, 4 at eleven, and 1 pound at twelve miles per hour.

POWER LOOM. In *Mechanics*, a loom moved by the mechanical force of steam, wind, water, &c., as contradistinguished from *hand* weaving.

POWER, THE MAINTAINING. In *Horology*, is the extraneous force applied to a clock or watch, to maintain or perpetuate the vibrations of a balance or pendulum. In clocks this is usually a weight, in watches a spring.

P. R. In *Inscriptions*, a contraction of *Populus Romanus*, the Roman people.

PRÆCOGNITA (Lat.) In *Logic*, things previously known, in order to understand something else.

PRETEXTA. In *Antiquity*, a white robe, (or toga,) bordered with purple, worn by senators and chief magistrates.

PRÆTOR. In *Roman Antiquity*, the magistrate who distributed justice, the second in rank.

PRAGMATIC (from *πραγμα*),

meddling, importunately busy, assuming business without invitation.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION (from *πραγμα*, business.) In the *Civil Law*, a precept or answer of the sovereign, delivered by advice of his council, to some college, order, or body of people.

PRANGOS. An East Indian name for a perennial herbaceous hay plant, with a large fleshy root stock, about twenty inches in circumference, found by Mr. Morecroft, at Draus, in little Tibet, north-east of Cashmere.

PRASE (from *πρασιν*, a leek.) In *Mineralogy*, a variety of quartz thus named from its colour, which is uniform.

PRASION. In *Botany*, a name applied by ancient Greek writers to the leek, horehound, and a sort of marjoram.

PRASIUM. *Hedge Nettle.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order verticillatæ.

PRATENSIS. In *Botany*, of, or belonging to, a meadow.

PRATTIQUE (from *prattica*, Italian.) In *Commerce*, a license for the master of a ship to traffic in the ports of Italy, or a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed by any infectious disease.

PRAWN. In *Natural History*, cancer and squilla.

PREAMBLE. In *Law*, the beginning of an act of parliament, which serves to open the intent of the act, and the evils intended to be remedied.

PRESBEND. In *Church Govern-*

moiety, a stipend granted in a cathedral church out of its estate.

PÆCIS (*early*.) In *Botany*, the twenty-first natural order of *Linneus*, comprehending primroses, &c.

PRECEPT. In *Law*, a written command issued by a court for the bringing up of a person, record, &c.

PRECESSION (*processio*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, a term applied to the equinoxes, which by a slow motion of about fifty seconds each year, retrocede or move backwards, and of course the sun's equinoctial station precedes the usual calculation.

PRECIPITATE. In *Chemistry*, a substance which having been dissolved in a menstruum, is again separated and thrown to the bottom, by the infusion of an additional ingredient.

PRECIPITATE, RED. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, the red oxide of mercury.

PRECIPITATION (*precipitatio*, Lat.) A separation whereby a body dissolved or suspended in a liquid is detached from it, and falls to the bottom. In *Chemistry*, it refers to the disjunction of two bodies in a state of solution, by the employment of a third, having a stronger affinity to one of them.

PRECOCIOUS (*præcociis*, Lat.) In *Botany*, ripe before the time.

PRÆCORDIA (*præcordia*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, a term usually applied to the region of the stomach and the heart.

PRÆDIAE (*prædium*, Lat.) In

Husbandry, consisting of farms.

PREDICABLE (*predicabilis*, Lat.) What may be affirmed. In *Logic*, a term denoting one of five things that may be affirmed of any subject.

PREDICAMENT (*predicamentum*, Lat.) In *Logic*, a class or arrangement of beings or substances ranked according to their natures; called also categorama, or category. 2. Class or kind described by any distinctive marks.

PREDICATE (*predicatum*, Lat.) In *Logic*, that part of a proposition which affirms or denies something.

PRE-EMPTION (*præemptio*, Lat.) In *Commerce* and *Finance*, the right of purchasing before another, formerly in England a royal privilege.

PRE-EXISTENCE. In *Metaphysics*, existence beforehand; existence of the soul before its union with the body.

PRÆFECTURE (*præfectura*, Lat.) In *Politics*, command, office of government.

PREFIX (*præfixum*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, some particle put before a word to vary its signification.

PRÆHNITE. A *Mineral* of the zeolite tribe from the Cape of Good Hope, named after the discoverer.

PRELECTION (*prælectio*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, lesson, reading, or lecture.

PRELUDE. In *Music*, a short symphony, or flight of fancy, which serves as an introduction to a regular composition; as the overture to an opera.

PREMISES (*præmissa*, Lat.) In *Logic*, propositions antecedently supposed or proved; an appellation given to the two first members of a syllogism. In *Law Language*, houses, lands, &c., mentioned in the preamble of a deed, lease, or conveyance.

PREMUNIRE (*præmunire*, Lat.) A writ in *Common Law*, whereby a penalty is incurable, as infringing some statute. 2. In its original sense, *præmunire* denoted the crime of adhering to the temporal power of the pope, in derogation of the regal authority, but it has since been extended to offences of a different nature.

PREMUNITIO (*præmunitio*, Lat.) In *Logic*, anticipation of objection.

PRENOMEN (*prænomen*, Lat.) Among the Romans a proper name prefixed to the general name of the family, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, &c.

PREPOSITION (*præpositio*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a particle governing a case.

PREPOSITOR (*præpositor*, Lat.) A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

PREROGATIVE COURT. In *Law*, a court established for the trial of testamentary causes, where the deceased has left goods within two different dioceses, in which the probate of wills belongs, by special prerogative, to the archbishop of the province.

PRESBYTER (from *πρεσβύτερος*.) In *Church Government*, a priest, an elder.

PRESBYTERIAN. In *Church Go-*

vernment, consisting of elders; a term for a modern form of ecclesiastical arrangement.

PRESBYTERY. In *Church Government*, a body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

PRESCIENCH. In *Metaphysics*, foreknowledge, knowledge of future things.

PRESCRIPTION (*præscriptio*, Lat.) In *Law*, rules produced and authorized by long custom; custom continued until it has the force of law. In *Pharmacy*, a medical receipt.

PRESENTEE (from *présentée*, French.) In *Church Government*, one presented to a benefice.

PRESENTMENT. In *Law*, *presentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyor, and without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court in which it is presented.

PRESTIGES (*præstigiæ*, Lat.) Illusions, impostures, juggling tricks.

PRESTO (Italian.) Quick. A term written at the beginning of music, implying a rapid and animated movement.

PRETER (*præter*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a particle, which prefixed to words of Latin origin, signifies *beside*.

PRETER IMPERFECT. In *Grammar*, denotes the tense not perfectly passed.

PRETERIT (*præteritus*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, signifies *past*.

PRETER PERFECT (*præteritum perfectum*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a term applied to the tense

which denotes time absolutely past.

PRETER PLUPERFECT (*præteritum plusquam perfectum*.)

In *Grammar*, the epithet applied to the tense, denoting time relatively passed, or passed before some other past time.

PREVENTER. In *Navigation*, an additional security to some parts of the ship and her rigging; such are preventer braces, shrouds, and stays, which are additional ropes to support the masts and yards during a gale of wind.

PREVENTIVE CHECK TO POPULATION. In *Statistics*, is the diminution of births. See *Positive Check*.

PRICKLE. In *Botany* and *Vegetable Physiology*, aculeus; which is a thorn originating from the bark of plants, not from the wood, and more permanent than spinæ.

PRICKLY-PEAR, or *Indian-fig*. In *Botany*, the cactus opuntia.

PRIEST. In *Church Government*, one of the second order of the hierarchy, above a deacon, and below a bishop.

PRILLION. In *Metallurgy*, tin extracted from the slag of the furnace is thus named in Cornwall.

PRIMA FACIE (Lat.) In *Logic*, "on the first view" of any thing.

PRIME VIE. In *Anatomy*, a term employed to denote the stomach and intestines, or passages of the food.

PRIMARY PLANET. In *Astronomy*, a planet that revolves round the sun as a centre; not a moon or satellite.

PRIMARY. In *Geology*, *Mineralogy*, &c., this term being merely relative (as opposed to *secondary*), is preferable to the word *primitive*, which implies something more intrinsic and absolute than is required.

PRIMATES. In *Natural History*, the first order of the class mammalia, according to the Linnæan system. It consists of four genera, *viz.*, homo, man; lemur, the lemur; simia, the ape; and vespertilio, the bat.

PRIMITIÆ (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, the first fruits gathered from off the earth, and presented to the gods.

PRIMITIVE (*primitivus*, Lat.) Ancient; original; established from the beginning. Primary; not derivative.

PRIMO. In *Italian Music*, the first, as primo canto, the first treble; alto primo, the first counter tenor; tenore primo, the first tenor; basso primo, the first bass; fagotto primo, the first bassoon; choro primo, the first chorus, &c.

PRIMOGENITURE. In *Law*, seniority; eldership; state or privilege of being first-born.

PRIMORDIAL (*primordium*, Lat.) In *Metaphysics*, &c., existing from the beginning.

PRIMORDIUM (Lat.) In *Metaphysics*, the beginning, rise, or origin.

PRIMROSE. In *Botany*, primula.

PRIMULA. The *Primrose*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants; class and order pentandria, monogynia; natural order primæ.

PRIMULA AURICULA. The garden auricula, or bear's-ear.

PRINULA VERIS. The common cowslip.

PRINULA VULGARIS. The common primrose.

PRIMUM MOBILE. In *Ancient Astronomy*, this was the ninth or highest sphere of the heavens, above those of the planets and fixed stars, and including all the others.

PRINCE'S METAL. In *Metal-lurgy*, an alloy of copper, in imitation of gold, in which the proportion of zinc is greater than in brass.

PRINOS. *Winterberry.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order dumosæ.

PRINTERS' INK. In the *Arts*, burnt oil, and lamp-black.

PRIORI, or à priori, (Lat.) In *Logic*, when we reason from cause to effect, we are said to reason *à priori*; when from effect to cause *à posteriori*.

PRISM (from *πρῆμα*, something sawn or cut off.) In *Optics*, a prism of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end to the three angles of the other end. 2. They receive different names (triangular, pentagonal, &c.) according to the figure of their base; the most common is the triangular glass prism.

PRISMATIC. In *Optics*, of or belonging to a prism; formed as a prism.

PRISMOID. In *Crystallography*, a figure resembling a prism.

PRISTIS. The *Saw-fish.* In

Ichthyology, a genus of the chondropterygious order.

PRIVATIVE. In *Grammar*, a particle, which, prefixed to a word, changes it into a contrary sense; such were the Greek *α* and the Latin *in*, as *α-σιν*; *indeclinabilis*, &c.

PRIVET. In *Botany*, *ligustrum*.
PRO (Lat.) For; in defence of.

PROBATE (Lat.) In *Law*, the proof of wills and testaments of persons deceased in the spiritual court, either by the oath of the executor or with witnesses.

PROBABILITY of an event. In the *Doctrine of Chances*, is the ratio of the number of chances by which the event may happen, to the number by which it may both happen and fail.

PROBATUM EST. (It is proved.) In *Law*, a Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying it is tried or proved.

PROBLEM (*πρόβλημα*.) In *Mathematics*, &c., a question proposed.

PROBLEM. In *Logic*, a doubtful question, or a proposition that appears neither absolutely true nor false, and may be asserted either in the negative or affirmative.

PROBOSCIS (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, a snout; the trunk of an elephant, or other animal.

PROCELLARIA. The *Petrel.* In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order anseres.

PROCELLARIA GLACIALIS. The fulmar petrel.

PROCELLARIA NIVEA. The snowy petrel.

PROCELLARIA PELAGICA. The

storm petrel, or Mother-Carey's chicken.

PROCESSES (*processus*, Lat.)

In *Anatomy*, a term applied to many parts of the body, but more particularly to any prominence in the bones. 2. The surfaces of particular bones are irregular, presenting eminences called *processes*, or *apophyses*.

PROCHRONISM. An error in *Chronology*; a dating of a thing before it happened.

PROCONSUL (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCURATOR, or *proctor* (*procurateur*, French.) In *Law*, a manager; one who transacts affairs for another, more especially in a civil or ecclesiastical court.

PROCYON. In *Astronomy*, the name of a star of the second magnitude, in the constellation canis minor.

PROBROMUS (from *pro*, ante, and *bromos*, cursus.) In *Antiquity*, a forerunner; harbinger; preparer of the way.

PRODUCTION. In *Political Economy*, those modifications of matter which adapt it to the various tastes and wants of society.

PRODUCTUS. In *Conchology*, a genus of fossil bivalve shells.

PROEM (from *proemion*.) In *Grammar*, preface, introduction.

PROFILE (French.) In *Painting*, &c., the side face, half face. In *Architecture*, the figure or draught of a building, fortification, &c., such as they

would appear were they cut down perpendicularly from the top to the foundation. In *Painting*, &c., a head or portrait is said to be in profile when one side only of the face, &c., is represented, as in coins, medals, &c.

PROGENITOR (*progenitus*, Lat.)

In *Law*, a forefather; an ancestor in a direct line.

PROGNOSIS (from *pro*, before, and *gnosis*, I know.) In *Medicine*, the foretelling the event of any disease, or the approach of disease.

PROGRAMMA. An university term for a billet or advertisement, notifying an oration, procession, &c.

PRO HAC VICE (Lat.) In *Law*, for this time.

PROJECTILE. In *Mechanics*, a body put in motion by an external force.

PROJECTILES. In *Mechanics*, that branch which considers the motion, velocity, range, &c., of a heavy body projected into void space by an external force, and then left to the free action of gravity.

PROJECTION. In *Geometry*, *Drawing*, &c., a plan or delineation. In *Chemistry*, the crisis of an operation.

PROJECTION OF THE SPHERE. This is a perspective representation of circles on the surface of the sphere.

PROJECTURE. In *Architecture*, the outjutting or prominence, which the moulding and members have beyond the plane of the wall, column, &c.

PROLAPSUS. In *Anatomy*, a descent or protrusion of the

bowels, &c. from their natural situation.

PROLATE. In *Geometry*, an epithet applied to a spheroid, produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipsis about its long diameter. See *Oblate*.

PROLEGOMENA. In *Rhetoric*, previous discourse; introductory observations.

PROLOCUTOR (Lat.) In *Law*, the foreman; the speaker of a convocation.

PROLOGUE (προλογος.) In *Grammar*, the preface or introduction to any discourse or performance. In the *Drama*, something spoken before the entrance of the actors.

PRONAOS (from προ, and ναος.) In *Ancient Architecture*, the porch of a temple or palace.

PRONOUN (pronomen, Lat.) In *Grammar*, words used instead of nouns or names.

PROOF PRINTS. In *Engraving*, a few early impressions, worked with care under the artist's eye, to prove the excellence of the plate.

PROPHYLACTIC (from προ, and φυλακτικός.) In *Medicine*, preventive; preservative.

PROPOLIS. In *Pharmacy*, &c., a resinous substance, nearly allied to wax, which is collected by bees, to cover the bottom, &c., of the hive.

PROPORTIONS, DEFINITE. In *Chemistry*, the limited proportions in which elementary substances combine to form compound bodies.

PROPYLÆUM (from προ, before, and πυλη, a gate.) In *Ancient Architecture*, the porch of a temple or great hall.

PRO RATA. In *Commerce* and *Finance*, a term used to signify in proportion.

PRO RE NATA (Lat., an idiomatic phrase.) In *Law*, signifies as matters have turned out; seeing things as they are; as occasion serveth.

PROROGATION (prorogatio, Lat.) Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation. In *Law*, interruption of the session of parliament by royal authority.

PROSCENIUM (from προ, and σκηνη.) In *Ancient Architecture*, the narrow portion of the Greek stage, as it retired backwards, out of which the actors came.

PROSE (prosa, Lat.) In *Grammar*, language not restrained to harmonic sounds, or set numbers of syllables.

PROSELYTE (from προσελυτός.) In *Religion* and *Philosophy*, a convert; one brought over to a new opinion.

PROSODY (from προσοδικα.) In *Grammar*, that branch which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measure of verse.

PROSOPOPEIA (from προσωπον, person, and ποιω, I make, or feign.) Personification. In *Rhetoric*, a figure by which things are made persons.

PROSPECTUS (Lat.) A prospect or view, generally applied to the scheme of a work not yet published.

PROSTYLE (from προ, before, and στυλης, a column.) In *Architecture*, a range of columns in the front of a temple.

PRO TANTO (Lat.) In *Law*, for so much.

PROTASIS (from *πρωσις*.) In the *Ancient Drama*, the first part of a comedy or tragedy, explaining the argument of the piece.

PROTEUS, or *apneumona*. In *Natural History*, a perfect reptile, different from all others. It is a reptile in respect to its having a single circulation, and a fish in regard to its mode of respiration; apparently the connecting link between the two.

PROTEUS. The name of a genus of infusory animals, remarkable for the mutability of their forms, and sudden transformations.

PROTHÓNOTARY (*protonotarius*, the chief notary, Lat.) In *Law*, the head register of a court of justice, who records all the civil actions, declarations, judgments, recoveries, recognitions, &c., and makes out certain judicial writs.

PROTO (from *πρωτος*, first.) In *Grammar*, a word used in the English language to express a relation in priority; as *proto-martyr*, the first witness; *proto-type*, &c.

PROTOCOL (from *πρωτος*, and *κελλη*.) In *Law* and *Diplomacy*, the original copy of any writing; the first minute, draught, or summary.

PROTOGINE. In *Mineralogy*, a variety of granite, in which talc takes the place of mica, as in that of Montblanc. 2. It is also named *talcose*, and *steatitic* granite.

PROTOMARTYR (fr. *πρωτος*, first, and *μαρτυρ*, a witness.) In *Scripture*, the first witness or

martyr, applied to St. Stephen.

PROTOTYPE (from *πρωτοτυπον*.) In *Law*, &c., the original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

PROTOXIDE. In *Chemistry*, the *protoxide* of a metal denotes that the compound contains the minimum of oxygen, or the first oxide that the metal is capable of forming; *deutoxide*, the second, and so on, prefixing the Greek numerals. 2. The same rule applies to chlorides and iodides. 3. Protosulphate and persulphate of iron, signify the combinations of sulphuric acid with the protoxide and peroxide of iron.

PROTRACTOR. In *Surveying* and *Trigonometry*, an instrument by which angles taken in the field with a theodolite, circumferentor, &c., are marked down on paper.

PROVISO. In *Law*, &c., stipulation; caution; provisional condition.

PROVOST (*præpositus*, Lat.) In *Law*, the chief of any body, as the provost of a college, or the executioner of an army.

PROW (*prora*, Lat.) In *Navigation*, the head, or forepart of a ship, in opposition to the poop or stern.

PRUNE-TREE. In *Botany*, *prunus*.

PRUNELLA. *Self-heal*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order holoracææ.

PRUNES. Plums dried in the sunshine, or in an oven.

PRUNUS. The *Plum*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order pomacææ.

PRUNUS ARMENIACA. The apricot tree.

PRUNUS Cerasus. The cherry tree.

PRUNUS DOMESTICA. The common garden plum-tree.

PRUNUS SPINOSA. The sloe-tree, or blackthorn.

PRURIGO. In *Nosology*, a universal itching of the skin.

PRUSSIAN BLUE. In *Chemistry*, prussic acid, united with iron, forming a prussiate of iron. 2. It is thus named, because originally discovered at Berlin, in Prussia.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH. In *Chemistry*, prussic acid combined with potash; formerly named phlogisticated alkali.

PRUSSIATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts formed by the combination of any base with *prussic acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *prussic acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

PRUSSIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid of a highly poisonous nature, discovered in the essential oil of bitter almonds and laurel leaves. With oxygenated salts of iron, it forms prussian blue. 3. It is also named the *hydrocyanic acid*.

PRYTANÆUM. In *Antiquity*, an Athenian edifice, where the council of Prytanes assembled.

PSALM (ψαλμος.) In *Scripture*, a holy song.

PSALTER (ψαλτηριον.) In *Church Rituals*, the volume of psalms; a psalm book.

PSALTERY. In *Music*, a chorded instrument in use among the

ancient Hebrews, who called it *nebel*.

PSEUDO (from ψευδος, false, or spurious.) In *Grammar*, a prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: as *pseudo apostle*, a counterfeit apostle.

PSEUDOMORPHOUS. In *Mineralogy*, suppositious; having a false form. 2. Pseudomorphous and epigene, are terms applied to forms not natural to the substances in which they occur.

PSEUDALCANIN. In *Chemistry*, a name given to the colouring matter of the anchusa tinctoria, or alkanet.

PSIDIUM (from ψιδιον.) The *Guava*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order hesperidæ.

PSITTACULA. In *Ornithology*, the parroquet.

PSITTACUS. The *Parrot*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order picæ.

PSITTACUS CORONATUS, or cristatus. The cockatoo.

PSITTACUS MACAO. The red and blue macaw.

PSITTACUS VIRESCENS. The yellow winged parrot.

PSOAS. In *Anatomy*, the name of two muscles situated in the lumbar region.

PSOPHIA. The *Trumpeter*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order grallæ.

PSOPHIA CREPITANS. The trumpeter bird, or ventriloquist, a bird of South America.

PSYCHOLOGY (from ψυχη, the soul, and λογος, discourse.) In *Metaphysics*, the doctrine of the soul, as contradistinguish-

ed from *anatomy*, the science which considers the body.

PSYCHOTRIA. The *Ipecacuanha* plant. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order stellatæ.

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA. The common ipecacuanha plant of the Brazils and the West Indies.

PTARMIGAN. In *Ornithology*, the lagopus (or hare's foot) of Pliny, and the tetrao lagopus of Linnæus. 2. It is thus named, because its feet are clothed with feathers to the claws, as a hare's are with fur.

PTERIS (from πτερον, a wing.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of ferns, belonging to the cryptogamia class.

PTERIS CRISPA. Curled stone fern, or rock brake.

PTEROCARPUS (from πτερον, a wing, and καρπος, fruit.) The *Pterocarpus*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants thus named from the wing-like expansion of the legume.

PTEROGONIUM. *Wingmoss*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order cryptogamia musci.

PTEROPODA (from πτερον, a wing, and πους, a foot.) In *Natural History*, an order of mollusca, without limbs, but having two opposite similar fins; body free and floating.

PTEROSPERMUM (from πτερον, a wing, and σπέρμα, seed.) In *Botany*, the name of a superb East Indian genus of plants.

PTINUS. In *Entomology*, a genus of insects of the coleopterous order.

PTINUS PERTINAX. A coleo-

pterous insect, which when caught, contracts itself, and counterfeits death.

PTINUS PULSATOR. The death watch.

PTISAN (from πτισαν.) In *Pharmacy*, a medical drink, made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice.

PTYALISM (from πτυαλισμος.) In *Surgery*, salivation; an effusion of spittle.

PUBESCENCE (*pubescentia*, Lat.) In *Botany*, this comprehends all the various downy, woolly, or hairy clothing of plants, which Linnæus reckons the seventh of their *fulcra*, or appendages.

PUCERON. In *Entomology*, a small insect frequently found on the young branches of trees and plants, often in such clusters as almost to cover them. 2. Notwithstanding its name, the puceron has no resemblance to the flea, and so far from hopping, it scarcely even walks. One species resembles a small fly whose wings have been taken off.

PUDDING FISH. In *Ichthyology*, the sparus radiatus.

PUDDING STONE. In *Mineralogy*, named also the *plumpudding-stone*, which see.

PUDDLING. In *Metallurgy*, a process in the refining of iron, which consists in stirring it actively about.

PUERITIA. In the *Civil Law*, childhood, denoting the age of minors from seven to fourteen.

PUFF BALL. In *Botany*, the lycoperdon.

PUFFIN. In *Ornithology*, the alca arctica.

PUISNE (from *puis né*, French.)

In *Law*, &c., young; younger; later in time; petty; inconsiderable; small.

PULEX. A *Flea*. In *Entomology*, a genus of apterous insects.

PULEX IRRITANS. The common bed flea.

PULEX PENETRANS. The chigger or jigger of the West Indies.

PULLIGERA. In *Zoology*, a term which signifies, *bearing young*.

PULLULATE, TO (*pullulo*, Lat.) In *Botany*, to germinate; to bud.

PULLEY. In *Mechanics*, a small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs. 2. It is the third mechanical power.

PULMONARIA. *Lungwort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order asperifolia.

PULMONARY and **PULMONIC** (from *pulmo*, the lungs.) In *Surgery*, belonging to the lungs.

PULMONES. In *Anatomy*, the lungs.

PULO. In *Geography*, the Malay name for an island, as *Pulo-penang*, the betel nut island.

PULP. In *Botany*, the flesh or soft part of fruits between the rind and the seed.

PULQUE. A beverage obtained in Mexico from the fermented juice of a species of opuntia.

PULSATION (*pulsatio*, Lat.) In *Physiology*, the act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing.

PULSE (*pulsus*, Lat.) In *Physiology*, the motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

PULSE. In *Botany*, leguminous plants, from their being *pulled*; such are pease, beans, lupins, tares, vetches, &c. &c.

PULTACEOUS. In *Pharmacy*, &c., resembling pap or porridge.

PULVERIZE, TO (*pulveris*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, to reduce to powder; to reduce to dust.

PULVIL (*pulvillum*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., sweet-scented powder.

PULVIS (Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, powder.

PULVIS FECUNDANS. In *Botany*, the farina or pollen of flowers.

PUMICE (*pumex*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, a substance which may be considered a loose vitrified lava, *entirely devoid of iron*, which is its essential distinction.

PUMP. In *Mechanics*, a hydraulic engine for raising water, &c., by the pressure of the atmosphere, by forcing, or by a combination of both.

PUMP CHAIN. This consists of a long chain, with valves at proper distances, working on two wheels, one above and one below, and passing down through one wooden tube, and returning upwards by another.

PUMPKIN. In *Botany*, the *cucurbita pepo*.

PUNCH. In *Carpentry*, &c., an instrument of iron or steel, for piercing holes in plates of metal, &c., as it not only per-

- forates, but also brings out the piece.
- PUNCTATUM.** In *Botany*, dotted.
- PUNCTUM** (Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., a point.
- PUNCTUATION.** In *Grammar*, the art of pointing or dividing a discourse into periods, by points, expressing the pauses to be made thereon.
- PUNCTUM SALIENS** (Lat.) In *Animal Anatomy*, the heart of the incubated chicken, at the time when it just displays motion.
- PUNDIT** (Sanskrit.) In the East Indies, a learned Brahmin.
- PUNICA.** The pomegranate, also named the *malum granatum*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *pomaceæ*.
- PUNK.** In *Botany*, the inner part of a fungus or excrescence which grows on the oak. It is used for tinder, and also for medicinal burning, instead of caustic.
- PUNT.** In *Navigation*, a sort of oblong, flat-bottomed, small boat, with a square head and stern.
- PUPA.** In *Entomology*, insects, in the third or dormant stage of their existence, are said to be in the *pupa* state, from their swaddled appearance. See also *Aurelia* and *Chrysalis*.
- PUPIL** (*pupilla*, Lat.) The apple of the eye. In *Anatomy*, the central perforation or aperture in the centre of the iris, (through which the light passes to the retina,) is termed the pupil.
- PUPIL** (*pupillus*, Lat.) In *Law*,

- a ward; one under the care of a guardian or tutor.
- PURGATIVE** (*purgativus*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, cathartic, having the power to cause evacuations downwards.
- PURGATORY** (*purgatorium*, Lat.) In the *Romish Church*, a place in which souls are supposed by the papists to be purged from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.
- PURLIEU.** In *Law*, the grounds on the borders of a forest; border; enclosure.
- PURLINS.** In *Carpentry*, those pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle.
- PURPLE** (*purpura*, Lat., and *πορφυρα*.) In *Painting*, &c., a red colour bordering on violet, now chiefly dyed with cochineal.
- PURPURIC ACID.** In *Chemistry*, an acid obtained by digesting the fæces of the *boa constrictor*, the salts of which are purple. 2. It is produced by the action of nitric acid on the lithic or uric acid.
- PURSLANE.** In *Botany*, portulaca.
- PURSUIVANT**, or *poursuivant*, (French.) In *Heraldry*, a state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.
- PUS** (Lat., from *pus*, matter.) In *Surgery*, the matter of a well-digested sore. 2. The liquid called pus is secreted from an inflamed surface, and assumes different appearances according to the nature of the sore.

PUSVOLA (*pustula*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, a small swelling, a pimple; a rash; an efflorescence.

PUTAMINEÆ (from *putamen*, a shell, from the strong rind of the fruit.) In *Botany*, the twenty-fifth natural order of Linneus; comprehending the *capparis*, whose fruit is frequently covered with a woody shell.

PUTORIUS, or *mustela putorius*. In *Zoology*, the polecat.

PUTREFACTION. In *Chemistry*, a species of fermentation, being the last stage of the fermentatory process, in which some of the elementary constituents are extricated and expelled.

PUTRID FEVER. In *Nosology*, is that kind of fever in which the humours, or part of them, have so little circulatory motion, that they fall into an intestine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, or excessive heat.

PUTTY. In the *Arts*, a kind of paste used by glaziers, composed of whiting and linseed oil, (with or without white lead,) beaten together to the consistence of a tough dough.

PUZZOLANA (from *Puzzuoli*, the ancient Puteoli.) In *Mineralogy*, a volcanic sand, (the pulvis puteoli of Pliny.) brought from Italy, which forms a cement that hardens under water. 2. It appears to be a species of argillaceous earth, that probably has been baked or calcined, and then ejected from a volcano. 3. Its constituents are

silica, alumina, oxide of iron, and a little lime.

PYCNITE (from *πυκνός*, compact.) In *Mineralogy*, a mineral of the topaz family.

PYE. In *Ornithology*, pica.

PYE, the SEA. The pica marina.

PYGÆGA. In *Zoology*, a species of antelope.

PYGÆGUS. In *Ornithology*, a species of eagle.

PYGMY (from *πυγμή*, cubit.) In *Natural History*, a dwarf, or person of small height.

PYGMY APE. In *Zoology*, the simia sylvanus.

PYLORUS (from *πύλωρ*.) In *Anatomy*, the inferior aperture of the stomach, which opens into the intestines. 2. The circular ring by which the stomach communicates with the small intestines.

PYRAMID (from *πυραμίδας*.) In *Geometry*, is a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.

PYRE (*pyra*, Lat., and *πύρ*.) In *Antiquity*, a pile on which the dead were burned.

PYRETHRUM. *Feverfew*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

PYREXIA (*pyrexia*, Lat.) In *Nosology*, febrile diseases, the first class of Cullen's nosology.

PYRITES (*fire stones*, from *πύρ*, fire.) In *Mineralogy*, a name given to certain metallic ores, containing a large portion of sulphur. 2. Native compounds of sulphur, with different metals, and more especially with iron. 3. The term is derived

from the use to which the stone was formerly applied, that of obtaining sparks by percussion; an application of pyrites mentioned by Pliny.

PYRITES, COPPER. In *Mineralogy*, a combination (sulphuret) of copper and sulphur, being the most common ore of copper.

PYRITES, IRON. In *Mineralogy*, a combination (sulphuret) of iron and sulphur, one of the most abundant minerals in nature.

PYRMONT WATER. In *Medicine*, a brisk spirituous chalybeate, abounding in carbonic acid.

PYROLA. *Winter Green.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order bicornes.

PYRO-CITRIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a new acid procured by the distillation of citric acid.

PYRO-ELECTRICITY. Electricity by fire; electricity created or modified by fire.

PYROLIGNIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid obtained by the distillation of any kind of wood, and sometimes used as vinegar. 2. It consists of acetic acid impregnated with an empyreumatic oil.

PYROMALIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, an acid obtained by the destructive distillation of the malic acid.

PYROMANCY (from *πυρμαντεια*.) In *Antiquity*, divination by fire.

PYROMETER (from *πυρ*, fire, and *μετρον*, I measure.) In *Chemistry*, an instrument for measuring very high temperatures,

depending on the uniform and permanent contraction of pure clay.

PYROMUCOUS ACID. In *Chemistry*, this consists of acetic acid united with a very little oil.

PYROPHAGI. In *Antiquity*, reputed fire-eaters.

PYROPHYSALITE (from *πυρ*, fire, and *φυσας*, bubbling.) A *Mineral* substance, thus named from its bubbling under the blow-pipe.

PYROPHORUS (from *πυρ*, fire, and *φορος*, I bear.) In *Chemistry*, a composition which is luminous in the dark, and becomes ignited on exposure to the air.

PYROPE (from *πυρ*, fire, and *ωψ*, appearance.) In *Mineralogy*, a gem, the garnet of Bohemia. The ancient *pyropus* is supposed to have been a variety of garnet, thus named from its red colour.

PYRORTHITE. In *Mineralogy*, the name of a newly discovered Swedish mineral.

PYROSCOPE. In *Chemistry*, an instrument contrived to measure the warm pulses of air, or the intensity of the heat that darts incessantly from a fire, and usually named *radiant heat*. 2. It is a modification of the differential thermometer.

PYROTARTARIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid procured by the distillation from the tartar of wine.

PYROTECHNICS (from *πυρ*, fire, and *τεχνη*, art.) The art of employing fire to use or pleasure; the art of *fireworks*.

PYR→QUA

PYROXENE (from *pyr*, fire, and *genos*, a stranger.) In *Mineralogy*, a tribe of crystallized minerals, thus named, because, although found in lava, it is not considered to be a volcanic production.

PYRRHONISM (from *Pyrrho*.) In *Ethics*, scepticism, universal doubt.

PYRRULA. In *Ornithology*, the bull-finch.

PYRUS. The *Pear-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order pomaceæ.

PYRUS AUCUPARIA. In *Botany*, the mountain-ash, or roan-tree.

PYR→QUA

PYRUS COMMUNIS. The common pear-tree.

PYRUS CYDONIA. The common quince-tree.

PYRUS DOMESTICA. The true service-tree.

PYRUS MALUS. The common apple, or crab-tree.

PYTHIA. In *Antiquity*, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.

PYX (from *pyxis*, a box.) In the *Romish Church*, a box in which the host is kept. In *Navigation*, the box in which the nautical compass is suspended.

Q.

QUADRAGESIMAL (*quadragesima*, Lat.) In *Church Rituals*, lenten; belonging to lent.

QUADRANGLE (*quadratus* and *angulus*.) In *Geometry*, a square or quadrilateral figure; a surface with four sides and four angles.

QUADRANT (*quadrans*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, the fourth part, the quarter. In *Geometry*, the quarter of a circle, or ninety degrees. In *Navigation*, an instrument with which celestial observations are made, its circular limb being divided into ninety degrees.

QUADRAT. In *Printing*, a piece of metal used to fill up void spaces between words, &c.

QUADRATE (*quadratus*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, square; having four equal and parallel sides.

QUADRATURE. In *Astronomy*, the aspect of the moon when she is ninety degrees distant from the sun, and exhibits the phasis called half moon. In *Geometry*, the art of squaring; the finding of a square equal in area to any given figure.

QUADRENNIAL (*quadrennium*, Lat.) In *Chronology*, &c., comprising four years, happening once in four years.

QUADRIFID (*quadrifidus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, *Zoology*, &c., cloven into four divisions.

QUADRIGA (from *quatuor*, four, and *jugum*, a yoke.) In *Antiquity*, a car or chariot drawn by four horses harnessed abreast.

QUADRILATERAL (from *quatuor*, four, and *latus*, side.) In *Geometry*, having four sides.

QUADRUMANA. In *Zoology*, a family of animals, comprehending apes, baboons, monkeys, &c., that walk on both hands and feet; the latter, as well as the first, being also instruments of prehension.

QUADRUPED. In *Zoblogy*, the essential character of quadrupeds is, that they have four feet, and a hairy body. 2. That the females be viviparous, and give suck to their young.

QUADRUPLE (*quadruplus*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, four-fold, four times told.

QUERE (Lat.) In *Law*, &c., means, inquire, seek.

QUESTOR. In *Roman Antiquity*, an officer who had the charge of the public treasury, a paymaster in general, a receiver of tributes.

QUAGGA. In *Zoology*, the equus quagga.

QUAIL. In *Ornithology*, coturnix, or tetrao coturnix, the least of all birds of the gallinaceous kind.

QUAKING GRASS. Thus named from the trembling of the little pendulous spikelets. In *Botany*, briza.

QUAMDIU SE BENE GESSERIT (as long as he behaves himself well.) In *Law*, a phrase frequent in letters patent or grants of offices, to secure them so long as the person they are granted to shall not be guilty of abusing them.

QUANTITIES. In *Algebra*, are indeterminate numbers, or things, referred to unity in general. They are properly the subject of algebra, which is

wholly conversant in the computation of such quantities.

QUANTITIES (*positive* or *affirmative*.) In *Algebra*, are those which are greater than nothing, and are affected with the sign + (plus) prefixed or supposed.

QUANTITIES (*negative* or *privative*.) In *Algebra*, are those less than nothing, and are affected with the sign - (minus) prefixed or supposed.

QUANTITIES (*given*.) In *Algebra*, these are denoted by the first letters of the alphabet, a, b, c, d, &c.; the quantities sought by the last letters, z, y, x, &c.

QUANTITY. In *Grammar*, this denotes the measure and magnitude of the syllables; or that which determines them to be called long or short; or, it is the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

QUANTITY. In *Physics*, that property of any thing which may be increased or diminished.

QUANTUM (Lat.) In *Law*, &c., the quantity; the amount.

QUANTUM MERUIT. In *Law*, an action in the case, grounded on a necessity to pay a man for doing any thing *as much as it deserves* or merits.

QUANTUM VALEBAT, or *Quantum Valuit* (Lat.) In *Law*, as much as it was worth.

Q. P. Quantum placet. In *Pharmacy*, &c., as much as pleases.

Q. S. Quantum sufficit. In *Pharmacy*, &c., a sufficient quantity.

QUARANTINE. In *Commerce* and *Navigation*, the space of forty days, being the time

which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse.

QUARE (Lat., *wherefore, for which reason.*) In *Law*, a term affixed to the title of several writs.

QUART. In *Arithmetic*, the fourth part; a quarter. In *Liquid Measure*, the fourth part of a gallon.

QUARTAN (*febris quartana*, Lat.) In *Medicine*, the fourth day ague, or intermittent fever.

QUARTER. In *Astronomy*, the fourth part of the moon's period or lunation, from seven to eight days.

QUARTER. In *Heraldry*, this word is sometimes used for an escutcheon or coat of arms. There are sixteen quarters required to prove nobility.

QUARTER-DAYS. In *Law*, these are the 25th of March, or Lady-day; the 24th of June, or Midsummer-day; the 29th of September, or Michaelmas-day; and the 25th of December, or Christmas-day.

QUARTER-DECK. In *Ship-building*, the short upper deck, from the aftermost end of the main chains to the stern.

QUARTER-SESSIONS. In *Law*, a general court held quarterly by the justices of the peace of each county.

QUARTERING. In *Heraldry*, the act of dividing a coat of arms into four or more quarters, by parting, coupling, &c., by perpendicular and horizontal lines. The King of Great Britain in the first quarter bears gules, three lions passant, or,

&c.; in the second he formerly bore azure, three fleur-de-lis, &c.

QUARTERN. In *Liquid Measure*, a gill, the fourth part of a pint.

QUARTETTE. In *Music*, a name given to any composition, vocal or instrumental, in four parts.

QUARTILE. In *Astrology*, &c., an aspect of the planets when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUARTO (*quartus*, Lat.) In *Printing*, a book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.

QUARTRAIN (French.) In *Poetry*, a stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

QUARTZ. In *Mineralogy*, pure siliceous earth of a crystalline structure, and an important ingredient in the composition of rocks, especially of granite. 2. It is of an uneven fracture, and includes all the varieties of rock crystal.

QUARTZ SINTER. In *Mineralogy*, a substance found in the form of siliceous concretions.

QUARTZOZE ROCK. In *Geology*, a primary unstratified rock, consisting of quartz of a granular form, united sometimes to other crystalline elements.

Q. D. *Quasi dictum.* In *Law*, &c., as if it were said.

QUASS. A fermented liquor drunk by the peasantry in Russia, and made by pouring warm water on rye or barley-meal. It is then reckoned an excellent antiscorbutic.

QUASSIA. In *Botany*, a genus

of plants of the natural order grinales.

QUASSIA AMARA. In *Botany* and *Pharmacy*, the bitter quassia.

QUASSIN. In *Chemistry*, the active bitter principle of quassia.

QUATER (or cater) Cousins. In *Law*, cousins of the fourth degree, or last degree of kindred.

QUAVER. In *Music*, a measure of time equal to half a crochet, or the eighth part of a semi-breve.

QUEBRADAS (Spanish.) In *Geography*, the enormous perpendicular rents of the Andes are thus named by the Spaniards.

QUERCITRON. In *Botany* and *Commerce*, this is the internal bark of the quercus tinctoria, a tree of North America, which yields a yellowish-brown colour for dyeing.

QUERCUS (Lat.) The *Oak-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the natural order Amentaceæ.

QUERCUS COCCIFERA. The kermes grain oak-tree.

QUERCUS ILEX. The common evergreen oak.

QUERCUS ROBUR. The common British oak.

QUERCUS SUBER. The cork-tree.

QUERCUS TINCTORIA. The dyers'-oak, or quercitron.

QUERCUS VIRENS. The live oak.

QUERY (quære, Lat.) In *Law*, a question; an inquiry to be resolved.

QUI TAM. In *Law*, an information when the party informing prosecutes for the king and

himself. "Qui tam pro domino rege, quam pro se ipso in hac parte sequitur," &c.

QUI PRO QUO (Lat., something for something.) In *Law*, denotes the giving one thing of value for another, in performance of a contract.

QUI (or quid) PRO QUO. In *Pharmacy*, signifies the administering, by mistake, of one medicine instead of another.

QUICK. In *Gardening*, a term applied to any young plant, but more especially to those of the white-thorn kind.

QUICK-LIME. In *Chemistry*, lime in its most active and caustic state, before it is slaked and become effete. 2. A general name for calcareous substances when deprived of their carbonic acid.

QUICKSILVER. In *Pharmacy*, hydrargyrum.

QUIDDITY. In the *School Philosophy*, essence; that which is a proper answer to the question *quid est*. It also means a scholastic term in general.

QUIETUS (freed, or acquitted.) In *Finance*, an exchequer term used for discharge, or acquittances to accountants. In *Law*, a *quietus est*, granted to a sheriff, discharges him of all accounts due to the king.

QUILT, TO (kultcht, Dutch, culcitra, Lat.) In *Manufactures*, to stitch one cloth upon another, with something soft between them.

QUINARY (quinarthus, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, consisting of five.

QUINCE-TREE. In *Botany*, the pyrus cydonia.

QUINCUNX (Lat.) In *Ornament*

QU *Planting*, *quinous* order is a plantation of trees, disposed originally in a square consisting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which disposition repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood, or wilderness.

QUININ. In *Chemistry*, an active principle obtained from the red and yellow peruvian bark. 2. It differs from cinchonine as potash does from soda.

QUINQUAGESIMA. In *Church Rituals*, *Quinquagesima* Sunday, so called, because it is the fifteenth day; before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove Sunday.

QUINQUENNIAL. In *Chronology*, &c., lasting five years.

QUINQUINA. In *Pharmacy*, a name for the Peruvian bark.

QUINCY. (from *equinancy*.) In *Nosology*, a tumid inflammation of the throat.

QUINTAL. In *Commerce*, properly a weight of one hundred pounds; but it varies in different countries. The English quintal is 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

QUINTESSENCE (*quinta essentia*, Lat.) In *Scholastic Philosophy*, a fifth being. In *Pharmacy*, &c., an extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a small space. In old *Chemistry*, quintessence meant the fifth essence, or result of five successive distillations.

QUINTUPLE (*quintuplus*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, five-fold.

QUIRE (*cahier*, Frép.) In *Commerce*, a bundle of paper, consisting of twenty-four sheets.

QUIRE (*choeur*, French) In *Music*, a body of singers; a chorus. In *Architecture*, that part of the church where the service is sung.

QUIRITES. In *Antiquity*, the citizens or commons of Rome, as opposed to the soldiery.

QUITCH (or *couch*) GRASS. In *Botany*, the triticum repens.

QUIT-RENT (*quietus redditus*, a quiet rent.) In *Law*, a small rent reserved, payable in token of subjection.

QUO AD HOC (Lat.) In *Law*, a term frequently used to signify "as to this" the law is so and so.

QUO ANIMO (Lat.) With what mind; with what intent, as *animo furandi*, with the intention of stealing.

QUO JURE (Lat.) By what right or title.

Q.E.D. *Quod erat demonstrandum*. In *Logic*, &c., which was to be demonstrated.

Q.E.F. *Quod erat faciendum*. In *Logic*, &c., which was to be done.

QUOD LIBET (Lat.) In *Scholastic Philosophy*, a nice point, a subtilty.

QUOIN (*coin*, French, from *cu-neus*.) In *Gunnery*, a wedge for the carriages of cannon.

QUOINS. In *Architecture*, these denote the corners of brick or stone walls.

QUONDAM (Lat.) In *Law*, &c., having formerly been.

QUORUM (Lat.) In *Law*, a bench of justices; such a number of officers as is sufficient to do business. 2. The term originates from the words of a justice of peace's commission,

QUO—RAC

est quorum aliquem vestrum unum esse volumus.
QUOTA (*quotus*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, &c., a share : a proportion assigned to each.
QUOTIDIAN (*quotidianus*, Lat.) Daily ; happening daily.
QUOTIENT (*quoties*, Lat., how often.) In *Arithmetic*, quotient

QUO—RAD

is the number produced by the division of the two given numbers, the one by the other.
QUO WARRANTO (Lat., *by what authority*.) In *Law*, a writ against him who usurps any franchise of the king, or intrudes himself as heir.

R.

RABBIT. In *Carpentry*, this is a deep groove, or channel, cut longitudinally in a plank or piece of timber, to receive the edge of another plank, which is to be let into it.
RABBI, or *rabbīn* (Hebrew.) A doctor of the Jewish law. The word in the original signifies *master*.
RABBIT. In *Zoology*, the cuniculus, or *lepus cuniculus*.
RABID (*rabidus*.) In *Nosology*, fierce ; furious ; mad.
RABIES. In *Nosology*, that peculiar state of the nervous system, which is produced by the bite of a rabid animal. It is also named the *rabies canina*, and *hydrophobia*.
RACIMIFEROUS (from *racemus*, a bunch of grapes, and *fero*.) In *Botany*, bearing clusters.
RACEMUS. In *Botany*, a cluster, such as a bunch of grapes or currants.
RACHITIS (fr. *ραχis*, the spine.) In *Nosology*, a malady, corruptly termed in English the *rickets*.
RACKOON, or *raccoon*. In *Zoology*, the *urus lutor* of Linne-

us, and the coati of the Brazilians.
RACK-RENT. In *Law*, the full yearly value of the land.
RACY. In *Botany*, &c., strong ; flavourous ; tasting of the soil.
RADIATA. In *Natural History*, an extensive class of mollusca, thus named from their starry form.
RADIATE. In *Entomology*, the nerves of an insect diverging like rays from a common centre.
RADIATED. In *Botany*, an epithet applied to round flat leaves, consisting of a disk and a single row of longish-pointed leaves, ranged all round it like rays or spokes.
RADIATION (*Radiatio*, Lat.) In *Optics*, emission of rays ; beamy lustre ; emission from a centre every way. In *Chemistry*, radiation signifies the direct emission of caloric in straight lines, from a heated body, as from a centre.
RADICLE (from *radix*, Lat.) In *Botany*, that part of the seed which forms the nascent root.
RADISH. In *Botany*, *raphanus*.

RADISH, HORSE. The cochlearia armorica.

RADIUS. In *Geometry*, the semi-diameter of a circle, or a right line drawn from the centre to the circumference. In *Anatomy*, a bone of the fore arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

RADIUS. In *Botany*, this term signifies the aggregate marginal florets of compound flowers, each generally of a compound form, and all spreading from the centre, or disk, like rays.

RADIUS VECTOR. In *Physics*, a right line drawn from the centre of force of any curve, in which a body is supposed to move by centripetal force, to that point of the curve where the body is supposed to be.

RADIX (Lat.) In *Botany*, the root.

RAFTER (Dutch.) In *Carpentry*, the secondary timbers of the house; the timbers let in to the great beam.

RAGGY. An East Indian plant. In *Botany*, the eleusine corocana, and cynosurus corocanus.

RAGSTONE. In *Mineralogy*, a name given to a kind of soft talcy stone, used by artificers for setting the finishing edge of a cutting instrument.

RAGWORT. In *Botany*, the senecio jacobæa.

RAJA. The Ray. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order chondropterygia.

RAIA BATIS. The skate.

RAIA CLAVATA. The thorn-back.

RAIA OXYRINCHOS. The sharp-nosed ray.

RAIA PASTINACA. The sting ray.

RAIA TORPEDO. The electric ray, or torpedo.

RAIL. In *Ornithology*, rallus.

RAILWAY. In *Statistics*, &c., a road or carriage-way, so constructed, that the track of the wheels being laid with bars or rails of wood, stone, or metal, the carriage is drawn along its surface with less of friction and resistance than along a common road.

RAIN-GUAGE. An instrument in the shape of a funnel, contrived to measure the quantity of rain that falls. 2. It is also named ombrometer, and pluviometer.

RAJA (Sanskrit.) In the East Indies a title of dignity, equivalent to king, prince, chief-tain, or nobleman.

RAISIN (racemus, Lat.) In *Botany*, raisins are the fruit of the vine, suffered to remain on the tree until they are perfectly ripened, and then dried either by the sun or the heat of an oven.

RAKE OF A SHIP. In *Ship-building*, all that part of the hull which hangs over both ends of the keel.

RALLUS. The Rail. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order gallæ.

RALLUS AQUATICUS. The water-rail.

RALLUS CREX. The land-rail, or corn-crake.

RAM. In *Astronomy*, aries, the first sign of the zodiac.

RAMADAN. The Mahomedan lent month, which once in thirty years happens in every

season of the year, the Mahomedan month being lunar. It commences the day the new moon is visible, and ends with the next.

RAMOUS (*ramus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, branchy; consisting of branches.

RAMPANT. In *Heraldry*, a term applied to a lion, leopard, &c., standing on his hind legs in the escutcheon, with his fore feet reared up in the posture of climbing.

RAMPART. In *Fortification*, a massy bank or elevation of earth, sometimes lined with stone, about the body of a place, to cover it from the direct fire of the enemy, and formed into bastions, curtains, &c.

RAMPHASTOS. The *Toucan*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order picæ.

RAMPION. In *Botany*, rapunculus.

RANA. The *Frog*. In *Natural History*, a genus of amphibious reptiles.

RANA BUFO. The common toad.

RANA CATESBEIANA. The Virginian bull-frog.

RANA ESCULENTA. The esculent, edible, or large green frog, rare in England, but very common in France or Germany.

RANA PARADOXA. The paradoxical frog, or frog-fish of Surinam.

RANA PIPA. The Surinam toad.

RANA TEMPERARIA. The common frog.

RANA TYPHONIA. The hurricane frog.

RANNY (Sanskrit.) In the East

Indies, the wife of a raja; a queen or princess.

RANGE. In *Gunnery*, the path of a ball, or the line it describes from the mouth of the piece, to the point where it lodges.

RANULA (from *rana*, a frog.) In *Surgery*, a term applied to a swelling in the salivary ducts under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS. The *crowfoot*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order multisiliquæ.

RANUNCULUS AURICOMUS. Goldilocks, or wood crowfoot.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS. The butter-cup, or bulbous crowfoot.

RANUNCULUS REPTANS. Creeping spear wort.

RAPE. In *Botany*, napus.

RAPE BROOM. In *Botany*, ore-banche.

RAPHANISTRUM. In *Botany*, the wild raddish or jointed charlock.

RAPHANUS. The *Raddish*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order siliquosæ.

RAPHANUS SATIVUS. The common red garden raddish.

RAPISTRUM. In *Botany*, the wild turnip.

RAPUNCULUS. In *Botany*, the rampion, thus named from its resemblance in the root to a rape, or oblong turnip.

RAREFACTION (*rarefactio*, Lat.) In *Physics*, the extension of the parts of a body by which it takes up more room, without the accession of new matter. It is opposed to condensation.

RASPBERRY BUSH. In *Botany*, rubus.

RAT. In *Zoology*, the mus major, or mus rattus.

RAT (*bandicoot*, of the East Indies.) The *mus malabaricus*.
RAT, FIELD. The *mus sylvaticus*.
RAT, MUSK. The *mus zibethicus*.
RAT, WATER. The *mus amphibius*, or *aquaticus*.
RATCH. In *Clockwork*, a wheel with twelve fangs, which serve to lift up the detents every hour, and make the clock strike.
RATCHETS. In *Watchmaking*, these are the small teeth at the bottom of the fusee or barrel, which stop it while winding up.
RATIO (Lat., proportion.) In *Algebra*, &c., the proportion of one thing or quantity to another; as the ratio of 6 to 3 is $\frac{6}{3} = 2$.
RATION. In the *Army*, a portion of bread, &c., distributed to each soldier for his daily subsistence.
RATIONALE. In *Logic*, a solution or account of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, or the like.
RATIOCINATION (*ratiocinatio*, Lat.) In *Logic*, the act of reasoning; the act of deducing consequences from premises.
RATLINS. In *Ship-rigging*, small lines that traverse the shrouds of a ship horizontally, at regular distances, and form ascending ladders to the mast-head.
RATTLE-SNAKE. In *Natural History*, the *crotalus horridus*.
RAVELIN. In *Fortification*, a work that consists of two faces, that make a salient angle, and

cover the opposite flanks of the two next bastions. By the military, it is usually named a *half moon*.
RAVEN. In *Ornithology*, the *corvus corax* of Linnæus.
RAY. In *Ichthyology*, *raia*.
RAY, the SHARP-NOSED. The *raia oxyrinchus*.
RAYS (*radii*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the spreading marginal florets of a compound flower.
RAZOR BACK. In *Ichthyology*, one of the largest species of whales, having been found above ninety feet long.
RAZOR BILL. In *Ornithology*, the *alca torda*.
RE. In *Grammar*, an inseparable particle used by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration, or backward action; *return*; to come back; *repercussion*, the act of driving back.
REACTION. In *Physics*, the reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which impression is made. 2. Action and reaction are equal and contrary.
REAGENTS, or tests. In *Chemistry*, substances used to discover the presence of other bodies; thus the infusion of galls detects iron.
REAL PROPERTY. In *Law*, consists of things immoveable, such as land.
REALGAR. In *Mineralogy*, red arsenic, a sulphuret of arsenic.
REASON. In *Logic*, the power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences.

REBECK (*rebecca*, Ital.) In *Music*, a three-stringed fiddle.

REBUS (Lat.) A word represented by a picture.

RECEPTACLE (*receptaculum*, Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., a vessel in which any thing is received; as the seed-vessel of a plant.

RECEIVER of an AIR PUMP. In *Pneumatics*, a glass vessel placed on the top of a plate, out of which the air is exhausted by the pump.

RECIPE (Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, a medical prescription; or the formula of a remedy.

RECIPIENT. In *Chemistry*, a globe-shaped vessel, adapted to the neck or beak of an alembic, retort, or other vessel, in order to collect the products of distillation, &c.

RECIPROCAL PROPORTION (*reciprocus*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, reciprocal proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much less than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa.

RECIPROCAL TERMS. In *Logic*, such terms as may be used for each other; convertible terms.

RECITATIVE, or recitativo (Ital.) In *Music*, a kind of tuneful pronunciation more musical than common speech, and less than song.

RECKONING. In *Navigation*, the computation of a ship's way, (usually by the log,) or the act of estimating the distance run between one part and another.

RECOGNISANCE. In *Law*, a bond of record, testifying the

recognisor to owe unto the recognisee, a certain sum of money acknowledged in some court of record.

RECOGNISEE. In *Law*, he in whose favour the bond is drawn.

RECOGNISOR. In *Law*, he who gives the recognisance.

RECOMPOSITION. In *Chemistry*, the compounding of bodies from their separate parts, or principles, so as to compose the original whole again.

RECORDER. In *Law*, one whose business it is to register events. 2. The keeper of the rolls of a city.

RECOVERY. In *Law*, a process for obtaining lands in fee simple, by a fictitious action against the tenant of the freehold.

RECTANGLE (*rectangulus*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, a figure that has one angle or more, of ninety degrees.

RECTIFICATION. In *Chemistry*, this is the repeating of a distillation or sublimation several times, in order to render the substance purer and finer, or freer from earthy and aqueous particles.

RECTILINEAR. In *Geometry*, consisting of right lines.

RECTOR. In *Church Government*, a parson of an unimpropriated parish.

RECTORY. In *Church Government*, a rectory or parsonage is a spiritual living, composed of land, tithe, and other oblations of the people, separated or dedicated to God, in any congregation for the service of his church there, and for the main-

tenance of the ministers thereof.

RECTRICES (*rectrix*, Lat., a governess.) In *Ornithology*, these denote the strong tail-feathers of birds.

RECTUM. In *Anatomy*, the last portion of the large intestine, and of the whole of the alimentary canal.

RECTUS IN CURIA, (Lat., right in court.) In *Law*, is he who stands at the bar, and no man objects any offence against him.

RECURRING SERIES. In *Algebra*, a series so constituted, that each succeeding term is connected with a certain number of terms immediately preceding it, by a certain and invariable law.

RECURVED. In *Conchology*, &c., the apex bent backwards.

RECURVIROSTRA (*recurved beak*.) The *avocet*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order *grallæ*.

RECUSANT (*recusans*, Lat.) In *Law*, one that refuses any terms of communion or society.

REDBREAST, ROBIN. In *Ornithology*, the *motacilla rubecola*.

REDDLE. In *Mineralogy*, red ochre or chalk, being a red oxide of iron intermixed with earthy matter, and used for crayons.

REDEMPTION. In *Law*, a conditional contract, whereby the equity of re-entering lands is retained, on repaying the purchase money, and legal charges.

REDINTEGRATION (*redintegratus*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, the restoring of any mixed body

or matter, whose form has been destroyed, to its former nature and constitution.

RED LEAD. In *Old Chemistry*, minium.

REDSHANK, or *pool snipe*. In *Ornithology*, the *soolopax calidris*.

REDSTART. In *Ornithology*, the *ruticilla*, or *motacilla phœnicurus* of Linnæus.

RED SNOW. In *Botany*, the *uredo nivalis* of the arctic region.

REDOLENT (*redolens*, Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., sweet of scent.

REDOUBT (*reductus*, Lat.) In *Fortification*, a small square fort, without any defence but in front.

REDUCTION. In *Chemistry*, is the bringing back of metallic substances that have been changed in *scoriæ*, *calces*, &c., to their original metallic form.

REED. A hollow knotted stalk, which grows in wet ground. In *Botany*, *arundo*.

REEF, TO. In *Navigation*, to contract a sail by tying up a portion of it to the yard.

REFECTORY. In *Ancient Monasteries*, the refreshment, or eating room.

REFER, TO. In *Law*, to submit to arbitration; to propose to the determination of impartial men, without the forms of law.

REFEREE. In *Law*, one to whom any thing is referred.

REFLECT, TO. In *Optics*, to throw or bend back light. In *Ethics*, to throw back the thoughts upon the past or on themselves.

REFLECTION. The act of

throwing back. 2. The act of bending back. 3. The act of the mind on itself.

REFLECTION, ANGLE OF. In *Catoptrics*, is that made by the line of direction of the reflected body, at the point of contact from which it rebounds.

REFLEX (*reflexus*, Lat.) In *Dynamics*, &c., directed backwards.

REFLEX. In *Painting*, denotes those parts of a picture that are supposed to be illuminated by a light reflected from some other body represented in the piece.

REFLUX. In *Hydrography*, the ebb, backward course of water, as opposed to the flood, flux, or flowing of the sea.

REFRACTION. In *Mechanics*, the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved. 2. In *Dioptrics*, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line which it would have passed on in, had not the density of the medium turned it aside. 3. The bending of a ray of light towards the perpendicular, when it passes into a denser medium; and from the perpendicular, when it passes into a rarer medium.

REFRANGIBILITY. In *Optics*, the *refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their disposition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in passing from one transparent body or medium into another.

REFRANGIBLE. In *Optics*, such as may be turned out of its course, in passing from one medium to another.

REFRIGERATORY. In *Chemis-*

try, that part of a distilling vessel that is placed about the head of a still, and filled with water to cool the condensing vapour.

REGALIA (Lat.) In *Heraldry*, ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation.

REGARDANT. In *Heraldry*, signifies looking behind, as applied to a lion or any other beast.

REGATTA. The name of an aquatic spectacle consisting of gondola races, &c., exhibited at Venice.

REGEL, or *rigel*. In *Astronomy*, the name of a fixed star of the first magnitude, in Orion's left foot.

REGIMEN (Lat.) In *Noology*, the regulation of diet, &c., suitable to each constitution, with a view to the preservation of health. In *Grammar*, that part of syntax which regulates the dependency of words, and the alterations on occasions in another.

REGISTERS. In *Chemistry*, these are holes with stopples contrived in the sides of furnaces to regulate the strength of the fire.

REGIUS PROFESSOR. A reader of lectures on divinity, Greek, Hebrew, law, and physic, in the *universities*, founded by the king.

REGOLA (Ital.) In *Music*, a rule or canon.

REGRATOR (*regratarius*, Lat.) In *Law*, one who buys and sells again, any wares or victuals in the same fair or market.

REGULAR. In *Geometry*, a *regular* body is a solid, whose

surface is composed of regular and equal figures, and whose solid angles are all equal. There are five sorts. 1. A pyramid, comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whose surface is composed of six equal squares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body consisting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles.

REGULAR (*regulier*, French.) In the *Romish Church*, all persons are said to be *regulars*, that do profess and follow a certain rule of life, and observe the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

REGULATOR. In *Mechanics*, that part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

REGULATOR of a WATCH. In *Horology*, a small spring belonging to the balance, serving to adjust the motion, so as to make it go either faster or slower.

REGULUS. In *old Chemistry*, a name given by the *alchemists* to metallic matters, after being separated from other substances by fusion. In *Modern Chemistry*, the finer and most weighty parts of metal.

REGULUS. In *Astronomy*, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo, named also, from its situation, the *cor leonis* or lion's heart.

REGULUS of ANTIMONY. In *Chemistry*, the pure metal of antimony, after the ore has

been deprived of its sulphur.

REGULUS of VENUS. In *old Chemistry*, an alloy of copper and antimony.

REGULUS. In *Ornithology*, the wren.

REGULUS CRISTATUS. The gold-crested wren, named *trochilus* (the modern name of the humming-bird) by ancient naturalists.

REINDEER. In *Zoology*, the *cervus tarandus*, or *rangifer*.

RE INFECTA (Lat.) In *Logic*, the thing, or business, undone, or unaccomplished.

REINFORCE. In *Gunnery*, that part of the cannon next to the breach, which is always made strongest.

REINS (*renes*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the kidney; the lower part of the back.

REJECTAMENTA (*rejecto*, Lat., to vomit.) In *Geology*, &c., things cast up, as shells, wrack, dead fish, and other marine substances, on the shore, by the waves of the sea.

RELATIVE (*relativus*, Lat.) Having relation; respecting; considered not absolutely, but as respecting something else. In *Grammar*, a pronoun answering to an antecedent. In *Logic*, *relative terms*, are words that imply relation, as master and servant, husband and wife, &c.

RELIEF (French, *relievo*, Italian.) In *Sculpture* and *Painting*, the prominence of a figure in stone or metal. 2. The seeming prominence of a picture or figure, of which there are three kinds, *alto*, *basso*, and *domi-relievo*.

RELIEVING TACKLE. In *Mechanics*, are two strong tackles used to prevent a ship's overturning on the careen, and afterwards to assist in uprighting her.

RELIQUIÆ. In *Natural History* and *Geology*, a term used to express the fossil remains of certain substances found in different parts of the earth.

REMISSION. In *Nosology*, is when a distemper abates, but does not quite go off before it returns again.

REMITTENT FEVER. In *Nosology*, a fever characterized by a regular decrease and exacerbation of its symptoms every day; the symptoms never disappearing altogether.

REMORA (a delay.) In *Ichthyology*, the sucking-fish, called by the Greeks *echeneis*.

RENIFORM. In *Botany*, kidney-shaped. In *Mineralogy*, small segments of large balls set so closely together that no interstices are perceived.

RENITENCY (renitens, Lat.) In *Mechanics*, that resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, and are impelled against one another.

RENNET. In *Cookery*, a kind of ferment.

RENOVATOR. In *Horology*, a watch that has the property of renewing the power of its main spring, or of winding itself up by periodical jerks received from the motion of the body.

RENÆ. In *Political Economy*, the recompence of the work of nature, remaining after all that part of the produce is de-

ducted, which can be regarded as the work of man.

REPEATING CIRCLE. In *Astronomy*, &c., an instrument which has the property of giving the average of several repeated measures of an angle, made round the whole circle, so as to diminish the errors of division and excentricity.

REPEATING MECHANISM. In *Horology*, a mechanical contrivance that, when touched, will make the striking works of a clock, or watch, repeat the hours and quarters of the existing time.

REPELLING POWER (the vis repellens.) In *Physics*, a power or faculty supposed to be inherent in the minute particles of matter, by which, under certain circumstances, they mutually fly off from each other. It is the reverse of the attractive power.

REPENS. In *Botany*, creeping. **REPERCUSSION (repercussio, Lat.)** In *Mechanics*, the act of driving back; rebound.

REPERTORY (repertorium, Lat.) In *Statistics*, a treasury; a magazine; a storehouse.

REPETEND. In *Arithmetic*, this term is used to denote that part of an indeterminate or infinite decimal fraction, which is continually repeated ad infinitum.

REPLEVIN (replegio, low Lat.) In *Law*, to take back or set at liberty any thing seized, upon security being given.

REPOSE. In *Painting*, denotes certain parts in the composition of a picture, which seem to tranquillize its aspect.

- REPTILE.** In *Natural History*, an animal that creeps. 2. All reptiles are oviparous, have lungs, and are without fins.
- REPULSION** (*repulsio*, Lat.) In *Physics*, the act of the repelling power, by which certain bodies, under certain circumstances, naturally fly off from each other.
- REPUBLIC** (*republica*, Lat.) Commonwealth; state in which the power is lodged in more than one.
- REQUIEM** (Lat.) In *Church Rituals*, a hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem*, or rest.
- RESEDA.** *Mignonette*, or *Base Rocket*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *miscellanæ*.
- RESEDA ODORATA.** Sweet *mignonette*.
- RESIDUARY** (*residuum*, Lat.) In *Law*, relating to residue; relating to the part remaining.
- RESIDUUM.** In *Chemistry*, the remaining part that is left after an experiment.
- RESINOUS ELECTRICITY.** This is the electricity which a tube of resin exhibits, when rubbed on a rubber of wool. 2. It was formerly named *negative electricity*, from its supposed deficiency. See *Vitreous Electricity*.
- RESOLUTION.** In *Chemistry*, analysis; act of separating anything from its constituent parts by solution.
- RESONANCE.** In *Music*, prolonged and reflected sound, by the continued vibrations of the air.
- RESPONDENT** (*respondens*, Lat.)

- In *Law*, &c., one whose province, in a set disputation, is to refute objections.
- RESPONDENTIA.** In *Law and Commerce*, a term applied to money borrowed, not on the vessel, which is *bottomry*, but upon the goods and merchandise on board; the borrower being besides personally responsible to answer the contract.
- RETE MUCOSUM.** In *Anatomy*, a soft delicate layer of the integuments, situated between the true skin and epidermis. The colour of the negroes depends on a black pigment in this substance.
- RETICULAR** (*reticulum*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, *Botany*, &c., having the form of a small net.
- RETICULATED** (*reticulatus*, Lat.) Made of net-work; formed with interstitial vacuities.
- RETICULUM** (Lat. a *little net*.) In *Anatomy*, one of the divisions of the stomach of ruminating animals, so called from the reticulated arrangement of the folds of its internal membrane.
- RETINA.** In *Anatomy*, a membrane of the eye, formed by the expansion of the optic nerve, and constituting the immediate organ of vision. 2. The terminal enlargement of the optic nerve is thus named.
- RETINASPHALTUM**, or *Fossil Copal*. In *Mineralogy*, a bituminous substance found in Devonshire, accompanying the Bovey coal. It is a natural combination of resin and asphaltum.
- RETORT** (*retortus*, Lat.) In

Chemistry, a glass vessel with a bent neck, to which the receiver is fitted, used in distilling, when a greater than the boiling point, 212° , is required.

RETRO-GRADATION. In *Astronomy*, this is an apparent (not real) motion of the planets, in which they seem to go backwards in the ecliptic, and to move contrary (or in *antedecentia*) to the order and succession of the signs. When viewed from the sun as a centre, their motions appear always uniform and regular.

RETROSPECT (from *retro* and *specio*, Lat.) In *Logic*, &c., a look thrown back upon things behind, or things past.

RETTO (Ital.) In *Music*, straight forward.

REUSSITE. In *Mineralogy*, a species of sulphate of soda, containing also a considerable proportion of sulphate of magnesia.

REVE. In *Law*, the bailiff of a franchise or manor.

REVEILLE. In *Tactics*, a beat of drum at break of day, to rouse the soldiers, and notify to the sentinels to cease challenging.

REVERBERATE, TO. In *Metallurgy*, to heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated or driven back upon the matter to be melted.

REVERSE (*revers*, French.) In *Numismatics*, the side of coin on which the head or principal figure is *not* impressed.

REVERSIONARY (from *reversion*.) In *Law*, to be enjoyed in succession.

REVETMENT. In *Fortification*, a strong wall built on the out-

side of the ramparts and parapet, to support the earth, and prevent its rolling into the ditch.

REVISE. In *Printing*, a second or third proof of a sheet to correct errors in the first.

REVIVIFICATION (*reduction* or *resuscitation*.) In *Chemistry*, the act of restoring a mixed body to its first state, after it had been altered and disguised by dissolution, calcination, &c.

REVOLUTION (*revolutus*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, &c., the course of anything which returns to the point at which it began to move. In *Mechanics*, rotation in general, returning motion.

RHABDOMANCY (*ραβδος* and *μαντεια*.) Divination by a wand.

RHAMNUS (from *ραμνος*.) *Buckthorn*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *dumosæ*.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS, or *Spina Cervina*. In *Botany* and *Pharmacy*, the purging buckthorn.

RHAPSODY (*ραψωδια*.) In *Poetry*, &c., any number of parts joined together without necessary dependence, or natural connexion.

RHETORIC (*ρητορικη*.) The art of speaking, not merely with propriety, but with art and eloquence.

RHEUM (from *ρευμα*, *defluxion*.) In *Surgery*, a thin watery matter arising through the glands, chiefly about the mouth.

RHEUM. *Rhubarb*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *holoracæ*.

RHEUM PALMATUM. The common Turkey rhubarb.

RHEUM UNGLUTUM. The waved or China rhubarb.

RHEUMATISM (from *ρευματισμος*.)

In *Nosology*, a painful distemper of the large joints, formerly supposed to proceed from acrid humours.

RHEUMIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid obtained from rhubarb stalks.

RHINOCEROS. In *Zoology*, a genus of the class mammalia and order bruta, of which the generic character is one or two solid horns on the nose, not adhering to the bone.

RHIZOPHORA (from *ρίζα*, a root, and *φέρω*, to bear.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, comprehending the mangrove-tree of the East Indies.

RHODIUM. In *Chemistry*, a new metal of a white colour, procured from crude platinum. 2. It is not soluble in any acid.

RHODIUM, OIL OF. In *Pharmacy*, an essential oil obtained from a species of aspalathus.

RHODODENDRUM (from *ρόδον*, a rose, and *δένδρον*, a tree.) The oleander, rose bay-tree, or rhododendron. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order bicornes.

RHODODENDRUM CHRYSANTHEMUM. The golden-leaved rhododendron.

RHŒDEÆ (from *rhœas*, the seed poppy.) In *Botany*, the twenty-seventh natural order of Linnæus, comprehending the poppy tribe and a few similar genera.

RHOMB (from *ρhomβος*.) An oblique angled parallelogram. In *Geometry*, a parallelogram or

quadrangular figure, having its four sides equal, and consisting of parallel lines, with two opposite angles acute, and two obtuse.

RHOMBOID (from *ρomβοειδης*.) In *Geometry*, a figure like a rhomb.

RHOMBEUM. In *Botany*, rhomboid, or diamond-shaped.

RHOMBOIDAL. Approaching the shape of a rhomb. In *Geometry*, used to signify an oblique-angled parallelogram.

RHUBARB. In *Pharmacy*, the rheum palmatum, or Turkey rhubarb.

RHUMB. In *Navigation*, a vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of a part of such circle with the horizon. 2. Rhumbs coincide with the points of the world or horizon, and are distinguished like those of the compass. 3. A rhumb line or loxodromia cuts all the meridians under the same angle.

RHUS. *Sumach.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order dumosæ.

RHUS CORIARIA. The elm-leaved sumach, used in medicine.

RHYTHMICAL (from *ρυθμικος*.) In *Poetry*, having proportion of one sound to another.

RIBES. The *Currant*, *Gooseberry*, &c. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order pomaceæ.

RIBES ALBUM. The white currant.

RIBES GROSSULARIA. The rough gooseberry.

RIBES NIGRUM. The black currant.

RIBS RUBRUM. The common red garden currant.

RIBS. In *Anatomy*, the ribs are in general twelve on each side of the twelve vertebræ of the back, but in some they are thirteen, and in others, though rarely, only eleven. They form segments of circles.

RIC. In *Etymology*, this word denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man. *Athelric*, is nobly powerful; *Richard* is probably rich in land.

RICE. In *Botany*, oryza.

RICE PAPER. In the *Arts*, a substance thus misnamed, imported from China, and used for drawing - paper, artificial flowers, &c. It is said to be a membrane of a species of bread fruit-tree.

RICINUS. The *Palma Christi*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the natural order triccocæ.

RICINUS COMMUNIS. The *Palma Christi*, or castor-oil plant.

RICKETS (from *rachitis*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, the rickets is a distemper in children, principally characterized by enlargement, and flexure or distortion of the bones.

RICOCHET FIRING. In *Gunnery*, a method of firing cannon loaded with a small charge, and elevated from three to six degrees, so that the ball may bound and roll along inside of the enemy's rampart.

RIDEAU (French.) In *Fortification*, a small elevation of earth, extending lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp, or give advantage to a post.

RIDERS. In *Ship-building*, in

terior ribs, to strengthen and bind the parts of a ship together, being fayed upon the side stuff, and bolted through all.

RIFLES. In *Gunnery*, are those whose barrels, instead of being smooth on the inside, are forced of a number of spiral channels, making only one turn, a little more, in the whole length of the piece.

RIGHT. In *Logic* and *Etymology*, rectum.

RIGHT ANGLE. In *Geometry* is that formed by a line falling perpendicularly on another or that which subtends an arc of ninety degrees.

RIGHT ASCENSION. In *Astronomy*, see *Ascension*.

RIGHT LINE. In *Geometry* signifies the same as a straight line, opposed to curved or crooked.

RIGLET, or reglet. In *Printing* a ledge of wood exactly planed by which printers separate their lines in pages widely printed.

RIGOLL, or regals. A kind of *Musical* instrument, consisting of several sticks bound together, and separated by beads. It is struck with a ball at the end of a stick, and makes tolerable harmony.

RIGOR. In *Nosology*, a shivering or slight convulsive tremor, attended by the sensation of cold.

RIMA. In *Anatomy*, a chink or fissure.

RIME. Hoar-frost.

RING. In *Geometry*, annulus.

RING-BONE. In *Farriery*, a hard callous substance growing

in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse; it sometimes grows quite round like a ring.

RING-DOVE. In *Ornithology*, the columba palumbus.

RINGTAIL. In *Ornithology*, the falco pygargus.

RINGTAIL. In *Navigation*, a quadrilateral sail, occasionally hoisted abaft the after-leech of the boom-mainsails, to which the fore-leech is made to correspond.

RINGENT COROLLA. In *Botany*, ringens, or grinning, from its supposed resemblance to the mouth and snout of an animal.

RINGWORM. In *Surgery*, a circular tetter.

RIPIENO (Ital.) In *Music*, this term implies full, in opposition to solo.

RIS VIGLIATO (Ital.) In *Music*, this term, when applied to a gay and lively movement succeeding one that is mournful, implies spirit and vivacity.

RITUAL (from rituel, French.) A book in which the rites and observances of religion are set down.

RIVER-HORSE. In *Zoology*, the hippopotamus.

RIVET. In *Carpentry*, a fastening pin clinched at both ends.

ROACH. In *Ichthyology*, the cyprinus rutilus.

ROAN (Rouen.) In *Farriery*, bay, sorrel, or black, with grey or white spots interspersed very thick.

ROASTING. In *Metallurgy*, a process by which the volatile parts of metals and minerals are separated by the application of heat.

ROB. In *Pharmacy*, the inspissated juice of any fruit, usually boiled up to the consistence of honey.

ROBIN REDBREAST. In *Ornithology*, rubecula, or motacilla rubecula.

ROBINIA. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order papilionaceæ.

ROBINIA MITIS. An East Indian tree of lofty growth.

ROBINIA PSEUDO ACAAIA. The common false acacia, or robinia.

ROCANBOLS. A mild sort of garlic, of the nature of shallot, named also Spanish garlic. In *Botany*, a species of allium.

ROCCHELLA. In *Botany*, the Italian name for that species of lichen, called by dyers, *argol*, *archil*, and *orchil*.

ROCHELLE SALTS. In *Pharmacy*, a purging salt formerly in much repute as a cathartic. Its constituents are 54 parts tartarate of potash, and 46 tartarate of soda = 100.

ROCHET (French.) In *Church Rituals*, a surplice; the white upper garment of the officiating priest.

ROCK. In *Geology*, &c., the term rock comprises all mineral earthy compounds, that constitute distinct masses of large dimensions, and enter conspicuously into the structure of the globe.

ROCK-CRYSTAL. In *Mineralogy*, pure crystallized silica, or diaphanous quartz of various colours, under which last term the varieties of rock crystal are now comprehended.

ROCK-FISH. In *Ichthyology*, the gebius marinus.

ROCK-OIL. In *Mineralogy*, petroleum.

ROCK-ROSE. In *Ichthyology*, cistus.

ROCK-SALT. In *Mineralogy*, native crystallized muriate of soda.

ROCKET (*rochetto*, Ital.) In *Pyrotechnics*, an artificial fire-work, being a cylindrical case of paper, filled with nitre, charcoal, and sulphur.

ROCKS (*primary*, or *primitive*.) In *Geology*, primary rocks are distinguished by their highly crystalline structure, and by the absence of petrifications, and organic fossil remains. 2. Primary rocks are usually arranged in large masses, or in layers, vertical, or inclined to the horizon. 3. They compose the solid and substantial portion of the globe, but are commonly inferior in position, and seldom intrude among the secondary rocks.

ROCKS, ALLUVIAL. These are comparatively of recent formation, and contain the remains of animals, not to be distinguished from such as now exist.

ROCKS, FLOETZ. Horizontal rocks, and in *Geology*, the same as secondary, which see, and also the word *Floetz*.

ROCKS, OVERLYING. These are almost universally unstratified, and posterior to the rocks with which they are connected. They are claystone, clinkstone, compact felspar, basalt, greenstone, sienite, porphyry, amygdaloid, tuff, hypersthene, augite, and wacke. Overlying rocks are the same as *trap*, which see.

ROCKS, SECONDARY (named *Floetz rocks*.) These consist partly of chemical and partly of mechanical deposits, and close the remains of animals and vegetables, now mostly extinct. 2. Secondary rocks are always incumbent on the primary, and usually on the tertiary, and are esteemed posterior in date, and are generally deposited in horizontal strata.

ROCKS, TRANSITION. They rest on the primary, and contain only the remains of plants. 2. The name alludes to their having been formed when the world was passing from a state of transition, from an uninhabited to an inhabited condition.

RODENTIA. In *Zoology*, gnawing animals, such as the hare, rabbit, water-rat, mouse, &c.

ROE. In *Ichthyology*, the spawn or spawn of fish. The milt or soft roe, denotes the male fish, and the hard roe the female.

ROEBUCK. In *Zoology*, the *capreolus*.

ROESTONE. In *Mineralogy*, a fossil, or Portland stone. By Pliny it is designated *o piscium similis*, from its resemblance to an accumulation of grains or seeds.

ROGATION WEEK. In *Church Rituals*, the next week but one before Whitsunday.

ROLL (*rotulus*, Lat.) In *Law*, a public writing.

ROLLING-MILLS. In *Metalurgy*, a mill contrived to reduce masses of iron or other metals into even parallel bars, or thin pieces, by passing the

white red hot between two cylindrical rollers of iron or steel.

ROMAN BALANCE. In *Mechanics*, the steelyard, or statera Romana.

ROMAN ORDER. In *Architecture*, usually termed composite.

RONDEAU. A kind of ancient *Poetry*, commonly consisting of thirteen verses, of which eight have one rhyme, and five another. It is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the second and third the beginning of the rondeau is repeated in an equivocal sense.

ROOD (from red.) In *Surveying*, the fourth part of an acre in square measure, or 1910 square yards. A rod; a pole; a measure of sixteen feet and a half in long measure.

ROOF. In *Architecture*, the vault; the inside of the arch that covers a building.

ROOK. In *Ornithology*, the *corvus frugilegus*.

ROOT. In *Botany*, *radix*.

ROOT. In *Arithmetic* and *Algebra*, denotes a quantity, which being multiplied by itself, produces some higher power. It is called the 2d, 3d, and 4th, &c., root, according to the number of times that the multiplication by itself is performed, that number being always one less than the denomination of the root. Thus, once multiplied is the square, or second root; twice is the cube, or third root, and so on.

ROOT OF SCARCITY. In *Agriculture*, a plant of the large tap-rooted fleshy kind, resembling a beet, cultivated both for the top and root.

ROOTS (radices.) In *Grammar*, these denote the primitive words of a language, whence others are derived and compounded.

ROBIFEROUS (from ros, dew, and fero.) In *Meteorology*, dew-producing.

ROS SOLIS. *Sun-dew*, the name of a plant. In *Modern Botany*, *drosera*.

ROSA. The *Rose*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *sericeosa*.

ROSA ARVENSIS. The field, or white dog-rose.

ROSA CANINA. The common dog-rose, wild-brier, or hip-tree.

ROSA CENTIFOLIA. The hundred-leaved rose.

ROSA DAMASCENA. The damask rose.

ROSA INDICA. The blush China rose.

ROSA JUNONIS. In *old Botany*, a name given by some authors to the lily.

ROSA MOSCHATA. In *Botany*, the musk, or cluster rose.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA. The common sweetbrier, or eglantine.

ROSA SEMPERFLORENS. The crimson China rose.

ROSA SEMPERVIRENS. The evergreen rose.

ROSACIC ACID (named from its colour.) In *Chemistry*, an acid contained in the lateritious sediment which urine deposits during an intermittent fever.

ROSE-FOLIUS. In *Botany*, rose-leaved.

ROSARY (rosarium, Lat.) A bunch of beads on which the Romanists number their prayers.

ROSE. In *Botany*, *rosa*.

ROSEMARY. In *Botany*, *rosmarinus*.

ROSEOLA. In *Nosology*, a rose-coloured rash, or efflorescence on the skin, without any elevation of the surface.

ROSEWOOD. In *Botany*, the lignum rhodium, or aspalathum.

ROSIN. In *Pharmacy*, *resina*.

ROSIN (*resina*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., inspissated turpentine; a juice of the pine. 2.

Any inspissated vegetable matter that dissolves in spirits.

ROSMARINUS (*ros, dew*, and *marinus*, from its situation on the sea-shore.) *Rosemary*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *verticillatæ*.

ROSMARUS. In *Zoology*, the morse, sea-horse, or walrus.

ROSTRA. In *Antiquity*, a part of the Roman forum, adorned with the beaks of ships, wherein orations, pleadings, and funeral harangues were delivered.

ROSTRUM. In *Ancient Anatomy*, the beak or bill of a bird, consisting of a hard horny substance, and composed of an upper and under part, extending from the head, and answering to the mandibles of quadrupeds. In *Ichthyology*, *rostrum* denotes the snout or beak of a fish. In *Entomology*, the mouth lengthened out to a snout, or tapering beak.

ROT. In *Nosology*, a disease incident to sheep and other animals, in which the liver and lungs are affected, frequently accompanied by a tendency to dropy.

ROTA. In *Mechanics*, a wheel. **ROTACEÆ** (from *rota*, a wheel.

In *Botany*, the twentieth natural order of Linnaeus, consisting of one wheel-shaped petal, without a tube.

ROTATION. In *Mechanics*, the act of whirling round like a wheel. In *Geometry*, the circumvolution of a surface round a line called the *axis of rotation*. By such rotation, of planes, the figures of certain regular solids are formed or generated.

ROTHOMAGI. In *Typography*, the city of Rouen, in France.

ROTONDO, or *rotundo*. In *Architecture*, a popular term for any building that is round both within and without, such as a church, hall, saloon, vestibule, &c.

ROTTBOLLIA. *Hard-grass*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *gramina*.

ROTTEN-STONE, or *tripoli*. In *Mineralogy*, a stone thus named, used for polishing.

ROTULUS. In *Law*, a roll.

ROUGHCAST. In *Building*, a kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, and consequently rough on the surface.

ROUNDHOUSE. In *Municipal police*, the constable's prison, in which disorderly persons found in the street are confined.

ROUP. Among *Poultry*, a boil, or swelling on the rump.

R.S.S. *Regiæ societatis socius*. Fellow of the Royal Society.

ROWEL (*rouelle*, French.) In *Horsemanship*, the point of a spur turning on an axis. In *Surgery*, a seton; a roll of silk or hair, put into a wound

to provoke a discharge, or issue, and hinder it from healing.

RUBBER. A game; a contest; two games out of three.

RUBBLE. In *Geology*, stones rubbed and worn round by water, at the latter end of the deluge.

RUBECULA. The *Redbreast*. In *Ornithology*, a species of motacilla.

RUBELLITE. In *Mineralogy*, a pink tourmaline, a mineral of the gem order. It differs from the tourmaline in being infusible.

RUBEOLA. In *Nosology*, the measles, a contagious disease.

RUBIA (from *ruber*, red.) *Madder*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order stellatæ.

RUBIA. In *Commerce*, common dyers' madder, the root of the *rubia tinctoria*.

RUBIACEÆ. In *Botany*, the name of a tribe of plants, such as madder, rennet, &c.

RUBIGO. In *old Chemistry*, rust, a metallic oxide.

RUBIS. In *Ornithology*, the red-throated humming-bird, or trochilus coluber.

RUBRIC (*rubrica*, Lat.) Directions printed in books of law, and in prayer-books; so termed because they were originally distinguished by being in red ink.

RUBUS. The *Bramble*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *senticosæ*.

RUBUS CÆSIUS. The common dewberry-bush.

RUBUS FRUTICOSUS. The common bramble, or blackberry-bush.

RUBUS IDEUS. The raspberry-bush.

RUBY (from *ruber*, red, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, a gem of a red colour, generally with a slight tinge of blue. In its physical character the ruby corresponds almost exactly with the sapphire. It contains 90 per cent. of alumina.

RUDENTURE. In *Architecture*, the figure of a rope or staff, carved or plain, with which a third part of the fluting of columns, is frequently filled up.

RUDIMENT. In *Grammar*, &c., the first principles; the first elements of a science.

RUE. An herb called *herb-of-grace*, because holy water was sprinkled with it. In *Botany*, *ruta*, a genus of plants of the natural order *multisiliquæ*.

RUFFE (the male of the *reeve*.) In *Ornithology*, a species of the *tringa pugnax*. It is also the name of a particular species of pigeon, the *columba cucullata rudis*.

RUGOSUM. In *Botany*, rugged; full of wrinkles.

RULES OF COURT. In *Law*, certain orders made as required by the courts of justice; which attorneys, plaintiffs, and defendants are bound to observe, in order to prevent confusion.

RUMEX. The *Dock*, or *Sorrel*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the natural order *holoracææ*.

RUMEX ACETOSA. The common sorrel.

RUMEX ALPINUS. The alpine dock, or monks' rhubarb.

RUMEX AQUATICA. The great water dock, used in Pharmacy.

RUMEX PATIENTIA. The patience dock, or garden rhubarb; a pot-herb.

RUMINANT (*ruminans*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, having the property of chewing the cud.

RUMINANTIA. In *Zoology*, ruminating animals, such as the ox, deer, &c., that chew the cud.

RUMINATE, to (*rumino*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, to chew the cud. In *Ethics*, to muse on; to meditate over and over again.

RUNCINATUM. In *Botany*, hooked backwards, or lion-tooth shaped.

RUNIC. In *Archæology*, a term of uncertain derivation, applied to the language and letters of the ancient Goths, Danes, and other Scandinavian nations.

RUNNET (*coagulated*.) In *Husbandry*, a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used to coagulate milk for curds and cheese.

RUNNING-RIGGING. In *Navigation*, denotes all that portion of a ship's rigging which passes through the blocks, to dilate, contract, or traverse the sails.

RUNNING THRUSH, or *frush*. In *Farriery*, an imposthume or ulcer, that gathers in a horse's frog, and sometimes causes it to fall off.

RUPEE (Sanskrit.) In the East Indies, a silver coin, equivalent to about two shillings sterling, but varying with the exchange.

RUPELLA. In *Typography*, the city of Rochelle, in France.

RUPERT'S DROPS, or *Lacrymæ Bataviae*. In *Chemistry*, glass drops, with long slender tails,

which burst to pieces on the breaking of any part. They are made by dropping glass, while in a state of fusion, into cold water.

RUPESTRIS. In *Botany*, belonging to rocks.

RUPICAPRA. In *Zoology*, a species of antelope, the chamois of the French.

RUPTURE. In *Surgery*, bursting; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

RUSCUS. *Butcher's-broom*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order sarmentaceæ.

RUSH. In *Botany*, juncus.

RUSH-GRASS. In *Botany*, *scirpus*.

RUSMA. In *Cosmetics*, a name given by the eastern nations to the substance called by the ancient Greeks *sory*, and used as a depilatory.

RUST. In *Modern Chemistry*, the oxide of any metal formed by the corroding influence of the air, or other menstruum, on its surface.

RTA. *Rue*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order multisiliquæ.

RTA BAGA. In *Botany* and *Agriculture*, a root of the turnip kind, introduced into field culture for the support of live stock. 2. A variety of this vegetable is named the *Swedish turnip*.

RTA GRAVEOLENS. Common rue.

RTA MURARIA. Wall-rue, a common little European fern, thus named from its locality.

RUTICILLA. In *Ornithology*, the redstart, or motacilla phœniceurus.

RUTILE. In *Mineralogy*, an

oxide of titanium; thus named from its red colour.

RYDER. In *Law*, if a new clause be added to a bill, on its third reading, it is done by tacking a separate piece of parchment on the bill, which is called a *ryder*.

RYE. A coarse species of bread corn. In *Botany*, secale.

RYE-GRASS. *Lolium*.

RYNCHOPS. The *Shimmer*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order anseres.

RYOT (Persian.) In the East Indies, a word denoting a cultivator of the soil; a peasant, and generally a subject.

S.

SABAOTH (Hebrew.) In *Scripture*, armies.

SABBATH (a Hebrew word, signifying *rest*; sabbatum, Lat.) In *Scripture*, a day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among the Christians for public worship. The seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety.

SABELLA. The *Sand-shell*. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea and fresh-water shells, without a regular spire; inhabited by a nereis, with a ringent mouth.

SABLE. In *Zoology*, the mustella, or viverra zibellina, a valuable furred animal.

SABULOUS. In *Mineralogy*, gritty; sandy.

SACCHARINE (from *saccharum*, Lat., sugar.) In *Chemistry*, &c., having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar. This term is also applied to such substances as contain sugar.

SACCHAROMETER. In *Chemistry* and *Finance*, an instrument used by the excise for ascer-

taining the strength of wort, or the weight of sugar it contains.

SACCHARUM (Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Latin, &c.) The *Sugar-cane*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.

SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM. The common sugar-cane.

SACCHARUM SATURNI. *Sugar-of-lead*. In *Pharmacy*, a name given to the acetate of lead.

SACCHARUM SPONTANEUM. In *Botany*, the wild sugar-cane.

SACELLUM. In *Roman Antiquity*, this word denoted a place sacred to the gods, without a roof.

SACERDOTAL (*sacerdotalis*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

SACKBUT (*sacabuche*, Spanish.) A musical instrument of the wind sort, being a kind of trumpet, but differing from the common one.

SACLACTIC ACID. In *Chemistry*; a peculiar acid procured from the sugar of milk.

SACRAMENT (*sacramentum*, Lat.) An Oath. In *Church Rituals*,

any ceremony producing an obligation. The eucharist; the holy communion.

SACRARIUM. In *Roman Antiquity*; a kind of family chapel.

SACRISTY (*sacristia*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, an apartment where the consecrated vessels or moveables of a church are repositied. The secretarium, or vestry.

SAFETY-LAMP. A wire-gauze lamp, constructed for the purpose of giving light in mines where fire-damp prevails.

SAFFLOWER. In *Commerce*, &c.; the flowers of the *carthamus tinctoria*, from which a red pigment is extracted.

SAFFRON. In *Botany*, *crocus*.

SAFFRON, EASTARD. *Carthamus*.

SAFFRON, COMMON. The *crocus officinalis*.

SAFFRON, MEADOW. *Colchicum*.

SAFFRON, THE INDIAN. See *Turmeric*.

SAGAPENUM. In *Pharmacy*, a medicinal gum resin imported from Egypt, having the smell of a pine, whence its name.

SAGE. In *Botany*, *salvia*.

SAGE (*wild*, or *wood*.) *Germander*.

SAGGING. In *Ship-building*, a term the reverse of *hogging*, being applied to the hull of a ship, when the middle part of her keel and bottom arch downwards.

SAGINA. *Pearlwort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *caryophyllei*.

SAGITTARIA. *Arrowhead*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *tripetaloides*.

SAGITTARIUS. The *Archer*. In

Astronomy, one of the signs the zodiac, the ninth in order.

SAGITTARY. In *Mythology*, centaur; an animal half man half horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

SAGITTATUM. In *Botany*, row-shaped.

SAGO. In *Pharmacy*, &c., nutritious substance extract from the pith of several palm of the Eastern Archipelago and more especially the palm *farinifera*, or *cycas circinalis* Linnæus.

SAGUM. In *Antiquity*, a military garment worn by the Greeks, Romans, and Gauls, the manner of a cloak or cloak-sock.

SAGWIRE. In *Commerce*, a name given to the toddy or palm wine, drawn from a particular species of palm-tree in the Eastern Archipelago.

SAHARA (*Zahara*, or *Zaar*) In Africa, a name given to a very extensive desert.

SAHLITE. In *Mineralogy*, mineral of the augite family named after a town in Sweden.

SAILING, PLAIN. In *Navigation*, is that which is performed means of a plane chart, which the parallels of latitude and longitude are every where equal.

ST. ANDREW'S CROSS. In *Medicine*, *ascyrum*.

SAINT FOIN. In *Botany*, a species of *hedysarum*.

SAL (Lat., *salt*.) A word often used in *Pharmacy* and *Chemistry*.

SAL AMMONIAC. In *Modern Chemistry*, a saline substance named muriate of ammonia,

- volatile alkali. 2. It is composed of muriatic acid and ammonia, and was formerly much used in dyeing and other arts.
- SAL CATHARTICS AMARUS.** In *old Pharmacy*, a name given to Epsom salts, or sulphate of magnesia.
- SAL ENIXUM, or sal polychrest.** In *Modern Chemistry*, a super-sulphate of potash.
- SAL GEM.** In *Pharmacy*, rock-salt, or native muriate of soda, in a crystalline form.
- SAL MIRABILE.** In *Modern Pharmacy*, sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salt.
- SAL POLYCHREST.** Sulphate of potash.
- SAL PRUNELLA.** In *Pharmacy*, &c., nitrate of potash, from which the water of crystallization has been expelled by a gentle heat. It was formerly also named lapis prunellæ, and crystal mineral.
- SAL VOLATILE.** In *Chemistry*, a carbonate of ammonia.
- SALAMANDER** (*salamander*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, the *lacerta salamandra*, an animal supposed and imagined to be very poisonous. Ambrose Parey has a picture of the salamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there never was any such creature, and the name is now given to a poor harmless reptile of the lizard species.
- SALAMANDRA AQUATICA.** In *Zoology*, the water eel.
- SALAR.** In *Ichthyology*, a name sometimes given to the trout.
- SALIC, or SALIQUE, LAW.** The *lex salica*. In *History*, an ancient fundamental law of the kingdom of France, in virtue of which males only inherit.
- SALICARIA.** In *Botany*, an old name for willow herb.
- SALICORNIA.** *Glasswort.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order holoraceæ.
- SALICORNIA HERBACEA.** Common jointed glasswort, or annual samphire.
- SALIENT** (*saliens*, Lat.) Leaping, bounding, moving by leaps; springing or shooting with a quick motion. In *Fortification*, this term denotes projecting.
- SALIENT ANGLE.** In *Fortification*, such as present their points outwards; *re-entering* angles have their points inwards.
- SALIENT** (*saillant*, French.) In *Heraldry*, a term applied to a lion or other beast, when its fore legs are raised in a leaping posture.
- SALIFIABLE BASES.** In *Chemistry*, these are the alkaliæ and such earths and metallic oxides as have the power of neutralising acidity, either entirely or in part, and thereby producing salts.
- SALINE** (*salinus*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., consisting of salt; constituting salt; of the nature of salt.
- SALIVA** (*spittle*.) In *Physiology*, every thing that is spit up, but more strictly that juice which is separated by the glands called the salival, and mixed with the food during mastication.
- SALIVATE, TO** (from *saliva*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, to purge by the

salival glands; to promote the flux of saliva.

SALIX. A *willow* or *osier*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order amentaceæ.

SALIX BABYLONICA. The weeping willow.

SALIX VIMINALIS. The common osier.

SALLY-FORTS. In *Fortification*, these are underground passages, which lead from the inner works to the outer ones. In a *Fire-ship*, this is the port next abaft the fire-room bulkhead, to which the train leads.

SALMAGUNDI (*selon mon gout*, or *salé à mon gout*.) In *Cookery*, a mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SALMO. The *Salmon*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order abdominales.

SALMO ALPINUS. The red char.

SALMO EPERLANUS. The smelt.

SALMO FARIO. The common trout.

SALMO TRUTTA. The salmon trout.

SALMO SALAR. The common salmon.

SALMO THYMALUS. The grayling salmon.

SALOP. In *Pharmacy*, a substance which comes from Persia, where it is obtained from the root of a species of orchis.

SALSOLA. *Salt-wort*. In *Botany*, a genus of saline plants of the natural order holoracæ.

SALSOLA KALI. Prickly salt-wort.

SALSOLA SATIVA. Spanish salt-wort, or barilla.

SALSUGINOUS (*salsugo*, Lat.) *Chemistry*, saltish; somewhat salt.

SALT. A crystallizable substance, whose two essential properties seem to be solubility in water, and a pungent sapor. 2. In *Modern Chemistry*, every compound formed by the combination of acids with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides, is called a salt. In *Crystallography*, the crystals of salt are so arranged to form a series of plates.

SALT, THE COMMON. In *Pharmacy*, sal. In *Chemistry*, it is a compound formed by the combination of muriatic acid with soda, and named in consequence *muriate of soda*.

According to another nomenclature, it is called the *chloride of sodium*, as consisting of sodium, plus 32.5 chlorine.

SALT, METALLIC. This is a chemical combination of a metal and an acid.

SALT OF LEMONS. In *Chemistry*, the super oxalate of potash.

SALT OF SODA. In *old Chemistry*, a name given to marine mineral alkali, obtained from the ashes of the *salsola* and other maritime plants.

SALT, SEDATIVE. In *Pharmacy*, a name given to a salt obtained from borax, and formerly in great repute.

SALTIGRADA. In *Zoology*, animals that advance by leaps such as the squirrel, &c.

SALTBETRE. In *Chemistry*, impure nitrate of potash,

POTASSA NITRA. 2. Common nitre has been thus named, from its being found attached to the walls of buildings.

SALTINBANGO. A quack, a mountebank.

SALTWORT. In *Botany*, *salicornia*.

SALUTIFEROUS (*salutifer*, Lat.) In *Medicine*, healing; bringing health.

SAVAGE. In *Law*, the allowance made to those who are instrumental in saving a ship or cargo.

SALVE REGINA. In the *Romish Church*, the beginning of a Latin prayer addressed to the Virgin Mary.

SALVIA. *Sage.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *verticillata*.

SALVIA OFFICINALIS. In *Pharmacy*, the common garden sage.

SALVO (from *salvo fure*, Lat.) In *Law*, an exception, a reservation, an excuse.

SANTALUM. In *ancient Botany*, the name given to the *pusatilla* or *pasque flower*.

SAMBUCUS. The *Elder.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *dumosæ*.

SAMBUCUS EBULUS. Dwarf elder or *dane-wort*.

SAMBUCUS NIGER. The common elder.

SAMIEL. The Arabian name of a hot wind peculiar to the Desert of Arabia.

SAMOLUS. *Brook-weed*, or *Water Pimpernel.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *precisæ*.

SAMPHIRE (*saintpierre*, French.) A sea plant. In *Botany*, the *salicornia herbacea*.

SANTILVITI GHORSA. In *Natology*, a distemper called *St. Vitus's dance*.

SAND. In *Mineralogy*, this substance is supposed to be derived from rocks of a quarry or siliceous nature, reduced to small grains by disintegration. It is usually denominated from the prevailing matter, as *siliceous sand*, *iron sand*, &c.

SANDARACH. In *Pharmacy*, a resin imported from *Barbary*, where it is obtained from the *thuya articulata*.

SAND PIPER. In *Ornithology*, a species of *tringa*.

SAND SWALLOW. In *Ornithology*, the *hirundo riparia*.

SANDAL WOOD. In *Botany*, *santalum*.

SANDERS, or SAUNDERS, WOOD. In *Botany*, *santalum*.

SANDEVER, or Glass Gall. In *Chemistry*, a saline matter, which rises as a scum in the crucibles in which glass is made. The French term is *suindever*.

SANDSTONE. In *Mineralogy*, an indurated agglutination of siliceous particles, adhering without any visible cement.

SAND-WORT. In *Botany*, *arenaria*.

SANGUIFICATION. In *Physiology*, the conversion into blood of the materials which supply the loss of that fluid occasioned by nutrition, growth, secretion, and other vital processes.

SANGUINARIA. *Blood-wort.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

SANGUIS. In *Surgery*, blood.

SANGUIS DRAGONIS. In *Pharmacy*, dragon's blood.

SANGUISUGA. In *Natural History*, a name sometimes given to the hirudo or leech.

SANHEDRIM (*synedrion*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, the chief council among the Jews, consisting of seventy elders, over whom the high-priest presided.

SANICULA (from *sano*, Lat., to heal.) *Sanicle*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants, formerly celebrated as vulneraries.

SANIES (Lat.) In *Surgery*, watery matter; serous excretion; within fetid ulcerous discharge.

SANTALIN. In *Chemistry*, a bitter astringent substance obtained from red saunders wood.

SANTALUM (a word of oriental origin.) *Sandal*, or *Saunders Wood*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

SANTALUM ALBUM. The true sandal wood.

SANTOLINA. *Lavender Cotton*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order composite.

SAP. In *Vegetable Physiology*, vital juice of plants; the juice that circulates in trees and plants, like the blood of animals.

SAPLENTIA DENTES. In *Anatomy*, the wisdom teeth, or the four last grinders that come usually from eighteen to twenty years of age.

SARINDUS. The *Soap Berry*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order trihilate.

SARINUS. In *Botany*, a name

given by some modern writer to the fir-trees.

SARO. (Lat.) In *Pharmacy* soap.

SAPONARIA. *Soap-Wort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order caryophylli.

SAPOR (Lat.) In *Physiology* taste; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

SAPPHIRE. In *Mineralogy*, this gem consists nearly of pure crystallized alumina, and next to the diamond is the hardest substance in nature. In colour it varies from a deep clear blue to the lightest shade of the same hue.

SAPPAN WOOD. In *Commerce* an East Indian wood for dyeing a fine red or deep orange. In *Botany*, a species of the cressa pinia.

SARABANDE. In *Music*, the name of a grave Spanish dance accompanied with the castanets.

SARCOCELE (from *sarx*, flesh and *cele*, a tumour.) In *Surgery*, a fleshy tumour or excrescence of the testes.

SARCOCOL. In *Pharmacy*, extract of liquorice; but the term was formerly applied to an oriental resin.

SARCOLOGY (from *sarx*, flesh and *logos*.) A branch of *Anatomy*, which treats of the fleshy parts of the body.

SARCOMA (*σάρκωμα*.) In *Surgery*, a fleshy tumour.

SARCOPHAGUS (from *sarx*, flesh and *phago*, to eat.) In *Anatomy*, flesh eating, feeding on flesh; *metaphorically*, a voracious man.

SARDA. In *Mineralogy*, a v

riety of *cornelian*, named from its resembling in colour the flesh of the anchovy when salted.

SARDONYX. In *Mineralogy*, a variety of the onyx. The name was originally applied to a gem, the colour of which was composed of the onyx and sard.

SARMENTACEÆ. In *Botany*, the eleventh natural order of Linnaeus, consisting of climbing twiggly plants.

SARMENTACEOUS (from *Sarmentum*, a twig.) In *Botany*, twiggly.

SAROS (*εἰρῆς*.) In *Chronology*, a period or cycle of 233 lunar years. The word signifies restitution, or return of eclipses, referring to the sun and moon.

SARRACENIA. The *Saddle-flower*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

SARSAPARILLA. In *Botany*, *smilax*. In *Pharmacy*, the fibrous root of the *smilax sarsaparilla*, imported from the Spanish West Indies.

SARUM. In *Church Government*, the city and diocese of Salisbury.

SASSAFRAS. In *Botany*, the *laurus sassafras*.

SATELLITES. In *Antiquity*, guards, attendants, &c. In *Astronomy*, small secondary planets, revolving round the larger or primary planets, as the moon does round the earth.

SATIN FLOWER. In *Botany*, *lunaria*.

SATIN SPAR. In *Mineralogy*, common fibrous limestone.

When polished it has a lustre resembling *satin*, and hence the name.

SATIVUS (Lat.) In *Botany*, any herb planted or sown, as distinguished from *sylvestris*, or wild.

SATURATION. In *Chemistry*, when an acid has taken up as much of any particular base as it can dissolve, it is said to be saturated. The word *neutral* is also used to express the same state.

SATURATE, TO. In *Chemistry*, to impregnate until no more can be received or imbibed.

SATURBIA. *Savory*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *verticillatæ*.

SATUREIA VIMINEA. Twiggly *savory*, or penny-royal tree.

SATURN. In *Astronomy*, the sixth, and except the *Georgium Sidus*, the most distant primary planet. Diameter 79,042 miles; revolution on its axis, ten hours, sixteen minutes, and round the sun, 10,746 days; distance 900,000,000 miles.

SATURN. In *old Chemistry*, an appellation given to *lead*.

SATURNALIA. In *Antiquity*, feasts celebrated by the Romans in honour of Saturn, during which solemnity the slaves were reputed masters.

SATURN'S RING. In *Astronomy*, a thin, broad, opaque, circular arch, 204,883 miles in diameter, encompassing the body of the planet like the horizon of an artificial globe, but appearing double when viewed through a good telescope.

SATYRIUM. *Satyrium*, a sort of orchis. In *Botany*, a genus of

- plants of the natural order verticillatæ.
- SAUCISSE** (French, *sausage*.) In *War*, a long roll of gunpowder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, extending from the chamber of the mine, to where the engineer stands ready to fire it.
- SAUCISSON** (French.) In *Fortification*, faggots or fascines made of large boughs of trees bound together.
- SAULTREE** of the East Indies. In *Botany*, the shorea robusta.
- SAUNDERS**, or *Sandal Wood*. In *Botany*, santalum.
- SAUNDERS WOOD**, RED. In *Commerce*, this is the wood of the pterocarpus santolinus, and yields a red dye.
- SAURI** (from *saurus*, a lizard.) In *Natural History*, oviparous quadrupeds, such as lizards, crocodiles, &c.
- SAURIAN ORDER**. In *Natural History*, the lizard kind, many of which, and of large dimensions, are found in a fossil state.
- SAURURUS** (from *saurus*, a lizard, and *urus*, tail.) *Lizard's tail*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- SAVANNA**. In *Geography*, an open meadow or plain without wood.
- SAVINE TREE**. In *Botany*, the juniperus sabina.
- SAVORY**. In *Botany*, satureia.
- SAVOY CABBAGE**. A common, hardy, useful winter cabbage. In *Botany*, brassica.
- SAWFISH**. In *Ichthyology*, the aqualus pristis.
- SAW WORT**. In *Botany*, serratula.
- SAXIFRAGA**, *Saxifrage*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants the natural order succulentæ.
- SAXIFRAGA HYPNOIDES**. Moss saxifrage, or lady's cushion.
- SAYER** (Persian.) In East Indian *Finance*, variable imposts such as customs, duties, toll &c., distinguished from the land revenue, which is permanently fixed.
- SCABELLUM**. In *Ancient Architecture*, a kind of pedestal commonly terminating in sort of sheath or scabbard used to support bustos, &c.
- SCABIOSA**, *Scabious*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order aggregatæ.
- SCABIES**. In *Nosology*, the itch, a cutaneous distemper.
- SCABRIDÆ** (from *scaber*, rough bristly.) In *Botany*, the fifth third natural order of Linnæus comprehending the nettle, &c. &c.
- SCABROUS** (*scaber*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, &c., rough; rugged pointed on the surface.
- SCABRUM**. In *Botany*, rough.
- SCAD**, or *horse mackerel*. In *Ichthyology*, the scomber trachurus.
- SCAGLIA**. In *Mineralogy*, calcareous bed in the Milanese, probably a bed of chalc.
- SCAGLIOLA** (Italian.) In the *Arts*, a composition in imitation of marble, laid on brick in the manner of stucco, and worked off with iron tools.
- SCALA**. In *Ancient Architecture*, a staircase.
- SCALE** (*escaille*, French; *squama*, Lat.) In *Ichthyology*, &c. the small shell or crust, &c.

which many lying one over another make the coats of fishes. Any thing exfoliated or desquamated; a thin lamina.

SCALE. In *Painting*, a figure subdivided by lines like a ladder, which is used to measure proportions between pictures and the things represented.

SCALE (scala, Ital.) In *Music*, a denomination given to the arrangement of the six syllables, invented by Guido Are-
tino, *ut re mi fa sol la*; called also the gamut.

SCALES. In *Astronomy*, the sign of the zodiac, libra.

SCALENE (scalenum, Lat.) In *Geometry*, a triangle whose sides and angles are all unequal.

SCALLION (scallogna.) A sort of onion that never forms any bulb at the root, but is used green in spring. In *Botany*, a species of allium.

SCALLOP. In *Conchology*, a bivalve pectinated shell, inhabited by a tethys.

SCALPEL (scalpellum, Lat.) In *Surgery*, an instrument used to scrape a bone.

SCALPRUM (from *scalpro*, to rasp.) In *Surgery*, an instrument termed also a raspatory or rugine.

SCAMMONY (scammonium, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, a gum resin obtained from a species of convolvulus that grows in Syria.

SCAN, TO, (from *scando*, to climb.) In *Grammar*, to examine a verse by counting the feet and syllables, to see that the quantities are right.

SCANDALUM MAGNATUM. In

Law, is a defamatory speech, writing, or false report, to the injury of a peer or dignified person, for which a writ thus named is granted.

SCANDENS (Lat.) In *Botany*, climbing, as the vine, ivy, honey-suckle, &c.

SCANDIX. *Shepherd's needle*, or *Venus's comb.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order umbellatæ.

SCANSORIE. In *Ornithology*, birds whose feet are constructed for climbing.

SCANTLING (échantillon, a pattern.) Measure; size; standard. In *Carpentry*, particularly applied to the dimensions of any piece of timber, with regard to its breadth and thickness.

SCAPEMENT. In *Horology*, a part of the construction of a watch or clock to regulate its motion by means of a balance or pendulum. The *escape* of the tooth of a wheel through the agency of these, has given rise to the term *scapement*.

SCAPHITES (from *σκαφα*, a boat.) In *Conchology*, multilocular univalve shells, found in a fossil state.

SCAPHIUM (from *σκαφα*.) In *Antiquity*, a cup of an oblong form, shaped like a boat.

SCAPOLITE (from *σκαπρον*, a rod.) A *Mineral* substance thus designated from the shape of its crystals. It is also named *wer-
nerite*.

SCAPULA. In *Anatomy*, the shoulder blade.

SCAPUS. In *Architecture*, the fust or shaft of a column. In *Botany*, a flower stalk spring-

- ing straight from the root; as, in the primrose, snow-drop, &c.
- SCAR of the SEED.** In *Botany*, hilum.
- SCARABÆUS.** A *Beetle*. In *Entomology*, an extensive genus of coleopterous insects.
- SCARABÆUS MELOLONTHA.** The tree beetle cock-chaffer.
- SCARABÆUS TARDIFES.** The slow beetle.
- SCARABÆUS VORAX.** The canker worm; named in the septuagint, bruchus (*βρουχος*), but supposed to be the cock-chaffer.
- SCARFED.** In *Carpentry*, signifies pieced or joined, being a particular method of uniting two pieces of timber by their extremities.
- SCARFSKIN.** In *Anatomy*, the cuticle, the epidermis.
- SCARIFY, TO, (scarifico, Lat.)** In *Surgery*, to let blood topically by incisions and punctures of the skin, commonly after the application of cupping glasses.
- SCARLATINA (febris.)** In *Nosology*, the scarlet fever.
- SCARLET BEAN.** In *Botany*, a species of phaseolus or kidney bean.
- SCARLET CARDINAL FLOWER.** In *Botany*, the lobelia.
- SCARLET JASMIN.** In *Botany*, the bignonia.
- SCARP (escarpe, French.)** In *Fortification*, the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to the fortress, and looks into the fields.
- SCARP (escharpe, French.)** In *Heraldry*, signifies the scarf worn by military commanders.
- SCARUS.** In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the thoracic order.
- SCARUS.** In *Ichthyology*, the scarus labrus of Linnæus, a fish asserted by the ancients to feed on herbs, and chew the cud; and by Gessner to sleep; three remarkable peculiarities.
- SCENOGRAPHY** (from *σκηνη*, scene, and *γραφη*, description.) This is the art of painting on several planes, so that all the different surfaces shall only represent one object or design, and have the same effect on the eye as if delineated upon one plane.
- SCHAUM, EARTH.** In *Minerology*, a calcareous substance of a silvery white colour, found in the cavities of some limestones.
- SCHEDULE (schedula, Lat.)** In *Law*, a scroll of paper or parchment, containing an inventory of goods, &c., annexed to a will, lease, or other deed, and more especially to a statement of bankrupts' effects.
- SCHEME** (from *σχημα*, habitus.) In *Astrology*, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies, and also of any lineal or mathematical diagram.
- SCHILLER SPAR** (from *schillern*, German, glistening.) A *Mineral* substance, a variety of diallage, composed of silica, alumina, and magnesia.
- SCHINUS.** In *Botany*, the ancient Greek name of the mastic tree, (the pistacia lentiscus,) transferred to a new genus of South American plants.

SCHISM (from *σχίσμα*, cleft, or fissure.) In *Church History*, a separation or division in the church.

SCHISTOSE or *Schistous*. In *Mineralogy*, &c., this word signifies the same as *slaty*.

SCHIST or *Schistus* (from *σχίζειν*, to cut or split.) *Slate*. In *Geology* and *Mineralogy*, a family of rocks, thus named from their tendency to split. They are of an argillaceous base, and slaty nature; such as micaceous schist, or mica slate; argillaceous schist, or common slate, &c. &c.

SCHISTUS, the *MICACEOUS*. In *Mineralogy*, this substance passes insensibly into the slate which is called roofing-slate.

SCHÆNUS (from *σχῶνος*, a rush.) The *Bog-rush*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order calamariæ.

SCHOLASTIC PHILOSOPHY. This is a name given during the middle ages to the dialectic or Aristotelian philosophy.

SCHOLIAST (*scholiastes*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, &c., a writer of explanatory notes; a commentator.

SCHOLIUM (from *σχολιον*.) In *Grammar*, &c., a note; an explanatory observation. In *Mathematics*, instructive remarks after demonstrating a problem.

SCHOOLS. In *Painting*, this term indicates a succession of artists, sprung from a common origin, and who have a general resemblance in the character of their works.

SCHOONER. In *Navigation*, a small two-masted vessel, whose mainsail and foresail are sus-

pended from gaffs, and stretched out below by booms.

SCHORL (from *Schorlaw*, a town in Saxony.) A *Mineral* substance, which exhibits the same electric properties as the tourmaline. Its constituents are silica 37, alumina 34, oxide of iron 21, and potash 6 = 100.

SCIÆNA (from *σκια*, a shadow.) In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the thoracic order, anciently named sea-crows, ravens, and umbres.

SCIAGRAPHY (from *σκια*, a shadow, and *γραφω*, to write.) In *Architecture*, the profile or section of a building, to shew the inside thereof. In *Astronomy*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars.

SCIATICA (*ischiatrica passio*, Lat.) In *Notology*, the hip gout.

SCIENCE (*scientia*, from *scire*, to know.) In *Philosophy*, a clear and certain knowledge of any thing, founded on demonstration, or self-evident principles.

SCIENCE. In the *modern* application of this word as opposed to *art*, denotes a formed system of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reasoning, and theory, without reference to its practical uses. The precise limits, however, of *art* and *science* are far from being clearly determined.

SCIENTIFIC. In *Logic*, producing demonstrative knowledge; producing certainty.

SCILLA (from *σκόλλα*.) The *Squill*. In *Botany*, a genus of

plants of the natural order coronariæ.

SCILLA MARITIMA. In *Pharmacy*, &c., the sea onion, or squill of the shops.

SCILLA NATANS. In *Botany*, the hare-bell, squill, or wild hyacinth.

SCILLITIN. In *Chemistry*, the active principle of squills.

SCINCUS. The *Skink*. In *Zoology*, a species of lizard, formerly named the land crocodile.

SCINTILLATE, TO, (*scintillo*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., to sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCIOLIST (*sciolus*, Lat.) In *Literature*, one who knows things superficially.

SCIOLTO. In *Music*, an Italian word implying, unbound; detached; articulated.

SCIOMACHY (from *σκια*, a shadow, and *μαχη*, battle.) Battle with a shadow.

SCION (from *scion*, French.) In *Botany*, a small twig taken from one tree to be ingrafted on another.

SCIRE FACIAS (Lat.) In *Law*, a writ judicial, most commonly to call on a man to shew cause unto the court, why judgment should not be executed.

SCIRPUS. A *rush*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order calamariæ.

SCIRPUS PALUSTRIS. Marsh club rush.

SCIRPUS LACUSTRIS. The common bullrush.

SCIRRHUS (from *σχιρρος*.) In *Surgery*, an indurated gland.

SCITANINÆ (from an old word signifying *aromatic*.) In *Botany*, a natural and important

order of exotic plants, the eighth of Linnæus, including ginger, turmeric, saffron, cardamoms, &c. The name alludes to their aromatic and seasoning qualities.

SCIURUS (from *σκια*, shade, and *ουρα*, tail.) The *Squirrel*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals of the class mammalia, and order glires.

SCIURUS VOLANS. The Lapland flying squirrel.

SCIURUS VULGARIS. The common squirrel.

SCLERANTHUS (from *σκληρος*, hard, and *ανθος*, a flower.) *Knawel*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order caryophyllæ.

SCLEROSIS. In *Surgery*, a hard tumour.

SCLEROTIC COAT. In *Anatomy*, the cup of the eye, which is situated with its convexity inwards, is termed the sclerotic coat.

SCLEROTIUM. In *Botany*, a genus of parasitical fungi, thus named from their hardness of texture.

SCOLEX. In *Natural History*, a genus of vermes intestina found in fish.

SCOLOPAX. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order grallæ.

SCOLOPAX EGOCEPHALA. The common godwit.

SCOLOPAX ARQUATA. The common curlew.

SCOLOPAX GALLINAGO. The common snipe.

SCOLOPAX GALLINULA. The jack snipe.

SCOLOPAX NUTANS. The nodding snipe.

SCOLOPAX RUSTICOLA. The woodcock.

SCOLOPENDRA. In *Entomology*, a genus of apterous insects, commonly named centipedes.

SCOLOPENDRA GABRIELIS. This species of centipedes inhabits Italy, and has one hundred and forty legs on each side.

SCOLOPENDRIUM. *Spleenwort.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of ferns.

SCOLYMUS. *Golden thistle.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order compositæ.

SCOMBER. The *Mackerel.* In *Ichthyology*, a genus of thoracic fishes.

SCOMBER DUCTOR. The pilot-fish, the *gasterosteus ductor* of Linneus.

SCOMBER PELAMIS. The bonito mackerel.

SCOMBER THYNNUS. The tunny.

SCOMBER TRACHURUS. The scad or horse mackerel.

SCONCE. In *Manufactures*, a pensile candlestick, generally with a looking glass to reflect the light.

SCOPARIA (from *scopa*, Lat., broom.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order personatæ; thus named, because in the West Indies they are used for making brooms.

SCOPUS UMBRETTA. In *Ornithology*, the tufted umbre of Africa.

SCORIA. In *Metallurgy*, dross; the scum or recrement of metal after fusion.

SCORPENA. In *Ichthyology*, an uncouth genus of fishes of the thoracic order, which includes

the sea-hog or *porcus marinus*.

SCORPIO. The *Scorpion.* In *Entomology*, the name of a genus of apterous insects, much resembling a small lobster, with a venomous sting.

SCORPIO. In *Astronomy*, the eighth sign of the zodiac. In *Botany*, the old name of the *genista spinosa*, or common furze bush.

SCORPIO PALUSTRIS. The *Water Scorpion.* Nepa.

SCORPIURUS, or *Scorpion's tail Caterpillar.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order papilionacæ.

SCORZONERA. *Viper's grass.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order compositæ. Notwithstanding its name, it is a mild esculent vegetable.

SCORZONERA HISPANICA. *Garden viper grass.* It is boiled and eaten like carrots.

SCOT and **LOT** (Saxon, *sceat*, *pars*, part, and *lлот*, *sors*, chance.) In *Law*, whoever, though not by equal proportion, are assessed to any contribution, are said to pay scot and lot.

SCREAMER. In *Ornithology*, the palamedea.

SCREW (from *scroeve*, Dutch.) One of the *mechanical* powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed spiral. Of this there are two kinds, the male and the female screws. The first being cut convex; but the latter channelled and concave.

SCREWSHELL. In *Conchology*, the English name of the Turbo.

SCREWTREE. In *Botany*, the helicteres.

SCRINIUM. In *Antiquity*, a cabinet, escrutoire, or writing-desk.

SCRIF (from *scrappe*, Icelandic.) In *Law* and *Finance*, a schedule; a small writing.

SCROPHULA (from *scrofa*, an old sow.) In *Nosology*, a depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out into sores, commonly called the king's evil or struma.

SCROPHULARIA. *Figwort.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order personatæ.

SCTO. In *Roman Antiquity*, an abbreviation of the words *senatus consulto*, a consultation of the senate.

SCRUPLE (*scrupulus*, Lat.) In *Apothecaries' weight*, twenty grains; the third part of a drachm.

SCUD. In *Meteorology*, clouds of a blackish colour, moving quickly through the atmosphere, are thus named by mariners.

SCULPSIT. A Latin word inscribed by artists on their works, to indicate the engraver or carver.

SCUPPER HOLES (from *schæpen*, Dutch, to draw off.) In *Ship-building*, small holes on the deck through which water is carried into the sea.

SCURF. In *Surgery*, a kind of dry miliary scab, consisting of branny or pearly exfoliations of the cuticle.

SCURVY (*scorbutus*, Lat.) In *Nosology*, a disease characterized by extreme depression of the vital powers, sponginess of the gums, purple blotches

on the skin, and spontaneous hæmorrhages.

SCURVY GRASS, or *spoonwort.* In *Botany*, cochlearia.

SCUTCHEON (from *scuccione*, Ital.) The shield represented in *Heraldry*.

SCUTELLA (a little shield, dish, or saucer.) In *Botany*, a term applied to the peculiar receptacle of the seeds of many species of lichens.

SCUTELLARIA. *Squill cap.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order personatæ.

SCUTTLES. In *Ship-building*, square holes cut through the decks for the purpose of handing small articles from deck to deck.

SCUTUM SOBIESKI, *Sobieski's shield.* In *Astronomy*, the name of a constellation.

SEA BEAR. In *Zoology*, a name for the phoca vitulina, or ursine seal.

SEA CALF. In *Zoology*, the phoca vitulina.

SEA COW (the *lamantin* of the French.) In *Zoology*, the vacca marina, or trichecus manatus.

SEA DEVIL. In *Ichthyology*, the rana piscatrix, or lophius piscatorius. It is also a name given in the West Indies to a colossal ray, or skate, fifteen feet in diameter excluding the tail.

SEA DAFFODIL. In *Botany*, pancratium.

SEA FANS or *feathers.* In *Natural History*, a species of gorgonia or spongeia.

SEA HORSE. In *Zoology*, a name sometimes given to the walrus or morse.

SEA KALE. In *Botany*, a species of *crambe*.

SEA LOUSE (the *pediculus marinus*.) In *Natural History*, a name given to the Molucca crab.

SEA LUNGS. In *Natural History*, a species of medusa.

SEA ONION. In *Botany*, the *scilla maritima*.

SEA OWL. In *Ichthyology*, the cyclopterus, or lump fish.

SEA PEN (*pennatula*.) In *Natural History*, a genus of zoophytes possessing locomotion.

SEA SWALLOW. In *Ornithology*, the *sterna hirundo*.

SEA WEEDS. In *Botany*, these are certain cryptogamic plants (algæ, conferva, fucus, ulvæ, &c.) which grow in the sea, sometimes fixed, and sometimes floating about, detached from any base.

SEAL. In *Law*, sigillum.

SEAL. In *Zoology*, phoca.

SEBACIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, the peculiar acid of fat, suet, or tallow.

SECALE. Rye. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.

SECALE CEREALE. Cultivated or common rye.

SECANT (*secans*, Lat., cutting.) In *Geometry*, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, and meeting, and cutting with another right line without the circle, called the tangent.

SECOND. In *Astronomy*, *Geometry*, &c., the sixtieth part of a minute. A pendulum 39,139 inches, vibrates seconds in London,

SECONDARY (*secundarius*.) In

Law, an officer who is second or next to the chief officer; as the seconder to the remembrancer in the exchequer, &c. &c.

SECONDARY PLANETS. In *Astronomy*, such as have the primary planets for their centre of motion, and move round them and along with them. 2. They are also named moons and satellites.

SECRETE, TO. In *Physiology*, to secern; to separate.

SECRETION (*secretus*, Lat.) In *Physiology*, that part of the animal economy, which consists in separating the various fluids of the body, and more especially of matters from the blood. Secretion also denotes the substance or fluid secreted.

SECT (*secta*, Lat.) In *Religion* and *Philosophy*, a body or men following some particular master, or united in some tenets.

SECTILIA. In *Roman Antiquity*, pavements laid with stones cut in various forms; distinguished from tessellated ones.

SECTILE (*sectilis*, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, a character which stands between malleable and brittle.

SECTOR (from *secteur*, French.) In *Geometry*, an instrument of wood or metal, with a joint, and sometimes a piece to turn out to make a true square, with lines of sines, tangents, secants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes, &c.

SECULAR (*secularis*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, not spiritual; relating to affairs of the present world; not holy;

worldly. In the *Romish Church*, not bound by monastic vows.

SECULAR GAMES (the *ludi seculares*.) In *Antiquity*, solemn games originally held among the Romans, once in a *seculum*, age, or century.

SECUNDINE. In *Surgery*, the membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the after-birth.

SECUNDUM ARTEM (usually contracted to S.A.) In *Pharmacy*, according to the rules of art.

SEDATIVE SALT. In *old Chemistry*, a name given to crystals of borax.

SE DEFENDENDO (Lat.) In self-defence; in defending one's self.

SEDGE-GRASS. In *Botany*, *carex*.

SEDUM. *Stone-crop.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order succulentæ.

SEDUM ANGLICUM. English stone-crop.

SEED. In *Botany*, &c., the organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated.

SEED-VESSEL. The pericarp, or pericarpium.

SEED-DOWN. The pappus.

SEEDLINGS. In *Gardening*, denote such roots (of gilly flowers, &c.) as come from the seed-down. Also the young tender shoots of any plants newly sown.

SEER (Sanskrit.) An East Indian weight which varies everywhere. The factory seer is about two pounds avoirdupois, forty to the maund.

SEGMENT (*segmentum*, Lat.) In

Geometry, a figure contained between a chord and an arc of a circle, or so much of the circle as is cut by that chord.

SEGNQ (Italian.) In *Music*, a sign or mark of reference for the repetition of any strain or portion of a strain.

SEIDS, or *seyids*. In the East Indies, the descendants of the Mahomedan prophet are thus designated.

SEISIN. In *Law*, *seisin* in fact is when a corporal possession has been taken. *Seisin* in *law*, is when something is done which the law accounteth a *seizin*, as an enrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements.

SELAH. In *Scripture*, a word that occurs seventy times in the Hebrew text of the Psalms. The septuagint explains it as a pause in singing, but its real import is uncertain.

SELENITE (from *σεληνη*, the moon, on account of its silvery lustre.) In *Mineralogy*, a crystallized variety of sulphate of lime, named also sparry, or foliated gypsum, and gypsum specular.

SELENIUM (fr. *σεληνη*, the moon.) In *Chemistry*, a new elementary substance, extracted from pyrites, and possessing the properties of a metal combined with those of sulphur, the name of which indicates its relation to *tellurium*.

SELENOGRAPHY (from *σεληνη*, the moon, and *γραφω*.) A description of the moon, as geography is of the earth.

SELVAGE. In *Manufactures*, the edge of cloth where it is

obscured by complicating the threads.

SEMAPHORE (from *σημα*, sign, and *φωρεω*, to bear.) In *Mechanics*, a name given by the French to the *telegraph*, and latterly adopted in England to signify any machine to communicate intelligence by signs or signals.

SEMECARPUS (from *σημιον*, to mark.) The *Marking Nut-tree*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

SEMEN (Lat.) In *Botany*, seed.

SEMI. In *Grammar*, a word borrowed from the Latin, which used in composition signifies *half*. The French instead of *semi*, use *demi*, and the Greeks *hemi*.

SEMICIRCLE. In *Geometry*, &c., the half of a circle; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

SEMICOLON (from *semi*, half, and *κωλον*.) In *Grammar*, half a colon; a point made thus [;], to denote a greater pause than that of a comma.

SEMI DIAMETER, or *radius*. In *Geometry*, a right line drawn from the centre of a circle or sphere, to its circumference.

SEMI FLOSCULUS. In *Botany*, a term used to express the flowers of a certain class of plants, of which the dandelion and hawkweed are examples.

SEMILUNAR. In *Astronomy*, &c., resembling the form of a half-moon.

SEMIMETAL (from *semi*, and *metal*.) Half metal; imperfect metal. In *Chemistry*, a term formerly applied to metals not possessing ductility and malleability.

SEMINAL LEAVES. In *Botany*, these are the soft plain undivided leaves that first sprout forth from the sown seeds, and different from those of the succeeding plant.

SEMIORDINATE. In *Conic Sections*, a line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by the axis, and reaching from one side of the section to the other.

SEMIQUADRATE, or *semiquartile*. In *Astronomy*, an aspect of the planets, when distant from each other forty-five degrees, or one sign and a half.

SEMIQUAVER. In *Music*, a note containing half the quantity of a quaver.

SEMISSPHERICAL. In *Geometry*, belonging to half a circle.

SEMITERTIAN. In *Nosology*, an ague, compounded of a tertian and quotidian.

SEMITONE. In *Music*, one of the degrees or concinnous intervals of concords.

SEMI VOWEL. In *Grammar*, a vowel which makes an imperfect sound, and does not demand a total occlusion of the mouth.

SEMPERVIRENS (Lat.) In *Botany*, evergreen.

SEMPERVIVUM (Lat., *everliving*, or *evergreen*.) House-leek. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order succulentæ.

SEMPERVIVÆ. In *Botany*, a natural order of plants, thus named in allusion to the tenacity of the living principle common to the whole order.

SEMPITERNAL (*sempiternus*, Lat.) In *Metaphysics*, eternal in futurity; having a beginning but no end.

- SENARY** (*senarius*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, belonging to the number six; containing six.
- SENATUS CONSULTUM** (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a vote or resolution of the Roman senate.
- SENATE** (*senatus*, Lat.) In *Government*, an assembly of counsellors; a body of men set apart to consult for the public good.
- SENECIO** (from *senex*, Lat., an old man.) *Groundsel*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *compositæ*.
- SENECIO JACOBÆA**. Common ragwort.
- SENECIO VULGARIS**. Common groundsel.
- SENEKA**, or *Rattlesnake-root*. In *Pharmacy*, the root of the polygala (milkwort) *senega*.
- SENECHAL** (French.) In *Heraldry*, &c., one who in great houses had the care of feasts and domestic ceremonies.
- SENNÄ**. In *Pharmacy*, &c., the senna of commerce consists of the dried leaves of the cassia senna, a shrub-like annual plant cultivated in Egypt.
- SENSITIVE PLANT**. In *Botany*, the English name for the *mimosa pudica*.
- SENSORIUM** (Lat.) In *Physiology*, the part where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the seat of sense.
2. In medical writings, it is often used as synonymous with the brain.
- SENSORIUM COMMUNE**. In *Physiology*, a part of the nervous system, where volition is supposed to originate, and to which all impressions are referred or conveyed, before they excite perceptions.
- SENTICOSÆ** (from *sentis*, a briar or bramble.) In *Botany*, the thirty-fifth natural order of Linnæus, comprehending the rose, briar, bramble, &c.
- SENZA** (Ital.) In *Music*, an Italian proposition, implying without, as *senza organo*, without the organ.
- SEPIA** (from *sepio*, Lat., to cover or conceal.) The *Cuttle-fish*. In *Natural History*, an order of worms which secrete a bluish ink fluid, and furnish a food from their bones pulverized into species of *pounce*.
- SEPIARIÆ** (from *sepis*, Lat., hedge.) In *Botany*, the fourth natural order of Linnæus, comprehending the *jasmine* &c.
- SEPOY** (*sepahi*, Persian and Turkish.) In the East Indies, a name given to the native infantry soldiers in the British service. The *spahies* of the Turks are cavalry.
- SEPS**. In *Natural History*, a peculiar little animal of the lizard kind, but appearing rather like a serpent with feet.
- SEPT** (*septum*, Lat.) In *Genealogy*, a clan, race, or generation.
- SEPTANGULAR** (from *septe* and *angulus*.) In *Geometry*, having seven angles, corners or sides.
- SEPTARIA** (from *septum*, Lat., division.) In *Mineralogy*, spherical concretions of ferruginous marl, from which *Portland cement* is manufactured. It is also named the *ludi Helmonis*.
- SEPTEMBER** (Lat.) In *Chronology*, the ninth month of the modern year, but the seventh

from March, which was the beginning of the old year.

SEPTENNIAL (*septennis*, Lat.) In *Chronology*, lasting seven years; happening once in seven years.

SEPTENTRIO (Lat.) In *Geography*, the north. In *Astronomy*, a name given to the polar star, as belonging to the constellation *septentriones*.

SEPTENTRIONES (from *septem*, seven, and *triones*, bullocks, supposed by the ancients to be yoked to the plough.) In *Astronomy*, the constellation usually named *ursa minor*, or the little bear.

SEPTFOIL. In *Botany*, tormentil.

SEPTIC (from *septimus*.) In *Chemistry*, any substance having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

SEPTUAGENARY (*septuagenarius*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, consisting of seventy.

SEPTUAGINT (*septuaginta*, Lat.) In *Scripture*, the old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, as being supposed to be the work of seventy-two interpreters.

SEPTUM (Lat., a division or partition.) In *Anatomy*, a name applied to various parts of the body; generally such as are contiguous to cavities.

SEPTUM CEREBRI, and **CEREBELLI**. The falciform or scythe-like process of the dura mater.

SEPTUM NARIUM. The partition between the nostrils.

SEQUESTRATION. In *Law*, the act of separating a thing in controversy from the posses-

sion of both parties, until the right be determined.

SERAI (Arabic.) In the East Indies, a place of accommodation for travellers; thus named by the Mahomedans.

SERAPHI. In *Scripture*, one of the orders of angels; in the Hebrew plural, *seraphim*.

SERGE. In *Commerce*, a wool-len quilted stuff of various kinds.

SERGEANT (*sergente*, Italian.) A *Lawyer* of the highest rank under a judge. A title given to some of the king's servants, as *sergeants chirurgens*.

SERICUM (Lat.) In *Natural History*, silk.

SERIES (Lat.) Sequel; order; course. In *Chronology*, &c., a continued succession of things in the same order, and which have some relation or connexion with each other.

SERIES. In *Analysis*, a succession of terms or progressive quantities, connected together by the signs plus and minus, and proceeding according to some law or determinate relation, as 3, 5, 7, 9, &c.

SERPENT. A wreathed musical instrument, serving as a bass to the hautbois.

SERPENTARIA. In *Botany*, snake-root, a species of aristolochia.

SERPENTARIUS (Lat.) In *Astronomy*, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, named also *Ophiuchus*.

SERPENTES. *Serpents*. In *Zoology*, the second order of the Linnæan class *amphibia*, characterized as *footless*.

SERPENTINE (the *ophites*, or *ser-*

pent-stone of the ancients.) In *Mineralogy* and *Geology*, a primary serpentine rock, thus named, from the variety of its tints resembling a serpent's skin. This rock sometimes contains forty per cent. of magnesia, on which account it feels unctuous and greasy to the touch. Mona marble is an example of serpentine, and the Lizard Point in Cornwall is a mass of it.

SERPULA. The *Worm-shell*. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea-shells, without a regular spire, inhabited by a *terebella*.

SERRATED (*serratus*, Lat.) In *Conchology*, *Botany*, &c., formed of jag^s or indentures like the edge of a saw.

SERRATULA. *Saw-wort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *compositæ*.

SERRATUS. In *Botany*, a leaf, edged like a saw.

SERTULARIA. In *Natural History*, a genus of vermes *zoo-phytæ*, growing in the form of a plant, and producing polypi from cup-shaped denticles.

SERULA. In *Ornithology*, a web-footed bird, common about Venice.

SERUM (Lat.) The thin watery part that separates from the rest in any liquor. In *Surgery*, coagulated blood separates like curds and whey into two distinct portions; the watery fluid named *serum*, and the coagulum named *cruor*.

SERVI (Lat.) In *Law*, bond-men.

SERVICE-TREE. In *Botany*, *sorbus*.

SERVING. In *Navigation*, encircling a rope with line or spun-yarn, to prevent its being chafed.

SERVITOR. In the University of Oxford, a scholar or student, who attends and waits on another for his maintenance.

SESAMUM (the derivation uncertain.) In *Botany*, a white grain of the natural order *luridæ*, growing in India and Africa, from which oil is extracted.

SESAMUM ORIENTALE. Common eastern sesamum, or oily grain.

SESELI. *Meadow Saxifrage*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *umbellatæ*.

SESLERIA. *Moor-grass*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

SESQUI. In *Music*, a Latin particle, signifying a whole and a half, used by old masters to distinguish different kinds of measure.

SESQUIALTER (Lat.) In *Music*, an organ stop, implying a whole and a half. In *Geometry*, it is a ratio where one quantity or number contains another one, and a half as much more, as 6 and 9.

SESQUIPEDAL (*sesquipedalis*, Lat.) In *Poetry*, &c., containing a foot and a half.

SESQUITERTIAN. In *Mathematics*, having such a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another one, and one-third part more, as 6 and 8.

SESSILE (*sessiles*, Lat., sitting close.) In *Botany*, low, dwarfish, flat.

SESTERCE (the great *sestertium*.)

Among the *Romans*, a sum of money of about 8*l.* 1*s.* 3½*d.* sterling. 2. It contained one thousand small sesterces.

SESTERCE (the lesser *sestertium*.) In *Roman Antiquity*, a silver coin of that nation, the fourth part of a denarius.

SETACEOUS (*seta*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, *Botany*, &c., bristly, set with strong hairs.

SETON (*setacum*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, a seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that humours may vent themselves. In *Farriery*, this operation is called rowelling.

SEXAGENARY (*sexagenarius*, Lat.) In *Chronology*, &c., aged sixty years.

SEXAGESIMA (Lat.) In *Church Rituals*, the second Sunday before Lent.

SEXANGULAR. In *Geometry*, hexagonal; having six corners or angles.

SEXENNIAL (from *sex*, and *annus*.) In *Chronology*, &c., lasting six years; happening once in six years.

SEXTANT. In *Geometry*, the sixth part of a circle. In *Navigation*, &c., an astronomical instrument made like a quadrant, but containing only sixty degrees.

SEXTILE (*sextilis*, Lat.) In *Astrology*, is a position or aspect of two planets, when sixty degrees distant, or at the distance of two signs from each other.

SEXTUPLE (*sextuplus*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, six-fold, six times told.

SHAD. In *Ichthyology*, the clupea alosa.

SHADDOCK. In *Botany*, the citrus decumana.

SHAFT. In *Architecture*, the body of a column between the base and capital.

SHAG, or *Lesser Cormorant*. In *Ornithology*, the pelicanus graculus.

SHAGREEN (*chagrin*, French.) In the *Arts*, a sort of grained leather, the prepared skin of a particular kind of fish. 2. Also any skin made rough in imitation of it.

SHALE. In *Mineralogy*, the softer kinds of *argillite* or *slate* is thus named. It does not effervesce with acids.

SHALE (corrupted from shell.) In *Botany*, a husk, the case of seed in siliquious plants.

SHALE. In *Mineralogy*, a secondary stratified rock, consisting of schistose indurated clay, formerly termed slate-clay. 2. It is almost always found in the neighbourhood of coal.

SHALE (*bituminous*.) In *Mineralogy*, a species of clay-slate, which contains so much bitumen and carbon that it is used for fuel. 2. It is also named Kemmeridge coal.

SHALLOT. In *Botany*, a species of allium, (onion, leek, &c.)

SHAMMY (*chamois*, French.) In *Manufactures*, a kind of leather, either dressed in oil or tanned, originally prepared from the skin of the *chamois*, a species of rupicapra.

SHAMROCK. In *Botany*, the Irish name for the trefoil, or three-leaved clover.

SHARFBONE. In *Anatomy*, the os pubis, the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

SHARK. In *Ichthyology*, squalus.

SHARK, BASKING. The squalus maximus.

SHARK, BLUE. The squalus glaucus.

SHARK, THE COMMON. The squalus carcharias.

SHARK, THE ANGEL OR MONK FISH. The squalus squatina.

SHARP. In *Music*, an acute sound marked thus #, and elevating the note before which it is placed.

SHASTRAS (Sanskrit.) In Hindu *Theology*, books of instruction, more especially those containing divine ordinances.

SHATTERY (from shattered.) In *Mineralogy*, disunited, not compact, easily falling into many parts.

SHAW. In *Law*, a grove of trees; a wood.

SHEA-TREE. In *Botany*, the butter-tree of Africa, described by Mungo Park.

SHEARWATER. In *Ornithology*, the procellaria puffinus.

SHEATH. In *Botany*, this word is synonymous with spatha, perchætium, and vagina.

SHEAVE. In *Mechanics*, a cylindrical wheel made of hard wood or metal, and moveable round a pin as its axis in a mortise. They are fixed to blocks, &c.

SHEEP. In *Zoology*, ovis.

SHEER-HULK. In the *Navy*, an old 74 cut down to the lower deck, and fitted up with a pair of sheers, for the purpose of

taking out the lower masts, of ships preparing for sea.

SHEERS. In *Ship-building*, &c., like masts or large spars set across each other at the upper end, by which contrivance very heavy bodies, such as frametimbers, masts, &c., are raised.

SHEET. In *Navigation*, a rope fastened to one or both corners of a sail, to extend and retain it in a particular situation.

SHEET-ANCHOR. In *Navigation*, the largest anchor of a ship.

SHEKEL. An ancient Jewish silver coin, equal to four attidrachms, in value about 2s. 6d. A shekel of gold was worth 17. 16s. 6d.

SHEKH, or Shiekh. (Arabic.) A chief; a nobleman; a title of respect among the Bedouin Arabs.

SHELL. In *Conchology*, testis. This is a hard calcareous crust serving to enclose the body of an animal, hence termed *testaceous*. In *Gunnery*, a hollow iron sphere or globe, to be filled with gunpowder, &c., to form bombs.

SHELDRAKE. In *Ornithology*, the tadorna, or anas tadorna.

SHELVES. In *Navigation*, name applied to dangerous shallows, sand-banks, or rocks lying immediately under the surface of the water.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE. *Bursa Pastoris*. In *Botany* and *Agriculture*, the name of a common weed, a species of thlaspi.

SHERIFF (from shire and reeve a steward.) In *Law*, an officer to whom is intrusted,

each county, the execution of the laws.

SHIAHS (Arabic.) In *Mahomedan Theology*, the adherents to the sect of Ali.

SHINGLES. In *House-building*, small pieces of wood sawed to a certain scantling, used in roofing, instead of tiles or slates.

SHIRE (from a Saxon word, signifying *to divide*.) In *Geography*, a division of the kingdom; a county.

SHIVERS. In *Navigation*, the little round wheels of wood or metal, in which the rope of a pulley or block runs.

SHORT RIBS. In *Anatomy*, the bastard ribs.

SHOT (*escot*, French.) A sum charged, a reckoning.

SHOULDER. In *Anatomy*, humerus.

SHREW, or Shrew-mouse. In *Zoology*, the *sorex araneus*, or mus.

SHRIKE, or Butcher-bird. In *Ornithology*, *lanius*.

SHRIMP. In *Natural History*, the cancer crangon of Linnaeus, but by other writers classed under the genus *squilla*. The white shrimp, or cancer *squilla*, is the prawn.

SHRINE (*scrinium*, Lat.) In *Church Rituals*, a case in which something sacred is reposed.

SHROFF (Persian.) In the East Indies, a money-changer.

SHROVETIDE, or Shrove Tuesday, (from *shrove*, the preterite of *shrive*.) In *Church Rituals*, the time of confession, the day before Ash-Wednesday, or Lent.

SHRUBS. In *Botany and Vegetable Physiology*, plants with a perennial woody stem, but of a more humble and slender form of growth than trees.

SHUTTLE, THE FLYING. In *Mechanics*, a shuttle thus named, because it flies rapidly through the warp on two steel rollers. It is not thrown by the hand, but by a simple piece of machinery.

SIALAGOGUES (*σialα*, saliva or spittle.) In *Pharmacy*, medicines that excite an uncommon flow of saliva.

SIDA (*σιδν.*) *Indian Mallow.* In *Botany*, a genus of exotic plants, mostly tropical, of the natural order *columniferæ*.

SIDE. In *Geometry*, *latus*. The side of a figure is a line making part of the periphery of any superficial figure. In triangles the sides are called legs.

SIDEREAL DAY (from *silus*, a star.) In *Astronomy*, is the time in which any star revolves from meridian to meridian again.

SIDERITES (from *σιδης*, iron.) *Iron Wort.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *verticillatæ*.

SIDERODENDRUM (from *σιδης*, iron, and *δενδρον*, a tree.) The *Iron-tree.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

SIDEROXYLUM (*σιδης*, iron, and *ξυλον*, wood.) *Iron Wood.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *dumosæ*.

SIDESMEN, or synodsmen. In *Law*, persons who in large parishes are appointed to assist the churchwardens.

SIDUS (Lat.) In *Astronomy*, a star or constellation.

SIENNITE. In *Mineralogy*. See *Syenite*.

SIERRA (Spanish, a saw, or dentated instrument.) In *Geography*, a word used by the Spaniards to designate a ridge of mountains or craggy rocks.

SIG. In *Philology*, a word used by the Saxons for victory; as *sigbert*, famous for victory; *sigward*, victorious preserver.

SIGHT. In the *Arts*, an aperture pervious to the eye, or other points fixed to guide the eye; as the sights of a quadrant.

SIGIL (*sigillum*, Lat.) In *Law*, a seal.

SIGNATURE. In *Printing*, a letter put at the bottom of the first page of each sheet, as a direction to the binder in folding, gathering, and collating.

SILENE. *Catchfly* or *viscous campion*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order caryophyllææ.

SILEX (Lat., a flint.) See *Silica*. Almost all the natural forms of silix contain nine-tenths of the pure earth.

SILHOUTTES (French, after an individual.) In *Drawing*, small portraits thus named.

SILICA. In *Mineralogy*, &c., one of the primitive earths, insipid, insoluble, and infusible by common processes. 2. Silica is probably a binary compound of oxygen with a peculiar inflammable base named silicium. 3. It appears to contain half its weight of oxygen. 4. Rock crystal, quartz, agate, flint, chalcedony, jasper, and

schorl are examples of siliceous stones; but it is universally diffused, being the most abundant substance in nature.

SILICATE, or *siliciate*. In *Mineralogy* and *Chemistry*, a term denoting the combination of silix or silica, with other earths and metallic oxides, in which the silix is supposed to act the part of an acid.

SILICEOUS. In *Mineralogy*, denotes a substance principally composed of silix or silica.

SILICEOUS SANDSTONE. In *Mineralogy* and *Geology*, rock composed of fine quartz sand, united by a siliceous cement.

SILICIATE. In *Mineralogy*, &c. See *Silicate*.

SILICULA. A little pod. In *Botany*, the diminutive of siliqua.

SILICUM, or *silicon*. In *Chemistry*, the supposed metallic base of silica.

SILICUA. A pod. In *Botany*, a sort of dry, elongated pericarp or seed-vessel. The husk, cod, or shell of such plants as are of the pulse kind.

SILIQUEÆ (from *siliqua*, a pod.) In *Botany*, the thirty-ninth natural order of Linnæus, consisting of plants having pods for their seed-vessels.

SILK. In *Entomology*, *sericum*.

SILK WORM. In *Entomology*, *bombyx*, a species of phalœna or moth, with eleven rings.

SILL. In *Architecture*, the timber or stone at the foot of a door or window.

SILPHA, or *sylpha*. The *Carion beetle*. In *Entomology*, the name of a genus of coleopterous insects.

SILPHIUM. In *Botany*, a genus of American plants of the natural order compositae.

SILT. In *Hydrography*, &c., mud deposited by rivers, tides, &c., generally, in still parts and eddies, and, also, in lakes or hollows filled with still water.

SILYB. TREE. In *Botany*, *Silyb.*

SILVESTRE, RHAMNUS, or coccys silvestris. In *Dyeing*, &c., a wild bastard sort of cochineal.

SILVESTRI. In *Botany*, wild; of, or belonging to a wood or forest.

SILURUS (from *eye*, to move or shake, and *eye*, the tail.) In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order abdominalia, resembling the sturgeon.

SILURUS GLANIS. The sly or European silurus, the largest of all the European river fish.

SIMIA (an ape.) In *Zoology*, a genus of the class and order mammalia primates, greatly resembling man.

SIMIA BEELZEBUB. The preacher monkey, or howling baboon.

SIMIA CYNOCEPHALUS. The dog-headed monkey.

SIMIA MARINA. The sea ape. In *Ichthyology*, a kind of squalus or shark, remarkable for its long tail.

SIMIA PORCARIA. In *Zoology*, the hog baboon.

SIMIA SATYRUS. The ourang-outang of the Malaya, or wild man of the woods.

SIMIA SPHINX. The great baboon or papion.

SIMICON. The name of an ancient musical instrument with thirty-five strings.

SIMPUR (in *Arithmetic*) a unit of measure, the criterion of truth, &c. (with respect to things and to fishing, and calling of church, &c.)

SIMPUR (in *Chemistry*) a compound of *Pharmacy*, &c., something not mixed, or composed of, as opposed to compound.

SIMPUR (in *Chemistry*) a term is applied to such substances as have not yet been decomposed, & it is to be the fact, we are, & it is, and likely always to remain, what, in reality, are, simple & elementary substances.

SIMPULUM (Lat.) In *Roman Antiquity*, a vessel with a long handle, made like a crust, and used in sacrifices and libations.

SINAPIS (Lat.) *Mustard*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order, siliquosae.

SINAPIS ARVENSIS. Wild field mustard or charlock.

SINAPIS NIGRA. Common or black mustard. It is found both wild and cultivated.

SINAPISM. In *Pharmacy*, a cataplasm composed chiefly of mustard seed pulverized.

SINCIPUT. In *Anatomy*, the fore part of the head; in position, to *occiput*, the back part.

SINE (*sinus*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, a right sine is a right line drawn from one end of an arch, perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of the arch.

SINECURE. (from *sine*, without, and *cura*, care, Lat.) In *Law*, an office which has no duties without any employment.

SINE DIE (Lat.) In *Law*, a parliamentary phrase for adjourning a debate *without (sine) any day*, when it shall come on again.

SINE QUA NON (Lat.) Without which, not; applied to something that is indispensable.

SINew. In *Anatomy*, a tendon; the ligaments by which the joints are moved.

SINeh (Sanskrit.) A *Lion*. In the East Indies, a distinctive appellation of the Hindoo military caste.

SINGULTUS. The *Hiccup*. In *Nosology*, a spasmodic affection of the diaphragm.

SINKING FUND. In *Finance*, a provision made by parliament, consisting of the surplusages of other funds, appropriated to the payment of the national debt.

SINTER (*ceramian*.) In *Mineralogy*, certain siliceous tubes, named also *lightning tubes*. Sinter is a German word, and applied by that nation to any mineral of a stalactite form.

SINTER CHALCEDONIC. In *Mineralogy*, a siliceous concretion deposited by the hot springs in Iceland.

SINUATUS FOLIUM (Lat., a sinuated leaf.) In *Botany*, a leaf with a winding outline, or with deep, broad, rounded incisions of its margin.

SINUS (Lat.) In *Hydrography*, a bay of the sea; an opening of the land. In *Anatomy*, a term applied to various cavities of the human body.

SINUOUS. In *Botany*, &c., bending in and out.

SIPHON (from *sipho*, a tube.) In

Hydraulics, a crooked pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

SIPHONANTHUS (from *sipho*, a tube, and *anthos*, a flower.) The *pipe flower*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

SIPHONIA (from *sipho*, a pipe or tube.) In *Natural History* and *Geology*, a sponge-like genus of fossil animals, exhibiting a tubular structure.

SIPHUNCULUS. In *Conchology*, a cylindrical canal, or elastic tube, which proceeds from the body of the animal, and perforates all the partitions of such shells as, like those of the nautilus, are divided into separate chambers.

SIR (*sire*, French; *seignior*, Ital.; *senor*, Spanish.) The word of respect in compellation, or style of address. In *Heraldry*, the title of a knight or baronet.

SIRDAR (Persian.) In the East Indies, a word denoting chieftain, captain, leader.

SIREN. In *Natural History*, a genus of amphibious reptiles of a most ambiguous character, but approaching the lizard.

SIRENIA. In *Natural History*, an order of animals, which includes the lamantin or manatus.

SIREX. The *tailed wasp*. In *Entomology*, the name of a genus of hymenopterous insects.

SIRIUS (*syrius*.) In *Astronomy*, a very brilliant star of the first magnitude, in the mouth of the constellation canis major, or great dog. This is the brightest, and probably the nearest of the fixed stars.

SIROCCO (Ital.) The south-east or Syrian wind.

SISON. *Honewort.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order umbellatæ.

SISSOOTREE of the East Indies. In *Botany*, the dalbergia sissoo.

SISTRUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a brazen trumpet, and sacred musical instrument of the ancient Egyptians.

SISYMBRIUM (Lat.) The *Cress*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order siliquosæ.

SISYMBRIUM NASTURTIUM. The common water-cress.

SISYMBRIUM ORIENTALE. Oriental wild rocket.

SISYMBRIUM TERRESTRE (Lat.) Annual water rocket.

SITTA. The *Nuthatch*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order picæ.

SITUS (Lat., site, situation.) In *Geometry*, &c., denotes the situation of lines, surfaces, &c.

SIUM. The *water parsnip*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order umbellatæ.

SIZE. Any viscous or colourless substance. In the *Arts*, colourless and transparent glue, being manufactured with more care.

SIZER or *servitor*. In the *Universities*, a term used to denote a certain rank of students.

SKATE. In *Ichthyology*, the *raia batis*, a species of ray-fish.

SKELETON (σκελετος.) In *Anatomy*, a system of bones cleaned of the flesh, and joined together in the same manner as they existed in the body. 2. The human skeleton consists

of 254 pieces of bony substance.

SKEPTIC (from σκεπτομαι.) In *Ethics*, one who doubts, or pretends to doubt, of every thing.

SKEPTICISM. In *Ethics*, universal doubt; pretence or profession of universal doubt.

SKIN. In *Anatomy*, the skin consists of two substances placed one above the other, in the form of laminæ or layers. The inner lamina is called the true skin; the outer is named the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf skin.

SKINK. In *Natural History*, the *lacerta scincus*, a species of lizard.

SKULL (sciola, Icelandic.) In *Anatomy*, the bone that encloses the head. The skull is made up of several pieces, which being joined together, form a considerable cavity, which contains the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the size of the box.

SKY (Danish.) In *Meteorology*, the region that surrounds the earth beyond the atmosphere. It is usually taken for the whole region without the earth.

SLAG. In *Metallurgy*, the dross or recrement, or vitrified cinder, of metal. 2. Slag differs from *scoria* in having a vitreous aspect.

SLATERS, (a species of insect.) In *Entomology*, the millepedes and oniscus.

SLEEP. In *Physiology*, the more or less complete suspension of the functions of sensation and volition, and of the

- physical organs that connect us with the external world.
- SLEEP OF PLANTS**, (the *somnus plantarum*.) In *Vegetable Physiology*, a peculiar state of plants during the night, evinced by a change of position, and a folding together of their leaves and leaflets.
- SLICKENSIDE**. In *Mineralogy*, a kind of galena found in Derbyshire, and thus named from its polished surface.
- SLOE**. In *Botany*, the fruit of the blackthorn or *prunus spinosa*.
- SLOOP**. In *Navigation*, a small one-masted vessel, the mainsail of which is attached to a gaff above, and to a long boom below. The word is also applied to any small ship.
- SLOTH**. In *Zoology*, *bradypus*.
- SLOUGH**. In *Natural History*, the skin that a serpent casts off at its periodical renovation. In *Surgery*, the portion that separates from a foul sore.
- SLOW-WORM**. In *Zoology*, the English name for the *anguis fragilis* of Linnæus. It is also named the blind-worm, and deaf adder.
- SLUG**. An animal of the snail kind. In *Natural History*, a species of *limax*.
- SLUICE** (from *sluys*, Dutch.) In *Hydraulics*, a water-gate; a flood-gate; a vent for water.
- SLUR**. In *Music*, a mark like the arc of a circle, drawn from one note to another, comprehending two or more notes in the same or different degrees.
- SMALLAGE**. In *Botany*, a species of *apium*.
- SMALL POX**. In *Nosology*, the variola.
- SMALT**. In *Chemistry*, oxide of cobalt melted with glass and pounded.
- SMARAGDINE** (*smaragdinus*, Lat.) In *Jewellery*, made of emerald; resembling emerald.
- SMARAGDITE** (thus named from its emerald colour.) In *Mineralogy*, a green variety of diallage, coloured by oxide of chrome.
- SMARAGDUS**. In *Mineralogy*, an old name for the emerald.
- SMELT**, or *sparling*. In *Ichthyology*, the *salmo eperlanus*.
- SMILAX** (from *σμίλαξ*, the yew.) *Rough Bindweed*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *sarmentaceæ*.
- SMILAX SARSAPARILLA**. In *Botany* and *Pharmacy*, the *smilax sarsaparilla*, or medicinal *smilax*.
- SMIRNIUM**. *Alexanders*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *umbellatæ*.
- SHOULDERING**, or *smothering*. In *Chemistry*, &c., hot; burning and smoking without vent.
- SMUT**. In *Botany*, the *uredo segetum*, a disease of wheat, caused by a minute fungus.
- SNAIL**. In *Natural History*, *helix*.
- SNAIL** (the esculent.) The *pomatia helix*. It is used as food in several parts of Europe during Lent.
- SNAIL** (the garden.) The *helix hortensis*.
- SNAKE**. In *Natural History*, *anguis*. This is a genus of serpents, having only squamæ or scales; such as have both squamæ and scutæ (oblong, nar-

row, transverse plates,) belong to the genus *coluber*.

SNAKE (the common, or ringed.) The *coluber natrix*.

SNAKE (the hooded.) The *coluber naia*.

SNAKE (the rattle.) *Crotalus*.

SNAKE-ROOT. In *Botany*, *serpentaria*.

SNAKE (the sea.) In *Natural History*, the *serpens marinus*.

SNAKE-STONES. In *Mineralogy*, a name sometimes given to the ammonites.

SNAP-DRAGON. In *Botany*, *antirrhinum*.

SNEEZING. In *Nosology*, *sternutatio*.

SNIFE (the common.) In *Ornithology*, the *scolopax gallinago*.

SNIFE (the great.) The *scolopax major*.

SNIFE (the jack.) The *scolopax gallinula*.

SNOW. In *Ancient Meteorology*, *nix*.

SNOW. In *Navigation*, the largest of European two-masted vessels. The sails and rigging are exactly similar to those of a ship, only behind the main-mast of a snow, there is a small spar or mast, fixed into a block of wood on the quarter-deck, which carries a sail resembling the mizen of a ship.

SNOW-BIRD. In *Ornithology*, the *emberiza nivalis*.

SNOW-DROP. In *Botany*, the *galanthus nivalis*.

SOAP. In *Chemistry*, &c., a name given to those substances that are compounds of alkalies with fat and the fixed oils.

SOAP, HARD. A compound of soda and olive oil, &c.

SOAP, SOFT. A compound of potash and olive oil, &c.

SOAPBERRY-TREE. In *Botany*, the *sapindus*.

SOAPSTONE. In *Mineralogy*, a variety of steatite.

SOAP-WORT. In *Botany*, *saponaria*.

SOAVE (*sweet*.) In *Music*, an Italian term, for which the word *dolce* has long been substituted.

SOCCAGE (from *soc*, French, a ploughshare.) In *Law*, a tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandry services, to be performed to the lord of the fee. All services due for land being either *knights'-service* or *soccage*, whatever is not *knights'-service* is *soccage*.

SOCCUS (Lat., a *sock*.) In *Antiquity*, a kind of short boot, or high shoe, reaching above the ankle, and worn by actors in the ancient drama, when performing comedy.

SOCLE (from *zoccolo*, Ital.) In *Architecture*, a flat square member, under the bases of the pedestals of statues and vases.

SODA. In *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, &c., pure soda is named *carbonate of soda*, and is a compound of oxygen and a metallic base, named sodium. 2. Mineral alkali, *barilla*, and *kelp* are old names for impure carbonate of soda. 3. Soda is the basis of common salt, and an important ingredient in plate and crown glass, and all hard soaps.

SODAIC POWDERS (a substitute for soda-water.) In *Pharmacy*, these consist of an alkaline carbonate, either of potash or

soda, and a concrete acid (the citric or tartaric,) reduced to powder.

SODA-WATER. In *Chemistry*, water impregnated with carbonic acid gas, by means of a forcing-pump, is thus named, although in reality it contains scarcely any soda, the gas being procured by the action of diluted sulphuric acid on chalk.

SODALITE, or *soda-stone*. A mineral substance thus named, from the extraordinary quantity of soda (25 per cent.) which it contains.

SODIUM. In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of soda, discovered in 1807. 2. It takes fire under water, and in lustre resembles silver.

SOFFETA, or *soffit*. In *Architecture*, any timber ceiling, formed of cross beams or flying cornices, the square compartments or panels of which are ornamented with painting, carving, or gilding. 2. The interior sweep of the arch, often decorated with mouldings.

SOIT FAIT COMME IL EST DESIRE (*be it done as desired*.) In *Law*, a form used when the king gives his assent to a private bill preferred in parliament.

SOL. In *Heraldry*, denotes *or*, the golden colour in the arms of sovereign princes.

SOLAND-GOOSE, or *gannet*. In *Ornithology*, the pelicanus basanus.

SOLANUM. *Nightshade*, or *bane-wort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *luridæ*.

SOLANUM DULCAMARA. Bitter-

sweet or woody night-shade, a climbing shrub.

SOLANUM LYCOPERSICON. The tomato or love apple.

SOLANUM MELONGENA. The egg-plant nightshade, or mad apple.

SOLANUM NIGRUM. Common garden nightshade.

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM. The potato plant, or tuberous-rooted nightshade.

SOLARSYSTEM. In *Astronomy*, the order and disposition of the several heavenly bodies (planets, moons, and comets) that revolve round the sun as the centre of motion.

SOLDER, to (*solidare*, Lat.) In *Metallurgy*, to unite or fasten with any kind of metallic cement.

SOLE, or *soal*. In *Ichthyology*, solea; the pleuronectes solea of Linnæus.

SOLECISM (σολοικισμος.) In *Grammar*, unfitness of one word to another; a fault in language.

SOLEN. The *razor-shell*, or *spout-fish* of Scotland. In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve sea-shells, inhabited by an ascidia.

SOLFEGGIARE, or *sol fa ing*. In *Music*, an Italian word which signifies the naming of the intervals (*ut, do, re, mi, fa, &c.*) in the first lessons of singing.

SOLICITOR (from *solicit*.) In *Law*, one who petitions for another. One who does in chancery the business that is done by attorneys in other courts.

SOLID (*solidus*, Lat.) Not hollow; full of matter; compact; dense. In *Chemistry*, not liquid; not fluid. In *Mathema-*

tics, having all the geometrical dimensions of length, breadth, and depth.

SOLIDAGO, The *golden rod*, or *virga aurea*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order compositæ.

SOLIDS (regular.) In *Physics*, are those bodies terminated by regular and equal planes, such as the tetraedron, hexaedron, or cube, octaedron, dodecaedron, and icesaedron. Irregular solids are the sphere, cone, cylinder, parallelogram, &c.

SOLIDUNGULOUS (from *solulus*, and *ungula*.) In *Zoology*, whole hoofed; not cloven hoofed.

SOLIPEDA. In *Zoology*, animals such as the horse, having one hoof only, the foot appearing solid.

SOLO (Ital.) In *Music*, a tune played by a single instrument, with a quiet and subdued accompaniment.

SOLSTICE (*solstitium*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, the point beyond which the sun does not go, lat. 23.27 north and south. The tropical points are in Cancer and Capricorn.

SOLSTITIAL COLURES. In *Astronomy*, the colures that pass through the solstitial points.

SOLUBLE (*solubilis*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, capable of dissolution or separation of parts.

SOLUTION (*solutio*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, matter dissolved; that which contains any thing dissolved. In *Ethics*, resolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

SOLVENT (*solvens*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, having the power to

cause dissolution. In *Law*, able to pay debts contracted.

SOMATOLOGY (from *soma*, and *logos*.) The doctrine of bodies.

SOMNAMBULISM (*somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, I walk.) In *Nosology*, walking while asleep, or noctambulism.

SONATA (Ital.) In *Music*, a tune, at present confined to solos for single instruments.

SONCHUS. The *Sow-thistle*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

SONNET (*sonnetto*, Ital.) A short poem, consisting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjusted by a particular rule.

SOONEES, or *Sunnies* (Arabic.) In *Mahomedan Theology*, the name of a sect who revere equally the four successors of the Prophet, while the Shiahs reject the three first as usurpers.

SOOTHSAYER (*sooth*, and *say*). A foreteller; a predictor; a prognosticator.

SOPH. In the *Universities*, a young man who has been two years at college.

SOPHISM (*sophisma*, Lat.) In *Logic*, a fallacious argument; an unfounded subtlety.

SOPHIST (*sophista*, Lat.) In *Logic*, a professor of philosophy.

SOPHISTER. In *Logic*, a disputant fallaciously subtle; an artful but insidious logician.

SOPHISTICATE, TO. In *Pharmacy*, &c., to adulterate; to corrupt with something spurious.

SOPHISTRY. In *Logic*, fallacious reasoning.

SOPORIFIC (from *sopor*, and *facio*.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., drugs

productive of sleep; causing sleep; narcotic; opiate.

SOPRANO. In *Italian Music* means *supreme*, or the highest vocal part.

SORBATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *sorbic acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *sorbic acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

SORBIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid procured from the expressed juice of the mountain ash-berries. It is identical with the malic acid.

SORBS (*sorbum*, Lat.) In *Botany*, the berries of the sorbs or service-tree.

SORBUS (Lat.) The *Service-tree*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

SORBUS AUCUPARIA. The mountain-ash, or roan-tree.

SORBUS DOMESTICA. The cultivated service-tree.

SORDES (Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., foulness; dregs.

SOREX (Lat.) The *Shrew-mouse*. In *Zoology*, a genus of the mammalia feræ class and order.

SOREX ARANEUS. In *Zoology*, the common shrew, or field-mouse.

SORGHUM (a word of oriental or barbarous origin.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.

SORGHUM DORA, or *doura*. The common Indian millet.

SORGHUM CAFFRORUM. Caffres' Indian millet.

SORITES (from *σύνθη*, properly, a heap.) In *Logic*, an argu-

ment, or accumulative syllogism, where one proposition is heaped on another.

SORREL, THE COMMON. In *Botany*, the *rumex acetosa*.

SORREL, THE WOOD. The *oxalis acetosa*.

SORREL, THE TREE. *Andromeda*.

SORTILEGE (*sortilegium*, Lat.) The act of drawing lots.

SOSTENUTO (Italian.) In *Music*, sustained; continuing sounds, and uniting them to each other, in opposition to *spiccato* detached.

SOTERIA (from *σωτήρ*, saviour.) In *Antiquity*, sacrifices offered to the gods, in gratitude and deliverance from danger.

SOTTO VOCE. In *Italian Music*, implies a soft, subdued, or piano voice.

SOUBAH (Persian.) In *East Indian Geography*, a large province.

SOUBAH DAR. The viceroy or governor of a province, also the title of a native sepoy officer.

SOUND. In *Surgery*, a probe; an instrument used by surgeons to feel what is beyond the fingers. In *Geography*, a shallow sea, such as may be sounded. In *Ichthyology*, the air or swimming bladder of fish, the vesica natantia of Willoughby.

SOUP, PORTABLE. In *Cookery*, a kind of cake formed of concentrated broth, freed from fat, and by long boiling from all the putrescent parts, and thereby reduced to the consistence of a glue, which in reality it is.

SOUP CROUT. In *Cookery*, cap-

- bages cut in pieces, sprinkled with salt, pressed in a butt, and left to ferment.
SOUTHERNWOOD. In *Botany*, *artemisia*.
Sow. In *Zoology*, *sus*.
SOWANS. In *Cookery*, a healthy and nutritious food, prepared in Scotland from the husk of oats.
SOWBREAD. The name of a plant. In *Botany*, *cyclamen*.
SOWTHISTLE. In *Botany*, *sonchus*.
SPADIX (Lat.) In *Botany*, a supporter of the flower. A flower stalk included within a spatha, or sheath.
SPANDRIL. In *Architecture*, an open space between the outward moulding of an arch, from its impost to the horizontal member or line which surmounts it. 2. Corners between the apex of the arch and the entablature.
SPANIEL. In *Zoology*, the *hispāniolus*, or *canis avicularis* of Linnæus.
SPANISH FLIES. In *Pharmacy*, *cantharides*. In *Entomology*, the *lytta vesicatorius*, the me-loe of Linnæus.
SPANISH JUICE. In *Pharmacy*, *liquorice*.
SPANKER-BOOM. In *Navigation*, a boom projecting from the mizen-mast beyond the taff-rail.
SPAR. In *Mineralogy*, a term applied by the working miners of England to all crystallized minerals that have a shining lustre. 2. It is synonymous with the German word *spath*.
SPAR, CALCAREOUS. In *Mineralogy*, crystallized carbonate of lime.
SPAR, TABULAR. In *Mineralogy*, a silicate of lime, thus named because it splits into tabular fragments.
SPARLING. In *Ichthyology*, the *salmo eperlanus*, or smelt.
SPARROW. *Passer.* In *Ornithology*, *passeres*, the distinguishing name of a large order of birds.
SPARROW, COMMON, or HOUSE-SPARROW. The *fringilla domestica*.
SPARROW-HAWK. The *falconus*.
SPARROW, HEDGE. The *motacilla curruca*.
SPARROW-WORT. In *Botany*, *passerina*.
SPARRY, or Spathose. In *Mineralogy*, having a confused crystalline structure.
SPARS. In *Ship-building*, small fir-trees, from ten to forty feet long.
SPARTIUM. *Broom.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order papilionaceæ.
SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM. The common broom.
SPARUS. The *Gilthead*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes, mostly exotic, of the thoracic order.
SPARUS LUNATUS. The lunated gilthead.
SPAT. In *Natural History*, a term used by fishermen for the spawn of oysters, which is cast in May.
SPATHA (Lat.) In *Botany*, a sort of sheath, which encloses the stem and covers the flower.
SPATHACEÆ. In *Botany*, a natural order of plants, compre-

Heading the narcissus, &c. 2. It is thus named because their flowers protrude from a spathe or sheath.

SPATHOSE (from *spathe*, German, *spar*.) In *Mineralogy*, sparry, of the nature of spar.

SPASM (from *spas*, I draw.) In *Nosology*, a violent, involuntary, and continued contraction of a muscle.

SPATULA. In *Pharmacy*, a spatule or slice, used by apothecaries and surgeons for spreading plasters or stirring medicines.

SPAVIN. In *Farriery*, a disease of horses, a bony excrescence or crust, that grows on the inside of the hough; there is likewise a *blood spavin*.

SPAWS (from *spa*.) *Mineral Waters*, naturally impregnated with nitre, sulphur, alum, bitumen, copperas, or other mineral substances, in passing through the strata of the earth.

SPEARMINT. In *Botany*, the *mentha viridis*.

SPECIES. A sort, a subdivision of a general term; a class of nature; a single order of beings. In *Logic*, a relative term expressing an idea, comprised under some general term called a *genus*.

SPECIES. In *Botany*, the distinctive characters of species are allowed to be taken from any part of the plant.

SPECILLUM (Lat.) In *Surgery*, a probe.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY. See *Gravity*.

SPECIFIC NAME. See *Generical Name* for an explanation of this term.

SPECIFICS. In *Pharmacy*, medicines appropriated to the cure of some particular distemper, as being more uniform in their effects than others.

SPECTRUM (Lat. plural *spectra*.) In *Optics*, an image; a visible form.

SPECTRUM, OCULAR. In *Optics*, a name given to the image of a bright object, such as the setting sun, which continues for sometime visible after closing and covering the eyes.

SPECTRUM. In *Optics*, applied also to the image formed on any white surface, by the rays of the sun passing through a small hole into a dark room, when reflected by a glass prism.

SPECULAR (*specularis*, Lat.) In *Catoptrics*, having the qualities of a mirror or looking-glass.

SPECULUM (Lat.) In *Catoptrics*, a looking-glass, a mirror; properly a metallic reflector.

SPECULUM VENERIS. Venus's *Looking-glass*. In *Botany*, a species of campanula.

SPEEDWELL. In *Botany*, *veronica*.

SPEISS (German.) In *Chemistry*, an impure metallic substance, a sort of regulus of bismuth.

SPELTER. In *old Chemistry*, zinc was thus named.

SPERGULA. *Spurrey*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *caryophyllæ*.

SPEMACETI. In *Pharmacy* and the *Arts*, a peculiar substance found in the cranium of the physeter macrocephalus, or long-headed whale.

SPHACELUS (*σφακελος*.) In *Surgery*, a mortification of any part; a gangrene.

SPHERANTHUS (from *σφαира*, a sphere, and *ανθος*, a flower.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants thus named from the aggregation of its florets into globular heads.

SPHERISTERIUM (Lat.) In *Ancient Gymnastics*, a kind of tennis-court or bowling-alley, where the youth exercised with balls of various kinds.

SPHÆROLOBIUM (from *σφαира*, a sphere, and *λοβος*, a pod.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants, thus named from the shape of its small legume.

SPHÆROPHORON (*Globe-lichen*.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

SPHAGNUM. *Bog-moss*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order musci.

SPHENE (from *σφην*, a wedge.) A *Mineral* substance, which is a silicate of titanium and lime.

SPHERE (*sphaera*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., a globe, an orbicular body, of which the centre is at the same distance from every point of the circumference.

SPHERICAL. Round; orbicular; globular.

SPHERICAL ASTRONOMY. In this system (an erroneous one) the world is supposed to be a concave spherical surface, in whose centre is the earth, about which the visible frame revolves with the stars and planets fixed in its circumference.

SPHEROID (from *σφαира* and *ειδος*, resemblance.) In *Geometry*, a body oblong or oblate, ap-

proaching to the form of a sphere.

SPHERULE (*spherula*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, a little sphere.

SPHEX. The *Solitary* or *Savage Wasp*. In *Entomology*, a genus of hymenopterous insects, with a poisonous sting, which deposit their eggs in the dead bodies of other insects. 2. It is of a savage and ferocious nature, and preys even on the spider.

SPHINCTERS, In *Anatomy*, these are muscles which surround and contract the extremity of a tube so as to close it.

SPHINX (*σφιγξ*.) In *Fabulous Antiquity*, the sphinx was a famous monster of Egypt, having the face of a virgin and body of a lion.

SPHINX. The *Hawk-moth*. In *Entomology*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

SPHINX ATROPOS. The death's head hawk-moth, a rare insect.

SPICA VIRGINIS. In *Astronomy*, a star of the first magnitude, in the constellation Virgo.

SPICATUS. In *Botany*, eared, as corn.

SPICCATO (Ital.) In *Music*, signifies distinct; detached; separated, as if half the note were cut off.

SPIDER. In *Entymology*, aranea.

SPIKENARD. In *Botany*, the nardus indica.

SPINA. In *Botany*, a thorn originating from the substance of the wood; whereas prickles, or aculei, are only fixed to the bark.

SPINACIA. *Spinach* or *Spinage*.

In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order holeraceæ.

SPINAL NARROW. In *Anatomy*, the spinal marrow may either be considered as taking its rise from the brain, or as terminating in its substance.

SPINE. In *Anatomy*, the vertebral column, or back bone.

SPINEL. A *Mineral* substance of the gem order. 2. It is a sub-species of corundum.

SPINET (*spinetto*, Ital.) In *Musical*, an instrument thus named from *spina*, a thorn or quill; the tone being produced by a crow's quill, inserted in the tongue of a little machine called a jack.

SPINNING JENNY. In *Mechanics*, a machine used in the cotton manufactories, to turn a great number of spindles by means of bands from a horizontal wheel.

SPINSTER. In *Law*, an addition always given to all unmarried women, from the viscount's daughter downwards. 2. Lord Coke says it ought to be *generosa* for a gentlewoman.

SPIO. In *Natural History*, the name of a genus of worms inhabiting shells.

SPIRACLE (*spiraculum*, Lat.) In *Zoology*, &c., a breathing hole; a vent; a small aperture.

SPIRACULA. In *Entomology*, little holes or pores through which the insect breathes, which, if shut by the application of oil, death ensues.

SPIRÆA. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order pomaceæ.

SPIRÆA OPALIFOLIA. The virginian guelder rose.

SPIRAL (*spira*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, curve-winding; circularly involved. In *Architecture*, *spiral* denotes a curve that ascends winding about a cone or spire, so that all its points continually approach the axis.

SPIRE. In *Geometry*, a line drawn progressively round the same axis, with a distance between each circle. 2. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath. In *Architecture*, *spire* denotes any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid; a steeple.

SPIRIT OF SALT. In *Chemistry*, the old name given to what is at present called the muriatic acid.

SPIRIT OF WINE. In *Modern Chemistry*, alcohol.

SPITAL (corrupted from *hospital*.) In *Law*, a charitable foundation.

SPLANCHNOLOGY (fr. *σπλαγχνια*, and *λογος*.) In *Anatomy*, a treatise, or description of the bowels.

SPLEEN (*splen*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, a body about the size of a small fist, one of the viscera. It was formerly supposed to be the seat of anger and melancholy.

SPLENT. In *Farriery*, splent is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on, or adheres to, the shank-bone, and when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg.

SPLICE, *ro* (*splissen*, Dutch; *plico*, Lat.) In *Ship-rigging*,

to join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

SPLINT (*splinter*, Dutch.) In *Surgery*, a thin piece of wood used by surgeons to hold the bone newly set.

SPODUMENE (from *σποδες*, ashes.) A mineral substance, composed of silica, 64; alumina, 24=58-100th parts. 2. By the blow-pipe it is converted to ashes, whence its name, but it is called *triphane*.

SPONDEE (*spondæus*, Lat.) In *Poetry*, a foot of two long syllables.

SPONDYLE (*σπονδυλος*.) In *Anatomy*, a vertebra; a joint of the spine.

SPONDYLUS (from *σπονδυλος*, a knuckle, or vertebra.) In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve sea shells, inhabited by a tethys.

SPONGIA. In *Natural History*, sponge. This substance was long supposed to be a vegetable production, but it is now classed among the zoophyte animals, attached to a solid trunk.

SPONSOR (Lat.) In *Law*, a surety; one who makes a promise, or gives surety for another.

SPONTANEOUS (from *sponte*, Lat.) In *Ethics*, voluntarily; not compelled, acting without compulsion.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. In *Chemistry*, combustion without the application of fire, such as takes place after an interval in a mixture of linseed-oil and any vegetable fibrous matter, such as hemp, cotton, &c.

SPOONBILL. In *Ornithology*, platealea.

SPORADES. In *Ancient Astro-*

nomy, a name given to such stars as were not included in any constellation, but many of these have since been systematically arranged.

SPORADICAL (*σποραδικοι*.) In *Nosology*, a sporadical disease is an epidemic disease, which in a particular season affects but few people.

SPORES (from *σπορα*, a seed.) In *Botany*, the reproductive corpuscles of agamous plants. They are analogous to the seed of phanerogamous plants.

SPRATT. In *Ichthyology*, the clupea sprattus.

S.P.Q.R. In *Antiquity*, an abbreviation of the words *senatus populusque Romanus*, the senate and the Roman people.

SPRAY. In *Navigation*, the sprinkling of the sea driven from the top of a high wave in stormy weather.

SPRING. In *Mechanics*, an elastic body, which, when distorted or compressed, has the power of restoring itself. 2. Any active power; any cause by which motion is produced or propagated.

SPRING. In *Navigation*, a rope passed out at one extremity of the ship, and attached to a cable from the other, to bring her broadside to bear on an object.

SPRING of a watch. In *Horology*, a fine piece of well-beaten steel, coiled up in a cylindrical case, which, by stretching itself at the wheels, &c., in motion.

SPRINGS. In *Fowling*, nooses of horse-hair to catch birds.

SPRIT. In *Navigation*, a small

boom or pole, which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the hindmost corner of the sail, to elevate and extend it.

SPRITSAIL. In *Navigation*, the sail that belongs to the bowsprit.

SPRUNG. In *Navigation*, when a topmast is broken or cracked near the cap, it is said to be sprung.

SPUNK. In *Botany*, a sort of fungus or agaric, growing on the sides of trees, which is dried and used as tinder. See *Amadou*.

SPURGE. In *Botany*, euphorbia.

SPURGE-LAUREL. The daphne mezereon.

SPURIOUS (*spurius*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, *Zoology*, &c., not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine.

SQUALOR (Lat.) Coarseness; nastiness.

SQUALUS. The *Shark*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the chondropterygious order.

SQUALUS CARCHARIAS. The common, or white shark.

SQUALUS GLAUCUS. The blue shark.

SQUALUS MAXIMUS. The basking-shark.

SQUALUS SQUATINA. The monk or angel fish.

SQUALUS VULPES. Sea-fox, or long-tailed shark.

SQUALUS ZYGANEA. The hammer-headed shark, or balance fish.

SQUAMA. In *Natural History*, the scales of fishes, &c.

SQUAMOUS. In *Botany*, *Zoology*, &c., scaly.

From a scaly root of

SQUARE-ROOT. In *Arithmetic*, &c., the square-root, or second power of any number is that which, multiplied by itself, produces the square, as 4 is the square root of 16.

SQUARE (*quadra*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, a quadrilateral figure, with right angles and equal sides. In *Architecture*, an area of four sides, with houses on each side.

SQUARE-RIGGED. In *Navigation*, an epithet applied to a ship that has long yards at right angles with the length of the deck, in contradistinction to sails extended obliquely by stays, or lateen yards.

SQUARE-SAILS, are such as are extended by a yard, distinguished from others extended by booms, stays, lateens, and gaffs.

SQUARING the circle. In *Mathematics*, is (attempting) to make a square, that shall be equal to a given circle.

SQUATINA. In *Ichthyology*, the monk, or angel-fish, a species of shark.

SQUILL. In *Pharmacy*, the bulbous root of the scilla (or squilla) maritima, or sea-onion.

SQUILLA (Lat.) In *Natural History*, a large class of animals, comprehending the shrimp, or cancer crangon; the crawfish, or cancer astacus; the common crab, or cancer; the lobster, or cancer gammaurus; and the prawn, or cancer squilla. In strict classification, however, these all properly belong to the genus *cancer*.

SQUINANCY. In *Medicine*, an inflammation of the throat; a quinsey.

From a scaly root of

SQUINTING. In *Nosology*, strabismus.

SQUIRREL. In *Zoology*, sciurus.

S.S.S. In *Ancient Mineralogy*, an abbreviation of *stratum super stratum*, one layer or bed above another.

STACCATO (Ital.) In *Music*, a term implying a distinct separation of one note from another, in a plain and articulate manner.

STACHYS (from *σάχυσ*, a pike.) *Woundwort*, or *all-heal*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order verticillatæ.

STACTE. In *old Pharmacy*, a fatty, resinous, liquid matter, of the nature of liquid myrrh.

STADIUM (*στάδιον*.) An ancient Greek measure of length, containing 125 geometrical paces, or 625 Roman feet, corresponding nearly to our furlong. 2. Also a race-course for men or horses, and the exercising ground for the wrestlers and athleteæ.

STAFF. In the *Army*, consists of a quarter-master-general, adjutant-general, and majors of brigade.

STAFF, REGIMENTAL. This consists of the adjutant, quarter-master, chaplain, surgeon, &c.

STAG. In *Zoology*, the cervus elephas.

STAG-BEETLE. In *Entomology*, the lucanus cervus.

STAGGERS. In *Farriery*, a kind of horse apoplexy, or inflammation of the brain.

STAGNALIS. In *Natural History*, of, or belonging to stagnant waters.

STAGNANT (*stagnans*, Lat.) In *Hydraulics*, &c., 'motionless;

still; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

STALACTITES (from *σταλαζω*.) In *Mineralogy*, these are produced by the deposition of carbonate of lime from water, owing to the escape of some of the carbonic acid, in consequence of which it adheres to the roof of the house, with the appearance of an icicle, and hence the name. 2. *Stalactites* and *stalagmites* are merely verbal distinctions, adopted for the convenience of description.

STALACTITICAL. In *Mineralogy*, resembling an icicle.

STALAGMITES (from *σταλαγμις*, a dropping.) In *Mineralogy*, these originate from the same process as *stalactites*, only in place of adhering to the roof, they drop on the floor of the cavern, whence the concretions grow upwards.

STALK, or *stem* (*caulis*, and *scapus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, that part of a plant rising immediately from the root, and which usually supports the leaves, flowers, and fruit. 2. The *culm* is the stalk of grasses.

STALL. In *Church Rituals*, the seat in the choir of a distinguished clergyman.

STAMEN (Lat., plural *stamina*.) In *Botany*, the male organ of fructification. 2. It consists of the filaments, anthers, and pollen.

STAMINA. In *Physiology*, the simple original particles which exist in the embryo or seed, by whose augmentation the animal is subsequently formed.

STAMINEOUS. In *Botany*, plants possessing stamens.

STAN. In *Philology*, among our forefathers, this was the termination of the superlative degree, as *Athelstan*, most noble; *Belstan*, the best; *Wistan*, the wisest.

STANCHEON. In *Ship-building*, small pillars of wood or iron used to prop and support the decks, awning, &c.

STANDARD. In *Law*, &c., that which is of undoubted authority; that which is the best of other things of the same kind.

STANNARY (from *stannum*, Lat., tin.) In *Metallurgy*, relating to tin-works.

STANNUM (Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, tin.

STANZA (Ital.) In *Poetry*, a number of lines regularly adjusted to each other. 2. So much of a poem as contains every variation of measure, or relation of rhyme used in that poem.

STAPELIA. In *Botany*, a genus of succulent plants, peculiar to the deserts, where they appear to acquire moisture by absorption.

STAPHYLINUS. The *Rover-beetle*. In *Entomology*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

STAPLE (*stapel*, Dutch.) In *Commerce*, a settled mart; an established emporium. 2. Any commodity for which a country is noted, and exports in considerable quantities.

STARBOARD. In *Navigation*, the right-hand side of the ship, looking forward, as larboard is the left-hand side.

STARFISH. In *Ichthyology*, the asterias.

STARCH (from *stare*, stiff, Teu-

tonic.) In *Botany*, *Chemistry*, &c. a principal ingredient in the composition of most esculent vegetables, and more especially of wheat, potatoes, &c. It is essentially the same as sugar, into which it may be converted.

STARLING, or *stare*. In *Ornithology*, *sturnus*.

STARLINGS. In *Architecture*, these are large piles placed on the outside of the foundation of the piers of bridges, to break the force of the water, and protect the stone-work.

STARS, TELESCOPICAL. In *Astronomy*, are such as are not visible to the naked eye. 2. All stars less than those of the sixth magnitude are telescopic stars.

STATERA ROMANA. In *Statics*, the Roman balance, or steel-yard.

STATICE (from *στασις*, to stop or arrest.) *Thrift*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order aggregatæ.

STATICE ARMERIA. Common thrift, or sea gilliflower.

STATICS (*στατική*.) The science which considers the weight of bodies, or which considers the motion of bodies arising from gravity.

STATIST. In *Government*, a statesman; a politician.

STATISTICS. In *Political Economy*, a description of the present condition of a kingdom; its civil and political constitution, its wealth, the productions of nature, the exchanges of commerce, and the institutions for public instruction. 2. The survey of any kingdom, county, or parish.

STATIONARY. In *Astronomy*, fixed; not progressive. In *Commerce*, a name given to writing-paper, and the general contents of a bookseller's shop.

STATUARY (from *statua*, Lat.) The art of carving images, or representations of life. One who practises or professes the art of making statues.

STATUTABLE. In *Law*, according to the statute.

STATUTE (*statutum*, Lat.) In *Law*, an edict, decree, or ordinance of the legislature.

STAUROLITE (from *σταυρος*, a cross.) A mineral substance, thus named because its crystals intersect each other like a cross. 2. It is also named *grenatite*.

STAVESACRE. In *Botany*, *delphinium staphisagria*.

STAY. In *Navigation*, a strong rope employed to support the mast in the forepart.

STAY, TO, a ship. To manage the sails of a ship, so as that she shall not make any way forward, preparatory to her tacking about.

STAYSAIL. In *Navigation*, a sort of triangular sail, extended on a stay.

STREAM. In a general sense, this word is used to signify the visible cloudiness arising from the condensation of aqueous vapour expelled by heat. 2. *Steam* is equally soluble in air as salt is in water, composing while thus united a transparent elastic fluid.

STEAM-ENGINE. In *Mechanics*, an engine which derives its moving power from the elasticity and condensibility of the steam of boiling water.

STEARIN. In *Chemistry*, an oily substance, a constituent part of fat and tallow, soluble at the usual temperature of the air.

STIBNITE (from *στίβη*, soap.) In *Mineralogy*, a magnesian mineral, remarkably infusible, and met with in very different states of induration. It is also named the soap-rock, on account of its greasy feel; and by some savage tribes is mixed with their food.

STEEL. In *Chemistry*, a compound of iron and carbon.

STEEL-BOARD. In *Statics*, a kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, growing heavier in proportion as it is further removed from the fulcrum or support. It was formerly named the *statera Romana*, or Roman balance.

STEEVING. In *Navigation*, denotes the elevation which a ship's cathead or bowsprit is above the stern, or the angle which either makes with the horizon.

STEGANOGRAPHY (from *στεγανος*, secret, and *γραφω*.) The art of secret writing by characters or ciphers.

STELE. In *Greek Antiquity*, a pillar or column.

STELLA (Lat.) In *Astronomy*, a star.

STELLA MARINA. In *Ichthyology*, a species of starfish.

STELLARIA. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order caryophyllæ.

STELLATE (from *stella*, a star, on account of the disposition of the leaves.) In *Botany*, the

STERN. In *Navigation*, a cord used for
tag the revolution, for French
measures of wood for fuel.

STERN. In *Navigation*, the
hind part of the vessel, where
the rudder is placed.

STERN. In *Navigation*,
that part of a boat which is
contained between the stern
and the hindmost part of the
rowers.

STERN. In *Navigation*,
the common, or greater, sea-
swallow, or gull-leaser.

STERN. In *Navigation*, the
posterior, or breast-bone.

STERN. In *Navigation*, strength,
as opposed to weakness, or debility.

STERN. In *Navigation*, the
quality by which a ship is
enabled to carry a sufficient
quantity of sail, without dan-
ger of oversetting.

STERN. In *Navigation*, the
top of the style. 2. The summit
of the pistil, destined to receive
the pollen, or fructifying pow-
der.

STERN. In *Navigation*, the
apertures in different parts of
the bodies of insects, commu-
nicating with the tracheae, or
air-vessels, and serving for the
office of respiration.

STERN. In *Navigation*, a
mineral substance, thus
named from its delicate, pearly
lustre.

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STERN. In *Navigation*, a
mineral substance, thus
named from its delicate, pearly
lustre.

STERN. In *Navigation*, a
mineral substance, thus
named from its delicate, pearly
lustre.

STILL. In *Chemistry*, &c., a vessel for distillation; an alembic.

STILL, TO, or distill (from *stillo*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., to drop; to fall in drops.

STILOBATUM. In *Architecture*, denotes the body of the pedestal of any column.

STILPNOSIDERITE (from *stilpnos*, shining, and *sideros*, iron.) In *Mineralogy*, a subspecies of hydrate of iron.

STING. In *Entomology*, aculeus, an apparatus in the form of a little barbed spear.

STINKSTONE. In *Mineralogy*, the black marble of Kilkenny, which when pounded emits a foetid smell. 2. It is a variety of *lucullite*.

STIPA. *Feather-grass.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.

STIPA PINNATA. Cock's-tail feather-grass.

STIPES. In *Botany*, a term sometimes used for the stalk of cryptogamous plants, such as mushrooms, &c.

STIPULA. In *Botany*, an ancient Latin word for stubble.

STITHY. In *Metallurgy*, an anvil; the iron body on which the smith forges his work.

STOAT. In *Zoology*, a name sometimes applied to the ermine.

STOCHOMETRY. The *Geometry* of chemical elements.

STOCK-FISH. In *Commerce*, dried codfish, cured in a particular manner.

STOCK GILLYFLOWER. In *Botany*, the cheiranthus.

STOCKS. In *Finance*, funds established by government, bear-

ing interest: 2. The capital of the national debt.

STOIC (*στωικός*.) A philosopher of the sect of Zeno, holding the neutrality of external things; a man of constancy.

STOLA (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a long robe; a matron's gown; a garment formerly worn by priests.

STOLE (fr. *στολη*, a long robe.) In *Church Rituals*, a sacerdotal vestment worn by Romish parish priests over their surplice.

STOLONIFERÆ (*stolo*, a shoot or scion.) In *Botany*, plants throwing out shoots or stools, which take root.

STOMACH. In *Anatomy*, a large membranous conical bag, large at the upper end, and decreasing gradually towards the lower, intervening between, and communicating with the oesophagus and duodenum, receiving food from the former, and after digestion, transmitting it to the latter.

STONE. In *Mineralogy*, stones are insipid bodies, hard, not ductile or malleable, not soluble in water.

STONECHAT, or moor-titling. In *Ornithology*, the *motacilla rubicola*.

STONE-FRUIT. Fruit of which the seed is covered with a hard shell, enveloped in pulp. In *Systematic Botany*, *drupa*, or *drupe*, which see.

STONE-PLANT. In *Botany*, the lithophyton.

STORAX. In *Pharmacy*, a resinous and most fragrant balsam obtained from a tree in the Levant.

STORAX-TREE. In *Botany*, *styrax*.

STORGE. Philoprogenitiveness, the *Storgē*, or parental instinct of the Greeks.

STORK. *Ciconia*. In *Ornithology*, a species of the ardea, or heron class.

STORM-FINCH, or *Mother-Carey's-chicken*. In *Ornithology*, the procellaria pelagica.

STRABISM (*στραβισμός*.) In *Ophthalmology*, squinting; the act of looking askint.

STRALSTEIN (German, in English, arrowstone.) In *Mineralogy*, a substance also named actinolite, which see.

STRAKES. In *Ship-building*, these are the regular ranges of planks, on the bottom and sides of the ship, reaching from the stem to the stern-post.

STRAMONIUM, or common thorn-apple. In *Botany*, datura.

STRANGLES. In *Veterinary*, a collection of foul humours formed in the body of a colt, and generally voided by the nostrils.

STRANGURY (*σπασμωγία*.) In *Medicine*, a difficulty of urine, attended with pain.

STRATA (Lat., the plural of stratum.) In *Geology*, extensive layers of any mineral substance, such as rocks, &c.

STRATA (secondary.) Secondary strata are nearly all comprised under the heads of sandstone, limestone, and shale.

STRATIFIED. In *Geology*, when a mountain is composed of layers of the same kind of stone, it is said to be *stratified*; but when the layers are of different kinds of stone, it is said to be composed of *beds*.

STRATIOTES (from *στρατός*, an

army.) *Water-soldier*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

STRATUM (Lat., in the plural strata.) In *Geology*, an extensive layer of any mineral substance.

STRATUS, or *fall-cloud*. In *Meteorology*, a name applied to fogs, mists, and other extensive sheets of cloud, that rest on the earth's surface. 2. The stratus does not wet objects it lights on.

STRAVAGANZA (Italian.) In *Music*, extravagant; capricious; eccentric.

STRAWBERRY-PLANT. In *Botany*, fragaria.

STRAWBERRY-TREE. Arbutus.

STREAM-TIN. In *Mineralogy*, particles or masses of tin-ore, found beneath the surface of alluvial ground, and separated from the earthy matter by passing a stream of water over it, and hence the name.

STRELITZIA. In *Botany*, a genus of exotic plants from the Cape of Good Hope.

STRELITZIA REGINÆ. Cannaleaved strelitzia, named after the virtuous Queen Charlotte.

STREPSIPTERA. In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects, consisting of the xenos and stylops genera.

STRETCHING. In *Ethics*,² deviating largely from the truth. In *Navigation*, the progress of a ship under a *great* surface of sail, when close-hauled.

STRETTO (Italian.) In *Music*, contract; shorten.

STRIÆ. In *Conchology*, small grooves or channels in the shells of cockles, scallops, &c,

In *Ancient Architecture*, the list fillet, or rays, which separate the flutings of columns.

STREATED (*striatus*, Lat.) In *Conchology*, &c. streaked, channelled, fluted; chamfered.

STRIPOR DENTIUM (Lat.) In *Nosology*, a grinding or convulsive motion of the teeth, frequently observed to be a mortal symptom.

STRIGÆ. In *Ancient Architecture*, what are now called flutings.

STRIGIL (Lat.) A Currycomb. In *Antiquity*, an instrument used in the baths and gymnasia, to absterge perspiration, &c.

STRIX. In *Ornithology*, the owl.

STRIX BUBO. The great horned owl.

STRIX NYCTEA. The snowy owl.

STRIX OTUS. The long-eared owl.

STRIX STRIDULA. The common owl or howlet.

STROBILUS (from *σπείραλος*, a fir-cone.) In *Botany*, a strobilus, or cone, is a catkin, hardened and enlarged into a seed vessel, and usually of a woody texture.

STROMBUS. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea-shells, inhabited by a limax.

STRONTIAN. The name of a place. See *Strontites*.

STRONTITES. A Mineral substance, first procured from the lead mine of *Strontian*, in *Argyleshire*; hence the name.

STRONTIUM. In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of strontites.

STRUMEN (from *σπείραλος*) In *Medicine*, a stanza.

STRUMOUS (*struma*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, having swellings in the glands.

STRUMA (Lat. & *Hen.*) In *Nosology*, a tumour or induration of the glands, usually of those of the throat.

STRUTHIO. The Ostrich. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order gallinae.

STRUTHIO CAMELUS. The common ostrich.

STRUTHIO CASSUARIUS. The cassowary, or emu.

STRYCHNIN. In *Chemistry*, the poisonous principle of the strychnos, or nux vomica.

STRYCHNOS. The Poison Nut. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order luridæ.

STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA. In *Pharmacy*, the nux vomica or poison nut of the shops.

STRYCHNOS (*Στρυχνος*.) In *Ancient Botany*, a name given to the plant which we call solanum or night-shade.

STUCCO (Ital.) In *Architecture*, a composition of white marble pulverized, and mixed with plaster or lime; but the ingredients vary.

STUDDING-SAILS. In *Navigation*, certain light sails, extended beyond the skirts of the principal sails in moderate steady breezes; named also goose-wings.

STUDIES. In *Painting*, these signify works which a painter undertakes, to acquire a practical knowledge of his art and facility of execution. 2. The term is also applied, to the parts taken separately, which

the artist afterwards transfers to the picture.

STUM. In *Chemistry*, &c., wine not yet fermented. New wine used to raise fermentation in dead and vapid wines.

STUPOR (Lat.) In *Nosology*, suspension or diminution of sensibility.

STURDY. In *Farriery*, a disease of frequent occurrence among sheep, attended with stupor and blindness.

STURGEON (the *Isinglass* or *Be-luga*.) In *Ichthyology*, the accipenser huso.

STURGEON, THE COMMON. In *Ichthyology*, the accipenser sturio.

STURNUS. The *Star* or *Starling*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order passereres.

STYLE. In *Chronology*, a particular manner of reckoning time. 2. The Julian, or old style, agrees with the Julian year, which contains three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours. 3. The new, or Gregorian style, agrees with the true solar year, which contains only three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, forty-eight minutes, and forty-five seconds.

STYLE (*stylus*.) In *Antiquity*, a sharp-pointed instrument, to write on hard substances, without ink.

STYLONATION, or *Stylobata*. In *Architecture*, the pedestal of a column.

STYLUS, or *Style*. In *Botany*, the style or shaft, a component part of the pistil, which distinguishes a female flower. 2.

It serves to elevate the stigma above the germen, but it is not an essential organ.

STYPTIC (*stypticus*.) In *Pharmacy*, the same as astringent, but it generally denotes the most efficient class of astringents, or such as are applied to stop hæmorrhages.

STYRAX (*rupæ*.) The *Gum Storax-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order bicornes.

STYRAX BENZOIN. The benjamin storax, or gum-benjamin-tree.

SUB. In *Composition*, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUB. In *Chemistry*, this syllable, when prefixed to the name of a salt, denotes an excess of base, and deficiency of acid.

SUBACID (from *sub* and *acidus*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, sour in a small degree.

SUBAUDITUM (Lat.) In *Grammar*, &c., understood as a word that is left out.

SUBCARBONATE OF LEAD. In *Chemistry*, litharge.

SUBCARBONATE OF MAGNESIA. In *Pharmacy*, common magnesia, as distinguished from the calcined.

SUBCLAVIAN (*sub* and *clavus*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, signifies under the armpit or shoulder. 2. Also the great arterial and venous trunks belonging to the upper extremity.

SUBER, or *Cork*. In *Botany*, &c., an insoluble substance, which constitutes the epidermis of all vegetables. 2. On the quercus suber or cork-tree, it is thickened by art in a

remarkable degree, and forms the common cork.

SUBERIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid procured from cork.

SUBITO. In *Italian Music*, quickly; suddenly.

SUBJACENT (*subjacens*, Lat.) In *Geology*, &c., lying under.

SUBJECT. In *Grammar*, the nominative case to a verb, is called by grammarians the *subject* of the verb.

SUB JUDICE (Lat.) Before the judge, under discussion.

SUBJUNCTIVE (*subjunctivus*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, the fourth mood of verbs, thus named because usually subjoined to some other verb or particle; as, *if I loved, though this were true*.

SUBLIMATE (from *sublime*.) In *Chemistry*, any thing raised in the retort. 2. The term is usually applied to chemical preparations of mercury.

SUBLIMATION. In *Chemistry*, an operation which raises bodies in the vessels by the force of fire. Sublimation raises the solid particles of bodies as distillation does the fluid.

SUBLUNARY (*sub* and *luna*, Lat.) Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial.

SUBMARINE (*sub* and *mare*, Lat.) In *Geology*, &c., lying or acting under the water.

SUBMERGE, TO (*submergo*, Lat.) To put under the water; to drown.

SUB MODO (Lat.) In *Logic*, in a manner; under a particular modification or restriction.

SUBORNATION (*tubernus*, Lat.)

In *Law*, the crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

SUBPOENA (Lat. Under a penalty.) In *Law*, a writ commanding attendance in court, under a penalty.

SUBROTUNDUM. In *Botany*, roundish.

SUBSALT. In *Chemistry*, denotes a salt having an excess of base beyond what is necessary to saturate and neutralize the acid.

SUBSECTION (*sub* and *sectio*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., a subdivision of a larger section into a lesser. A section of a section.

SUBSIDY (*subsidius*, Lat.) In *Finance*, aid; commonly such as is given in money.

SUB SILENTIO. In silence.

SUBSTRATUM. In *Geology* and *Agriculture*, the under stratum or layer of soils.

SUBTRACTION. In *Arithmetic*, the taking of a lesser number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number.

SUBSTYLAR (*sub* and *stylus*, Lat.) In *Dialing*, a *substylar* line is a right line whereon the gnomon of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane.

SUBSULTIVE, or Subultory (*subsultus*, Lat.) In *Physiology*, bounding; moving by starts.

SUBSULTUS TENDINUM. In *Nesology*, convulsive motions of the tendons.

SUBTANGENT. In *Geometry*, in any curve, is the line which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

SUBTEND TO (*subtendo*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, to be extended under.

SUSTENSE (*sub* and *tensus*.) In *Geometry*, the chord of an arch; that which is extended under any thing.

SUTTER (Lat.) In *Composition*, signifies *under*.

SUTERRANEAN (*sub* and *terra*, Lat.) In *Geology*, &c., lying under the earth; placed below the surface.

SUTRAHEND (*subtrahendum*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, the number to be taken from a larger number.

SUVULARIA (from *subula*, Lat., as *Aul.*) *Aulwort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *siliqueosæ*.

SUBULATUM. In *Botany*, awl-shaped.

SUCCADA. In *Botany*, a small green gourd; named also the vegetable marrow.

SUCCEDANEUM (Lat.) A *substitute*. In *Pharmacy*, that which is put to serve instead of something else.

SUCCINATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *succinic acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *succinic acid* with *alkalies*, *earths*, and *metallic oxides*.

SUCCINIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, the acid of *amber*.

SUCCINUM (from *succus*, juice.) *Amber*. In *Mineralogy*, thus named because it was formerly thought to be an inspissated exudation of a tree.

SUCCESS. In *Botany*, *cichorium*.

SUCCULENT. In *Botany*, this word, when applied to plants and roots, signifies rich; juicy; moist.

SUCCULENTÆ. *Succulent Plants*. In *Botany*, the thirteenth natural order of *Linnaeus*.

SUCKER. In *Mechanics*, the embolus or piston of a pump. In *Pneumatics*, a round piece of leather, which, laid wet on a stone, and drawn up in the middle, leaves a vacuum within, which by the pressure of the atmosphere makes it adhere to the stone.

SUCKERS. In *Botany*, such young plants as spring immediately from the roots of older vegetables.

SUCKING-FISH. In *Ichthyology*, the remora, or echinæ remora.

SUDATORIUM. A *Sudatory*. In *Antiquity*, a name given by the Romans to their hot or sweating rooms.

SUDOR (Lat.) In *Physiology*, sweat; perspiration.

SUDORIFIC (*sudor* and *facio*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, a medicine promoting or causing perspiration.

SUET (*sebum* or *sebum*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the solid fat found in several animals, but not in the human species, and more especially that about the kidneys.

SUFFRAGAN (*suffraganeus*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, a bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

SUFFRAGE (*suffragium*, Lat.) In *Law*, a vote given in a controverted point.

SUFFUSION (*suffusio*, Lat.) In

Surgery, a name sometimes given to a cataract, or opacity of the crystalline lens.

SUGAR (*sucre*, French.) In *Chemistry*, a constituent of many plants, and more especially the native salt of the *sugar-cane*, obtained by the expression and evaporation of its juice.

SUGAR-CANE. In *Botany*, the *saccharum officinarum*.

SUGAR, ACID OF. In *Pharmacy*, this substance is sold in the shops under the name of *oxalic acid*.

SUGAR OF LEAD. In *Pharmacy*, an acid of lead, named also *saccharum saturni*.

SUGGESTUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a chair, pulpit, or pavilion.

SUI GENERIS (Lat.) In *Logic*, of his or its own kind.

SULCATED (*sulcus*, Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., furrowed.

SULPHATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *sulphuric acid*. 2. Compounds (or salts,) formed by the combination of sulphuric acid with alkalis, earths, and metallic oxides.

SULPHATE OF SODA. *Glauber salts*. In *Chemistry*, a crystallized compound of sulphuric acid and soda. The constituents are, acid, 25; soda, (the base,) 19; water, 56 = 100 parts.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA. *Epsom salts*. In *Chemistry*, a crystallized compound of sulphuric acid and magnesia.

SULPHATE OF POTASH. In *Chemistry*, a crystallized compound of sulphuric acid and potash, formerly named *sal enixum*, and *vitriolated tartar*.

SULPHATE OF LIME. *Gypsum*, &c. In *Mineralogy*, a compound of sulphuric acid and lime.

SULPHATE OF IRON. *Copperas* or *green vitriol*. In *Chemistry*, a metallic salt, a compound of sulphuric acid and iron.

SULPHATE OF COPPER. *Blue vitriol*. In *Chemistry*, a metallic salt, a compound of sulphuric acid and copper.

SULPHATE OF ZINC. *White vitriol*. In *Chemistry*, a metallic salt, a compound of sulphuric acid and zinc.

SULPHITES. In *Chemistry*, denote all salts formed by the combination of any base with *sulphurous acid*. 2. All salts, composed with acids whose names end in *ous*, terminate in *ite*; those ending in *ic*, terminate in *ate*; as *sulphite* and *sulphate*.

SULPHUR (Lat.) In *old Chemistry*, brimstone. A substance of a pale yellow colour, and peculiar smell. 2. It is found in large quantities in the neighbourhood of volcanoes, but is also very universally diffused.

SULPHURETS. In *Chemistry*, combinations of sulphur with alkalis, earths, and metals.

SULPHURET OF HYDROGEN. In *Chemistry*, this is a gaseous compound of sulphur and hydrogen. 2. Its presence is detected by a plate of polished silver, which turns blackish.

SULPHURET OF POTASH. *Liver of sulphur.* In *Chemistry*, a combination of sulphur and potash.

SULPHURETS, METALLIC. In *Chemistry*, these are chemical combinations of a metal or metallic oxide with sulphur.

SULPHURIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a compound of sulphur and oxygen, formerly named *oil* and *acid of vitriol*. 2. Sulphur by combustion is converted to sulphuric acid.

SUMACH (the plant.) In *Botany*, *rhus*.

SUMACH. In *Pharmacy*, &c., a powder obtained by drying and grinding the roots of the *rhus coriaria*, a shrub cultivated in the southern parts of Europe. 2. It is used in dyeing as a mordant, on account of the tannin it contains.

SUMMERSET (soubresault, Fr.) In *Gymnastics*, a high leap, in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMONS. In *Law*, citation; a call of authority; admonition to appear.

SUMPTUARY LAWS (leges sumptuariæ.) Laws relating to expense; regulating the cost of life, and restraining excess in apparel, furniture, eating, &c.

SUNFISH. In *Ichthyology*, the *tetrodon mola* of Linnæus.

SUNFLOWER. In *Botany*, the *helianthus*.

SUNN (East Indian hemp.) In *Botany*, the *crotonaria juncea*.

SUPER (Lat.) In *Composition*, denotes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SUPER. In *Chemistry*, this word,

when prefixed to the name of a salt, denotes an *excess of acid*.

2. Thus, sulphate of potash is the salt in its perfect state of neutralization; *super sulphate* (or *bi sulphate*), denotes an excess of acid.

SUPERCILIUM (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the eye-brow.

SUPERFICIAL (superficies, Lat.) In *Geology*, &c., lying on the surface; not reaching below the surface.

SUPERFICES, or surface. In *Geometry*, a magnitude considered as having two dimensions, length and breadth, but without thickness.

SUPERINCUMBENT (super and incumbens, Lat.) In *Geology*, lying on the top of something else.

SUPERLATIVE (superlatus, Lat.) In *Grammar*, implying or expressing the highest degree.

SUPER LUNAR (super and luna, Lat.) Not sublunar; placed above the moon.

SUPERSALT. In *Chemistry*, a salt having an excess of acid. See *Subsalt*.

SUPERSEDE, TO, (super and se-deo, Lat.) In *Law*, to make void or inefficacious by superior power; to set aside.

SUPERSEDEAS (Lat.) In *Law*, is a writ which lieth in various cases; in all of which it signifies a command or request to stay or forbear the doing of that, which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cause whereupon the writ is granted.

SUPER TARTRATE OF POTASH. In *Chemistry*, a compound

formed by the combination of tartaric acid (in excess) and potash. In *Pharmacy*, this is the substance known by the name of *cream of tartar*.

SUPEROXALATE OF POTASH. In *Chemistry*, a compound formed by the combination of oxalic acid (in excess) with potash. In *Pharmacy*, it is the substance sold in the shops under the name of the essential salt of lemons.

SUPPORTERS. In *Heraldry*, figures standing on the scroll, and placed by the side of the escutcheon; such as the lion and the unicorn in the British arms; the angels in the French arms, &c.

SUPPURATE, TO, (from *pus puris*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, to generate pus or matter.

SUPRA. In *Composition*, signifies *above* or *before*.

SUR (*sur*, French.) In *Composition*, means *upon*, or *over* and *above*.

SURCINCLE (*sur* and *cingulum*, Lat.) In *horse furniture*, a girth with which the burthen is bound on the horse's back.

SURD (*surdus*, Lat.) Not expressed by any term. In *Algebra*, denotes a number or quantity that is incommensurate to unity, and that is inexpressible by any known way of notation, otherwise than by the radical sign or index.

SURF of the SEA. In *Hydrodynamics*, a continued swell of the sea, (even in calm weather,) which breaks in successive waves on the shore, and renders the coast dangerous.

SURGEON (corrupted from *chir-*

urgeon; *χρῦν*, the hand, and *εργον*, work.) In *Ancient Medicine*, this word denoted one who cured by manual operation; but the practice of a surgeon is now much more unlimited.

SURMULLET. In *Ichthyology*, the mullus cirris geminis. 2. The red surmullet was probably the mullus barbatus of the Romans.

SURNAM (*surnom*, French.) In *Genealogy*, the name of the family; the name which one has over and above his christian name.

SURPLICE (*superpellicium*, Lat.) In *Church Rituals*, the white garb which the clergy wear during their acts of administration.

SURREBUTTER. In *Law*, a second rebutter; an answer to a rebutter.

SURREJOINER. In *Law*, a second defence of the plaintiff's action, opposite to the rejoinder of the defendant.

SURROGATE (*surrogatus*, Lat.) In *Law*, a deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge.

SURSOLID. In *Algebra*, the fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever, taken as the root.

SURTURBRAND. In *Mineralogy*, a name given in Iceland to a species of lignite, or brown shining coal, containing the marks of vegetables, and retaining the texture of wood.

SURVEYING. In *Practical Mathematics*, that branch which teaches the scientific method of ascertaining the limits and

entire of particular surfaces or estates, and of representing these in maps and plans.

SUBVIVONSHIP. In *Mathematics*, that branch which treats of reversions payable, provided one or more specified persons survive or outlive certain others.

SUB (Lat.) The hog. In *Zoology*, a genus of the class and order mammalia bellua.

SUB AGRESTIS. The wild boar.

SUB SCROFA. The common hog.

SUTURE (natura, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, a kind of articulation peculiar to the cranium or skull. In *Surgery*, a stitching or uniting the lips of wounds.

S.V. In *Antiquity*, an abbreviation of the words *siste viator*, stop traveller.

SVEGLIATO. In *Italian Music*, denotes a brisk, lively, gay manner of singing or playing.

SWALLOW. In *Ornithology*, hirundo.

SWALLOW, the sea. *Sterna hirundo*.

SWALLOW FLY. In *Entomology*, the chelidonium, remarkable for its swift and long flight.

SWALLOW'S TAIL. In *Carpentry*, denotes a particular way of fastening (or dovetailing) together, two pieces of plank or timber.

SWAN. In *Astronomy*, the constellation cygnus.

SWAN. In *Ornithology*, cygnus, a species of anas or duck kind.

SWANPAN. The Chinese abacus, an instrument for performing arithmetical calculations.

SWEDISH TURNIP. In *Agriculture*

and *Botany*, a species of the ruta baga turnip.

SWEET BRIER. In *Botany*, the rose rubiginosa.

SWEETBREAD. In *Anatomy*, the pancreas of a calf.

SWEET PEA. *Lathyrus*.

SWEET ROOT. *Glycyrrhiza*, or liquesice root.

SWEET RUSH. *Acorus*.

SWEET WILLIAM. *Dianthus*.

SWEETIANA MAHAGONI. In *Botany*, the mahogany tree.

SWIFT or black martin. In *Ornithology*, the hirundo apus.

SWIFTERS. In *Navigation*, ropes used to confine the capstern bars in their sockets.

SWINESTONE. In *Mineralogy*, a dark-coloured variety of limestone, which emits a foetid smell.

SWIVEL. In *Mechanics*, something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; a kind of ring made to turn round in a staple, or other ring. In *Artillery*, a very small cannon, which carries a shot of about half a pound.

SWORD FISH. In *Ichthyology*, xiphias, a genus of the order apodes.

SWORD GRASS or sweet rush. In *Botany*, acorus.

SYB or SID (Saxon.) Related by blood.

SYCAMORE. In *Botany*, a species of ficus or fig-tree. 2. The name is sometimes improperly given to the acer majus or maple.

SYCOPHANT (sucus, a fig, and gano, I discover.) In *Athens*, informers against those who stole figs or clandestinely exported them, were thus named.

SYENITE (from Syene, in Egypt.)

In *Geology* and *Mineralogy*, a granular aggregate rock, composed of quartz, felspar, and hornblende. 2. The Craig of Ailsa is formed of secondary syenite.

SYLLABLE (*συλλαβή*.) In *Grammar*, as much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation.

SYLLABUS (*συλλαβή*.) An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse; a table of contents.

SYLLOGISM (*συλλογισμός*.) In *Logic*, an argument composed of three propositions: as, every man thinks; Peter is a man; therefore Peter thinks.

SYLVANE. In *Mineralogy*, tellurium (which see,) is thus named by Werner.

SYLVANS. In *Mythology*, fauns, satyrs, and sileni.

SYMBOL (*συμβολή*.) A type, that which comprehends in its figure a representation of something else.

SYMBOLICAL. Representative; typical; expressed by signs.

SYMMETRY (*συμ and μέτρον*.) In *Sculpture*, &c., adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

SYMPATHETIC INKS. In the *Arts*, the salts of cobalt and other substances are thus named, because they become perceptible, or change their colour, when acted on by heat and other re-agents.

SYMPATHY (*συμπάθεια*.) In *Ethics*, fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

SYMPHONY (*συν and φωνή*, sound.) In *Music*, denotes a concordance or concert of instruments; a harmony of mingled sounds.

SYMPHYSIS (*συν and φάσις*.) In *Anatomy*, symphysis is used of those bones which in children are distinct, but after some years unite and consolidate into one bone.

SYMPHYTUM (from *συν*, together, and *φύω*, to grow.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order asperifolia.

SYMPOSIAC (*συμπόσιος*.) In *Antiquity*, relating to banquets or merry-makings; or rather to the conversation of philosophers at those meetings.

SYMPOBIARCH. In *Antiquity*, the director or manager of an entertainment.

SYMPTOM (*συμπτωμα*.) In *Medicine*, something that happens concurrently with something else, not as the original cause, nor as the necessary effect.

SYMPTOMATIC (from *symptom*.) Happening concurrently or occasionally.

SYMPTOMETER. In *Pneumatics*, an instrument contrived, by means of hydrogen gas and an oil, to indicate the changes on the pressure of the atmosphere.

SYNAGOGUE (*συναγωγή*.) In *Church Rituals*, an assembly of the Jews to worship.

SYNCHRONISM (*συν, together, and χρόνος, time*.) In *Chronology*, a concurrence of events happening at the same time.

SYNCOPÉ (*σύνκοπη*.) In *Medicine*, a fainting fit. In *Gram-*

SYNCOPE (from *syn*, with, and *cope*, contraction.) A contraction of a word by cutting off part of the middle.

SYNDICUS (from *syn*, with, and *dicus*, an officer intrusted with the management of the affairs of a city or similar community.) In *Municipal Government*, an officer intrusted with the management of the affairs of a city or similar community.

SYNETHUS (from *syn*, together, and *ethus*, a jaw.) In *Ichthyology*, the pipe-fish, thus named from the structure of its mouth.

SYNGENESIS (from *syn*, together, and *genesis*, generation.) In *Botany*, plants whose anthers are united into one cylinder or tube. It is the nineteenth Linnean class.

SYNON (from *syn*, with, and *odos*, via, a way.) In *Church Government*, an assembly, particularly of ecclesiastics. In *Astronomy*, conjunction or concurrence of the heavenly bodies.

SYNODICAL MONTH, or a *Lunation*. In *Astronomy*, denotes the period of time (twenty-nine days, twelve hours, and forty-four seconds) in which the moon, departing from the sun after a conjunction, returns to him again.

SYNONYMA (Lat.) In *Grammar*, names which signify the same thing.

SYNONYMY (from *synonyma*.) In *Grammar*, the quality of expressing by different words the same thing.

SYNONYMOUS (from *synonymos*.) In *Grammar*, expressing of the same thing by different words.

SYNOPSIS (from *synopsis*.) A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNOPTICAL (from *synopsis*.) Affording a view of many parts at once.

SYNECHUS (from *syn*, with, and *echus*, Neology, inflammatory fever, as distinguished from putrid fever or typhus.

SYNOXIA. In *Anatomy*, an unctuous fluid contained within the capsular ligaments, and evidently intended to lubricate the joints.

SYNTAX (from *syn*, with, and *taxis*, arrangement.) A system, a number of things joined together. In *Grammar*, that branch which teaches the construction of words, and their proper arrangement into phrases and sentences.

SYNTHESES (from *syn*, together, and *thesis*, composition.) In *Chemistry*, &c., the act of joining or putting several things together, as opposed to *analysis*.

SYNTHETIC. In *Chemistry*, &c., conjoining; compounding; forming composition.

SYPHON (from *sypho*.) In *Hydraulics*, a pipe; a tube.

SYRINGA (from *syrix*, a pipe.) The *Lilac*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *sepiariæ*.

SYRINGA PERSICA. The Persian lilac.

SYRINGE (from *syrix*, a pipe.) In *Surgery*, &c., a pipe through which any liquid is sucked and squirted.

SYRIX. The fistula Panis, or Pan's pipe. In *Music*, an instrument composed of reeds of different lengths, tied, or otherwise fastened together.

SYRTIS (Lat.) In *Geography*, quicksand; a bog.

SYRUP. In *Pharmacy*, a liquid of a thickish consistence, made of the juices, &c., of fruits,

flowers, or herbs, boiled up with sugar or honey.

SYRUPUS AURANTII. Syrup of oranges.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. Syrup of poppies.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. Syrup of buckthorn.

SYRUPUS ROSE. Syrup of roses.

SYSTEM (*συστήμα*, composition.)

In *Logic*, any complexure or combination of many things acting together. 3. A scheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation. 3. A scheme which unites many things in order.

4. An assemblage or chain of principles and conclusions.

SYSTEM. In *Astronomy*, this word denotes an hypothesis or supposition of a certain order and arrangement of the several parts of the universe, according to which philosophers explain all the phenomena of the heavenly bodies, their motions, changes, &c. &c.

SYSTEM, THE PTOLEMAIC. In *Ancient Astronomy*, this system places the earth at rest in the

centre of the universe, and makes the heavens revolve round it every twenty-four hours, from east to west, carrying along the heavenly bodies, stars, planets, &c. &c.

SYSTEM, THE SOLAR OR COPERNICUM. In *Astronomy*, this system is restricted to our sun, together with the planets, comets, &c., that move round him as a centre.

SYSTEMATICAL (*συστηματικός*.) Methodical; written or formed with regular subordination of one part to another.

SYSTOLE (*συστολή*.) In *Physiology*, the contraction of the heart, as *diastole* is its dilatation. In *Grammar*, the shortening of a long syllable.

SYSTYLE. In *Architectura*, that manner of placing columns, where the space between the two fusts consists of two diameters, or four modules.

SYZYG (*συζυγία*, conjunction.) In *Astronomy*, a term equally used for the conjunction and opposition of a planet with the sun.

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TABANUS. The *Ox* or *Horse Fly*. In *Entomology*, the name of a genus of dipterous insects.

TABACARIA. In *Ichthyology*, the tobacco-pipe fish.

TABACUM. In *Botany*, *Nicotiana*, from the name of an individual. The derivation of

the word *tobacco* is uncertain, but it probably was the original Indian name of the plant, and now universally adopted in every language where the herb is used.

TABASHEER. In *Pharmacy*, a drug in high repute with eastern physicians, is found in

the inside of the common bamboo, the arunde bambos of Linnaeus.

TABBY. In *Manufactures*, a kind of thick silk, usually waved or watered by a particular process of calendering.

TABBY, to (*tabefacio*, Lat.) In *Nosology*, to waste; to become attenuated by disease.

TABES (*tabesco*, to consume.) In *Nosology*, consumption. 2. A wasting of the body and hectic fever, generally confined to that species of consumption not accompanied by cough.

TABOO. A term most extensively used throughout the islands of the Pacific Ocean, to denote a kind of religious interdiction, during which all intercourse with persons, places, or things, is *tabooed*, or prohibited.

TABOUR, or *Tabourins*. In *Musical*, a small drum; a drum beaten with one stick to accompany a pipe.

TACAMAHAC. In *Pharmacy*, a resin obtained in America from the *phagara octandra*.

TACHYGRAPHY (*ταχυς*, swift, and *γραφη*, writing.) The art or practice of swift writing.

TACIT (*tacitus*, Lat.) In *Logic*, silent; implied; not expressed by words.

TACK, to. In *Navigation*, to change the course or turn about the ship, during a contrary wind, from the starboard to the larboard tack, &c.

TACK. In *Navigation*, a rope used to confine the clues of the main and fore courses forward, occasionally in a fixed position. They have a large

well knot at one end. The word has also various other applications.

TACKS. In *Navigation*, the foremost lower corner of all fore and aft sails.

TACKING. In *Navigation*, signifies a manœuvre by which the ship makes an oblique progression to windward in a zig-zag direction; named also beating to windward.

TACTICS (from *ταξις*, order.) In *War*, the art of ranging men advantageously in order of battle; applicable both to naval and military operations.

TADORNA. In *Ornithology*, the sheldrake, a species of *anas* or duck.

TADPOLE. A young shapeless *Frog* or *Toad*. In *Natural History*, the frog in its first state from the spawn.

TÆL. In *Commerce*, a Chinese weight for gold and silver, used also in the East Indian Archipelago.

TENIA. The *Tape-worm*. In *Zoology*, a genus of intestine worms, of which there are eighty-six species, besides varieties.

TENIA CEREBRALIS. In *Natural History*, a species of worm found in the brain of sheep, and constituting the disease called the *sturdy*, or turn-sick.

TAFFARIL, or *Taffrail*. In *Ship-building*, the upper part of a ship's stern, usually ornamented with carved work.

TÆDIUM VITÆ. *Weariness of Life* or *Existence*. In *Nosology*, the name of a mental disorder.

TAFFETA (*taffetar*, Spanish.)

In *Commerce*, a fine smooth silken stuff, remarkably glossy.

TAGETES. French or African *Marygold*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order composite.

TAIL. In *Anatomy*, cauda.

TAILLAGE (*tailler*, French, to cut.) In *Law*, a piece cut out of the whole; a share of a man's substance paid by way of tribute.

TAILLE. In *Law*, the fee that is opposite to fee simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first given, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donée.

TAILOR-BIRD. In *Ornithology*, the motacilla sutoria.

TALC. In *Mineralogy*, a substance composed of silica, magnesia (thirty per cent.), and some lime. 2. It consists of transparent laminæ placed one above the other. 3. Mica is elastic, but talc is only flexible, and may be easily cut with a knife.

TALENT (*talentum*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a talent signified so much weight, or a sum of money, the value differing according to different ages and countries.

TALES. In *Law*, a supply or addition of men for those impanelled on a jury of inquest, and not appearing, or challenged by either side.

TALIO (*lex talionis*, or *pœna talionis*.) In *Law*, a retaliation or punishment, as an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

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TALISMAN (Arabic.) Magical characters, engraved, cut, or written, under certain superstitious observances.

TALLOW-TREE. In *Botany*, the *croton sebiferum*.

TALMUD (a Hebrew word, signifying doctrine.) In *Religion*, the book containing the Jewish traditions. 2. The rabbinical constitutions and explanations of the law.

TALPA. The *Mole*. In *Zoology*, the name of a genus of the mammalia fera.

TALPA EUROPEA. The common mole, mould-warp, or modie-wart.

TALUS. In *Anatomy*, a name formerly given to the *astragalus*, or that bone of the foot which is articulated to the leg.

2. In the pecora genus, (sheep, &c.) it has a dice-like, or cubic shape, and hence the *ludus talorum* of the ancients.

TALUS. In *Architecture*, the inclination or slope of a work, as the outside of a wall, where its thickness is diminished by degrees as it rises in height.

TAMALAPATRA. In *Pharmacy*, a name given to the folium indicum, which is a leaf of the laurus, cassia, or cassia lignea tree.

TAMARINDUS. The *Tamarind tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order leguminosæ.

TAMARINDUS INDICA. The East Indian tamarind tree.

TAMARIX. The *Tamarisk*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order succulentæ.

TAMARIX EPAGROSYNA. The East Indian tamarisk.

TAMBOUR (French.) In *Architecture*, a term applied to the Corinthian and composite capitals, as bearing some resemblance to a tambour or drum.

TAMBOUR DE BASQUE (French.) In *Music*, a small drum used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flageolet, or octave flute.

TANACETUM. The *Tansy*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order compositæ discoideæ.

TANAGRA. The *Tanager*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order passeræ.

TANGENT (*tangens*, Lat.) In *Geometry*, a right line perpendicularly raised on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle so that it would never cut it, although infinitely produced; or in other words, it would never come within its circumference.

TANGLE, the great sea. In *Botany*, the *fucus digitatus*.

TANISTRY. In *Law*, the Irish held their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his lifetime that is *tanist*, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election from the most worthy of the deceased's relations, without regard to proximity. 2. This, in reality, is nothing more than the law of the strongest.

TANNIN. In *Chemistry*, a bitter astringent principle, used in the tanning of hides, procured from plants, &c., that contain charcoal. 2. Artificial tannin is obtained by the action of nitric acid on charcoal.

TANSY. In *Botany*, *tanacetum*.

TANTALIUM. In *Chemistry*, a new metal, the same as columbium, which see.

TANTALUS. The *Ibis*. In *Ornithology*, the name of an order of birds, of the order grallæ.

TANTALUS IBIS. The Egyptian ibis, or bird of Pharaoh.

TAPESTRY (*tapetum*, Lat.) In *Manufactures*, cloth woven or worked into regular figures.

TAPETI. In *Zoology*, the *lepus Braziliensis*; named also the *cuniculus Americanus*, or American rabbit.

TAPEWORM. In *Natural History*, the *tænia*.

TAPIOCA. In *Botany* and *Pharmacy*, the starch yielded by the cassava root, after its poisonous principle has been destroyed by heat.

TAPIR. In *Zoology*, an American animal, of the order belluæ, named by Linnæus the *hippopotamus terrestris*. 2. From the fossil remains discovered, it appears to have been much more generally dispersed over the globe in antediluvian times than at present.

TAPROOT. In *Botany*, the principal root of the plant, which shoots directly downwards, as exemplified in carrots, turnips, beets, &c.

TAR. In *Commerce*, a thick black resinous juice, procured from old pines and firs, either naturally or by burning; but every kind of wood will produce the pyrolignic acid and tar by destructive distillation.

TARANTULA (Italian.) In *Entomology*, a kind of spider; the *aranea tarantula* of Linnæus,

originally named from the city of Tarentum.

TARDIGRADA. In *Zoology*, animals of slow motion, such as the sloth, &c.

TARDIGRADUS. The *Sloth*. In *Modern Zoology*, named *bradypus*.

TARDO. In *Italian Music*, a word used to denote a slow movement similar to *largo*.

TARE (*terren*, Dutch.) In *Botany*, a weed that grows among corn; a kind of vetch.

TARE (French.) In *Commerce*, a word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; also the allowance made for it.

TARGUM. In *Sacred Literature*, a paraphrase on the Pentateuch, in the Chaldee language.

TARIF. In *Commerce*, a cartel, or book of rates, stating the duties, customs, &c., on merchandise, as settled by authority.

TARRASS, or *terrass*. In *Mineralogy*, an earth found at Andernach, on the Rhine, apparently derived from basaltic rocks. 2. It differs little from *puzziolana*, but contains rather more lime. 3. It is also named *tuffstein*, which may be rendered *tufa*, or volcanic stone.

TARSUS. In *Anatomy*, that part of the foot consisting of about its posterior half, to which the leg is articulated. The instep is the front portion.

TARTAN. In *Navigation*, a small coasting vessel of the Mediterranean, with one mast, a bowsprit, and a large lateen sail.

TARTAR (*tartarus*, Lat.) In

Pharmacy, common tartar is what adheres to wine-casks, like hard stone, either white or red, according to the colour of the wine.

TARTAR, CREAM OF. A combination of tartaric acid (in excess) with potash. In *Pharmacy*, a supertartrate of potash.

TARTAR EMETIC. A tartrate of potash and antimony, or a combination of tartaric acid with these two bases.

TARTARIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, the acid obtained from cream of tartar.

TARTRATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with tartaric acid. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of tartaric acid with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

TASTATURA (from *tasto*, Ital., a touch or key.) In *Music*, the whole range or set of keys, in an organ, harpsichord, virginal, spinet, clavichord, or piano-forte.

TATTOO. In *Tactics*, the beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to quarters.

TATTOOING. An operation practised by the South Sea islanders to mark their bodies with figures of various kinds. It is performed by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds.

TAUNT. In *Navigation*, a sea term signifying too high or tall, as the masts of a ship.

TAURINI. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Turin.

TAURUS, or the *Bull* (Lat.) In *Astronomy*, one of the signs of

the zodiac ; the second in order.

TAURUS (Lat.) A bull. In *Systematic Zoology*, bos.

TAUTOLOGY (fr. *ταυτολογία*.) In *Grammar*, repetition of the same words, or of the same sense in different words.

TAXUS. The *Yew-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order coniferæ.

TEA-TREE. In *Botany*, thea.

TEAK-TREE. In *Botany*, the tectona.

TEAL. In *Ornithology*, the *anas crecca* ; the smallest of the duck kind.

TEASEL. A plant of singular use in raising the nap of woolen cloth. In *Botany*, dipsacus.

TECHNICAL (*τεχνικος*, artificial, from *τεχνη*, art.) Belonging to the arts ; not in common or popular use.

TECTONA (from *τεχω*, to build, or *τεχνη*, pertaining to building.) The *Teak-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order personatæ.

TECTONA GRANDIS. The teak-wood tree, or Indian oak.

TECTONIC (*τεκτονικος*.) Pertaining to building.

TE DEUM. In *Church Rituals*, a hymn so called from the two first words of the Latin version.

TEGUMENT (*tegumentum*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, cover ; the outward part.

TEINDS. In *Scottish Law*, the same as *tithes*.

TEINOSCOPE (*τεινω*, to extend, and *σκοπω*, to see.) In *Optics*, an instrument for observing objects in a state of extension.

TELEGRAPH (from *τελη*, at a distance, and *γραφω*, to write.) In *Mechanics*, a machine adapted for communicating intelligence rapidly at a considerable distance, by means of various signals previously arranged.

TELEPHIUM. *Orpine*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order miscellanæ.

TELESCOPE (from *τελη*, at a distance, and *σκοπω*, to see.) In *Optics*, an instrument that enlarges the visual angle subtended by a distant object, and thereby is said to *magnify it*, and make it appear closer to the eye.

TELLINA. In *Conchology*, the name of a genus of sea and fresh-water bivalve shells, inhabited by a tethys.

TELLURIUM (from *tellus*, the earth.) In *Mineralogy*, a new metal found in Transylvania, combined with gold and silver. 2. By Werner it is named *sylvane*.

TELLUS (Lat.) The *Earth*, thus named as a planet in systematic astronomy ; mean diameter 7912 ; distance from the sun 93,595,000 miles.

TEMPERATURE (*temperatura*, Lat.) Constitution of nature ; degree of any qualities. In *Modern Chemistry*, temperature denotes the degree of free caloric which any substance appears to possess, as compared with other substances ; or the power bodies possess of communicating or receiving heat.

TEMPERING. In *Metallurgy*, the preparing of steel or iron, so as to render them more

compact, hard, and firm; or the reverse, more soft and pliant.

TEMPLE. In *Anatomy*, a double part of the head, reaching from the forehead and eyes to the two ears, and chiefly formed by two bones, called the *ossa temporis*.

TEMPORAL (*temporalis*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, an epithet applied to various parts about the temple, arteries; veins, muscles, and nerves.

TENABLE. In *Logic*, &c., such as may be maintained against opposition; such as may be held against attacks.

TENAILLONS. In *Fortification*, these are works constructed on each side of the ravelin, resembling lunettes; but having one face in the direction of the ravelin.

TENCH. In *Ichthyology*, the tinca, or cyprinus tinca.

TENDON ACHILLIS. In *Anatomy*, a powerful tendon belonging to the muscles of the calf of the leg, and placed just above the heel, by which part Thetis is supposed to have held her son Achilles, when she dipped him in the Styx.

TENDONS (*Tendo*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, sinews or ligatures by which the joints are moved. They terminate the muscles, and attach them to the bones.

TENEBRIO. In *Entomology*, the name of a genus of coleopterous insects.

TENEBRIO MOLITOR. This species of tenebrio proceeds from a meal-worm, well known as the favourite food of the nightingale, in its captive state.

TENEMENT. In *Law*, any thing held by a tenant.

TENET (from *tenet*, Lat., he holds. It is sometimes written *tenent*, they hold.) In *Law*, &c., possession; principle; opinion.

TENON. In *Carpentry*, the square end of a piece of wood or metal, diminished by one-third of its thickness, to be received into a hole in another piece, called the *mortise*, for the jointing or fastening of the two together.

TENOR (*tenore*, Ital.) In *Vocal Music*, this term implies the natural pitch or tenour of a person's voice in singing.

TENOUR (*tenor*, Lat.) Continuity of state; constant mode; manner of continuity.

TENSE (*tempus*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a variation of the verb, to signify time.

TENT (*tente*, French.) In *Surgery*, a roll of lint put into a sore. In *Commerce*, a species of deep red wine, principally from Galicia in Spain.

TENTACULÆ. In *Entomology*, the feelers of insects.

TENTHREDO. The saw fly. In *Entomology*, a numerous genus of hymenopterous insects.

TENURE (*tenure*, French.) In *Law*, tenure is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords.

TEPEFACTION (*tepefacio*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., the act of warming to a small degree.

TEPID (*tepidus*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, &c., lukewarm; warm in a small degree. 2. In medicinal springs, *tepid* is the medium between hot and cold.

TEPHROSIA (*ripe*, ash-coloured.) *Grey vetch*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TEPIDARIUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a hot bath; also a vessel in which water was made hot.

TEREBRA (from *τρίω*, to bore.) In *Surgery*, a trepan or trephine; also an instrument called a *perforator*.

TEREBRATULÆ. In *Conchology*, a genus of recent and fossil bivalve sea-shells. 2. The name is derived from *terebatus*, (Lat.), pierced, in allusion to the perforation of the larger valve.

TEREBELLA. A *little auger*. In *Natural History*, the name of a genus of worms inhabiting shells.

TEREBELLA LAPIDARIA. The *stone piercer*. A species of worm, named by the French *ponceau de mer*.

TEREBINTHUS. In *Botany*, the turpentine tree.

TEREDO (in the plural *teredines*.) The *Borer*. In *Natural History*, a genus of testaceous worms that bore wood, and inhabit bivalve sea-shells.

TEREDO NAVALIS. The ship worm borer.

TEREK. In *Ornithology*, the *scolopax cinerea*.

TERETES. In *Farriery*, one of the three sorts of worms that infest horses. The others are the ascarides and the bots.

TERGEMINATUM. In *Botany*, thrice-paired, or three-fold.

TERM. In the *Arts*, a word, which besides its popular and grammatical meaning, has a peculiar force or import in the language of some particular art

or science. 2. A word becomes a *term* when its idea is rendered more complex, consists of more parts, and includes more special circumstances.

TERM. In *Law*, the time in which the tribunals are open to all that list to seek their right by course of law; the rest of the year is called vacation; viz., Hilary term begins the 23d January, and ends the 21st February. Easter term begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension day. Trinity term begins the Friday after Trinity Sunday, and ends the Wednesday fortnight after. Michaelmas term begins the 6th November, and ends the 28th November.

TERMES (plural, *termiles*.) In *Entomology*, a genus of insects classed as apterous, yet in their pupa state they have four wings, and are neuropterous. 2. By travellers, they are usually named *white ants*, from their manner of living in communities.

TERMES BELlicosus. This is the largest species of termes, and is usually designated the *soldier ant*.

TERMINI. In *Architecture*, statues or columns having a head for a capital, and ending below in a kind of sheath or scabbard. In *Antiquity*, stones placed for landmarks were thus named.

TERMITES. The plural of *termes*, which see.

TERN (or *sea-swallow*.) In *Ornithology*, the *sterna hirundo*.

TERN. The brown gull. The sterks obscura.

TERNARY (*ternarius*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, the number three.

TERRA AUSTRALIS INCOGNITA. In *Geography*, a name given to a large unknown continent, formerly supposed to exist near the south pole.

TERRA COTTA (Italian.) In the *Arts*, baked earth; bricks; tiles, &c.

TERRÆ FILIUS (Lat., son of the earth.) In the *University of Oxford*, a student formerly appointed in public acts to make jesting and satirical speeches, against the members of that community.

TERRA FIRMA (Lat., solid land.) In *Geography*, a term sometimes applied to a continent as contradistinguished from an island.

TERRA JAPONICA, or *catechu*. In *Pharmacy*, the inspissated juice of a species of acacia.

TERRA JAPONICA. In *Pharmacy*, a misnomer for the astringent substance named *catechu*, which see.

TERRA MERITA. In *Pharmacy*, the word "turmeric" is said to originate from a false pronunciation of this phrase, formerly applied to that substance by some authors.

TERRA PONDEROSA. In *Mineralogy*, ponderous spar, or baryles.

TERRAQUEOUS (*terra* and *aqua*.) In *Cosmography*, composed of land and water, and applied to the globe.

TERRAS. In *Mineralogy*. See *Tarfast*.

TERRÉ-PLEIN (French.) In

Fortification, the top, platform, or horizontal surface of the rampart, on which the cannon are placed.

TERRESTRIAL (*terrestris*, Lat.) In *Cosmography*, earthy; not aqueous or celestial.

TERTIAN (*tertiana*, Lat.) In *Nosology*, an ague, intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

TERZETTO (Ital.) In *Music*, a little tune or air in three parts.

TESSELATED (*tessela*, Lat.) In the *Arts*, variegated by squares.

TESSERA (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a square piece; a dice; a mark or ticket; a signal; watchword, &c.

TESTA. A shell. In *Antiquity*, the same as the Greek *ostrakon*.

TESTACEÆ (from *testa*, a shell.) In *Conchology*, continuous, not jointed shells, such as muscles, cockles, &c.; opposed to the *crustaceæ*, which see.

TESTATOR (Lat.) In *Law*, one who leaves a will.

TESTATRIX (Lat.) In *Law*, a woman who leaves a will.

TESTOON (from *teste* or *tete*, a head.) In *Numismatics*, an ancient name for a shilling when first coined by Henry the 7th, whose head was impressed on it.

TESTUDO (the *χιτων* of the Greeks.) In *Ancient Tactics*, a cover or screen made by the soldiers with their shields, by holding them over their heads.

TESTUDO. A Tortoise. In *Natural History*, the name of a genus of amphibious reptiles.

TESTUDO CARETTA. The loggerhead turtle, probably the largest of the tribe.

TESTUDO GRÆCA. The common land-tortoise.

TESTUDO IMBRICATA. The imbricated or hawk-bill turtle, the tortoise that produces the beautiful tortoise-shell.

TESTUDO MYDAS. The brown and green esculent turtles of the West Indies.

TETANUS (from *τείνω*, to stretch.)

In *Nosology*, a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, and more particularly of the lower jaw, from which circumstance it is commonly named the lock jaw.

TETHYS. In *Natural History*, a genus of worms inhabiting shells, of which oysters and cockles are examples.

TETRACHORD (*τετραχον*, four times, and *χορδον*, a string or chord.) In *Ancient Music*, denoted a series of four sounds of which the extremes, or the first and last, constituted a fourth.

TETRADYNAMIA (*τετρα*, four, and *δυναμις*, power.) In *Botany*, plants having six stamens in one flower, two shorter than the rest, indicating the superiority of four stamens over the others. 2. It is the fifteenth Linnæan class.

TETRAEDRON (*τετρα*, four, and *ιδεα*, side.) In *Geometry*, one of the five regular bodies of solids, comprehended under four equilateral and equal triangles. 2. It may be conceived as a triangular pyramid of four equal faces.

TETRAGONAL (*τετραγωνος*.) In *Geometry*, square.

TETRAQYNIA (*τετρα*, four, and *γυνη*, a female.) In *Botany*,

an order of plants having four styles.

TETRANDRIA (*τετρα*, four, and *ανδρ*, a male.) In *Botany*, plants having four stamens; the fourth Linnæan class.

TETRAO. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order gallinæ, comprehending sixty-seven species.

TETRAO COTURNIX. The common quail.

TETRAO LAGOPUS, or *hare's foot*. The ptarmigan, or white game.

TETRAO FERDIX. The common partridge.

TETRAO RUFUS. The red legged partridge.

TETRAO TETRIX. The black cock; black game; or black grouse.

TETRAO UROGALLUS. The cock of the wood, wood grouse, or capercailzie of Scotland and Ireland.

TETRARCH (*tetrarcha*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a Roman governor of the fourth part of a province.

TETRASTYLE. In *Ancient Architecture*, a temple or other edifice with four pillars in front.

TETRODON. In *Ichthyology*, the name of a genus of branchiostegious fishes, which have the power of inflating their body at pleasure.

TETRODON MOLA. The sunfish.

TEUORIUM. *Germander*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order verticillatæ.

TEXT (*textus*, Lat.) In *Logic*, that on which a comment is written.

TEXTURE (*textura*, Lat.) Disposition of the parts of bodies. In *Manufactures*, the union and cohesion of the constituent particles of any substance, applied to weaving, &c.

THALAMUS. In *Antiquity*, a bed-chamber or bride-chamber. In *Botany*, the particular receptacles of the sporæ or gongyles of lichens, and agamous plants.

THALASSIOPHYTE. In *Botany*, a name sometimes given to marine plants.

THALICTRUM. *Meadow rue*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order multisiliquæ.

THALLITE. A *Mineral* substance, named also epidote, delphinite, schorl vert, acantidene, and pistacite.

THALLUS. In *Botany*, the frond or cormus of a lichen, containing sporæ or gongyli dispersed throughout its substance.

THAPSLA (from the Island of Thapsos.) *Deadly carrot*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order umbellatæ.

THAUGHTS or *thwarts*. In *Navigation*, the benches of a boat on which the rowers sit.

THAUMATURGUS (*θαυμα*, a wonderful thing, and *εργον*, work.) A *miracle worker*. In *Romish History*, a designation applied to several saints.

THEA. The *tea tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order columniferæ.

THEA BOHEA. The bohea tea-plant.

THEA VIRIDIS. The green tea-plant.

THEME (*ῥημα*.) In *Grammar*, a subject on which one writes or speaks; a subject for a student's exercise.

THEOBROMA. The *cacao*, or *chocolate-nut-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order columniferæ.

THEOBROMA CACAO. The smooth-leaved chocolate nut-tree.

THEOCRACY (*θεος*, and *κρατος*.) A government immediately superintended by God.

THEODOLITE. In *Surveying*, a mathematical instrument for measuring heights and distances.

THEOGONY (*θεος*, God, and *γονη*, geniture, offspring.) In *Mythology*, the generation of the gods.

THEOLOGY (*θειολογια*.) Divinity.

THEOMACHY (from *θεος*, and *μαχη*.) In *Antiquity*, the fight against the gods by the giants.

THEORBO (*tiorda*, Ital.) In *Musical*, a large lute for playing a thorough bass, used by the Italians.

THEOREM (from *θεωρημα*.) In *Logic*, a position laid down as an acknowledged truth. 2. It stands contradistinguished from *problem*, which is a question proposed for solution.

THEORETIC (*θεωρητικος*.) In *Logic*, speculative; depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation.

THEORY (*θηρηια*.) In *Logic*, speculation; not practice; scheme, plan, or system, yet subsisting only in the mind.

THERAPEUTIC (*θεραπευτικος*.)

In *Medicine*, curative ; teaching, or endeavouring the cure of diseases.

THERIACA (fr. *Σιγκα*, treacle.)

In *Antiquity*, compositions esteemed good against poison. In *Modern Pharmacy*, the term is restricted to what is called *Venice treacle*.

THERMÆ. In *Mineralogy*, &c., warm springs, or baths. In *Antiquity*, hot baths, or bagnios.

THERMAL ROCKS. In *Mineralogy*, rocks formed by the agency of hot springs (such as the Geysers,) which hold mineral substances in solution.

THERMO-ELECTRICITY. Electricity created or modified by heat.

THERMOMETER (from *Σιγμος*, heat, and *μετρον*, measure.) In *Chemistry*, &c., an instrument for measuring the heat of the air or of any matter.

THERMOSCOPE (from *Σιγμος*, and *σκοπος*.) In *Chemistry*, &c., an instrument by which the degrees of heat are discovered.

THESIS (*Σις*.) In *Logic*, a position ; something laid down affirmatively or negatively.

THEURGY (from *Θεος*, God, and *εργον*, work.) The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. Also named *white magic*.

THIGH. In *Anatomy*, femur.

THIRLAGE. In *Law*, a contract or power to prevent the tenants of certain districts from carrying their corn to be ground any where else than at a particular mill.

THISTLE. In *Botany*, carduus.

THISTLE, the fullers (or *teasel*.)
Dipsacus.

THLASPI. *Penny-cross*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

THLASPI BURSA PASTORIS. The common shepherd's purse.

THORACIC. In *Ichthyology*, the third order of bony fishes, respiring by means of gills only.
2. The character of this order is that the branchiæ are ossiculated, and the ventral fins placed underneath the thorax, or nearly under the pectoral fins.

THORACIC DUCT. In *Anatomy*, a large vessel of the human body, into which the chyle, after having been absorbed by the lacteals, is conveyed.

THORAX. The *Chest*. In *Anatomy*, that part of the body situated between the neck and the abdomen, and containing the bones forming the cavity of the chest.

THORINA. In *Mineralogy*, the name of a new earth discovered in the gadolinite.

THORINUM. In *Chemistry*, the supposed metallic base of thorina.

THORN. In *Botany*, spina.

THORN (the white or hawthorn.)
Cratægus.

THORN-APPLE. *Datura*, and *datura stramonium*.

THORNBACK. In *Ichthyology*, the raia clavata.

THORP (Saxon.) Signifies a village.

THOROUGH-BASE (*basso continuo*, Ital., in French, *accompagnement*.) In *Music*, accompaniment or thorough base, on the harpsichord or organ, con-

sists in the execution of a complete and regular harmony, by seeing only the notes of one part of that harmony; and this part is called the base, being in reality the basis of the whole composition. 2. This base is played with the left hand, and harmony with the right.

TROTUS, or *Hermes*. In *Mythology*, an Egyptian deity, the scribe or secretary of Osiris.

TROWL. In *Navigation*, a piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places in rowing.

THRALL (Saxon.) In *Law*, a slave; one who is in the power of another; bondage; state of slavery or confinement.

THRENODY (*Σπινδια*.) In *Poetry*, a song of lamentation.

THRESHER. In *Ichthyology*, a name sometimes given to the squalus vulpes, the sea-fox, or long-tailed shark.

THRINAX (fr. *θρίναξ*, a fan.) The *Fan-palm*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

THRINZIA. *Hawkbit*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

THRIPS. In *Entomology*, a genus of hemipterous insects, very injurious to fruit trees, wheat, and rye.

THROSTLE (the *song-thrush*, or *maris*.) In *Ornithology*, the *turdus musicus*; the finest of our native singing birds.

THRUSH. In *Ornithology*, the *turdus viscivorus*, and the largest of the genus.

THRUSH, or *apthæ*. In *Nosology*, small ulcerations which appear first in the mouth, but

may affect the alimentary duct. The nearer they approach to white, the less dangerous.

THUMB. In *Anatomy*, pollex.

THUNDERBOLTS. In *Mineralogy*, crystallized iron pyrites, of a cylindrical form, found in all chalk beds, and thus fancifully named.

THURSDAY (*Thorsgeday*, Danish.) In *Chronology*, the fifth day of the week. 2. *Thor* was the son of Odin, yet in some of the northern parts they worshipped the supreme Deity under his name.

THUS. In *Pharmacy*, incense; frankincense.

THUYA. The *arbor vitæ*. In *Botany*, a genus of aromatic evergreen trees, of the natural order coniferae.

THYMALLOS. In *Ichthyology*, the grayling.

THYME. In *Botany*, thymus.

THYMELE. In *Antiquity*, a sort of altar surrounded with steps, placed in front of the Greek stage orchestra.

THYMUS. *Thyme*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order verticillatæ.

THYMUS SERPYLLUM. Wild thyme.

THYMUS SUAVEOLENS. Pennyroyal-scented thyme.

THYMUS VULGARIS. Common garden thyme.

THYNNUS. The *Thunny*. In *Ichthyology*, a species of scomber.

THYRSUS. In *Antiquity*, the sceptre, wrapped round with vine leaves, placed in the hands of Bacchus.

THYRSUS. In *Botany*, a bunch, or mode of inflorescence, nearly

allied to a racemus or cluster, except in being compound.

THYSAOTUS. *Fringe-blossom.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TIARA (Lat.) A dress for the head; a diadem.

TIBIA. In *Anatomy*, the largest bone of the leg. In *Music*, a flute, originally made from the shinbone of an animal.

TIC DOULEUREUX. In *Nosology*, an extremely painful disease of the nerves of the face, being an acute, shooting, darting pain, the paroxysm of which usually lasts about half a minute.

TICK. In *Entomology*, a little apterous insect, a species of acarus.

TIDE. In *Hydrography*, the alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

TIES. In *Navigation*, the ropes by which the yards hang.

TIGER. In *Zoology*, tigris, or felis tigris, being a species of cat.

TIGURUM. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Zurich.

TILIA. The *Lime*, or *Linden-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order columniferae.

TILIA EUROPÆA. The common smooth lime-tree.

TILL (an East Indian oil-plant.) In *Botany*, the sesamum orientale.

TILT. In *Mineralogy*, a hard crust of red earth.

TIMBERS. In *Ship-building*, the ribs of a ship, branching outwards from the keel in a vertical direction.

TIMBRE. In *Heraldry*, denotes the crest of an armory, or whatever is placed at the top of

the escutcheon (such as a mitre, coronet, &c.) to distinguish the degree of nobility, ecclesiastical or secular.

TIMBREL, or *tambour de basque.* A musical instrument, having bells, &c., hung to the rim, and played by pulsation.

TIMOTHY-GRASS. In *Agriculture*, a grass cultivated in America, and said to be a species of phleum, or cat's-tail grass.

TIN. In *Ancient Mineralogy*, stannum.

TINCA, or *Cyprinus Tinca.* In *Ichthyology*, the tench.

TINCA MARINA. The wrasse, or sea-tench.

TINCAL. In *Chemistry*, borax in its impure state is thus named. 2. The origin of this substance is not known, but it is probably separated by evaporation from the waters of certain lakes in Tibet, whence it is imported.

TINCTURE (*tinctura*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, an extract of some drug made in spirits; an infusion in spirits.

TINTINNITUS AURIUM (*tinkling of the ears*.) In *Nosology*, a disease of hearing, when sounds like those of a drum, bell, falling water, &c., are heard, without actually existing.

TIPULA. The *Crane-fly*. In *Entomology*, a genus of dipterous insects, whose legs are disproportionately long.

TIPULA SILVESTRI. Father-longlegs, a well-known insect.

TIRE. In *Mechanics*, the strong iron hoop, that binds the circumference of wheels.

TISSUE. In *Manufactures*, cloth interwoven with gold and silver.

TITANIUM. In *Mineralogy*, a new and brittle metal of a dark gray colour, and extremely difficult fusion, originally discovered in Cornwall.

TITHE. In *Church Government*, the tenth part assigned for the maintenance of the clergy.

TITHING. In *Law*, *tithing* is the number or company of ten men, with their families, knit together in a society, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their society. 2. Of those companies there was one chief person, who, from his office, was called the *tithing-man*.

TITLARK. In *Ornithology*, the *alauda pratensis*.

TITMOUSE. In *Ornithology*, *parus*.

TOAD. In *Natural History*, the *rana bufo*.

TOAD-FISH. In *Ichthyology*, the *rana piscatrix*.

TOAD-FLAX. In *Botany*, *antirrhinum*.

TOAD-STONE. In *Mineralogy*, a variety of trap rock.

TOAD-STOOL. In *Botany*, a plant like the mushroom, but not esculent.

TOBACCO (probably a native Indian word of America.) In *Botany*, *nicotiana*, or *nicotiana tabacum*, from the name of an individual. It is said to have been first imported into Spain from Tobaco, a province of Yucatan.

Toccata (Ital., from *toccare*, to touch.) In *Music*, to prelude; to touch an instrument; to play a short movement ex-

tempore, previous to the regular piece.

TODDY. In *Botany*, a sweetish juice drawn from various palms in the East Indies, which acquires an intoxicating quality by fermentation.

TODUS. The *Tody*. In *Ornithology*, the name of a genus, of the order *picæ*.

TOGA (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a wide woollen gown or mantle, without sleeves, used by the Romans.

TOGATA. In *Antiquity*, the *Roman* comedy, in which the scene and dress were Roman; as contradistinguished from the *palliata*, in which both were Greek.

TOLETI. In *Typography*, the city of Toledo, in Spain.

TOLPIS. *Succory hawkweed*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TOLU. In *Pharmacy*, a balsam obtained from a tree in South America.

TOLUIPERA. The balsam of Peru tree. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TOMATO. In *Botany*, a name of uncertain origin, sometimes applied to the *love-apple*, or *solanum lycopersicum*.

TOMBAC. In *Metallurgy*, a white alloy of copper and arsenic.

TOME (from *τῶμος*.) In *Literature*, a book; one volume of many.

TOMENTOSUM. In *Botany*, downy.

TOMIGER. In *Natural History*, the grinning snail, whose mouth is turned upwards.

TOMPIONS. In *Gunnery*, wood-

each cylinder put into the mouths of guns, howitzers, and mortars, to preserve the inside clean.

TOMTIT. In *Ornithology*, the *parus cæruleus*, or blue titmouse.

TON. In the names of places, this termination is derived from the Saxon *tun*, a hedge or wall, and this seems to be from *dun*, a hill.

TONGUE. In *Anatomy*, *lingua*.

TONQUIN-BEAN. In *Botany*, the seed of the *dipterix odorata*.

TONSIL (*tonsilla*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the *tonsils* are two round glands, placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces.

TONTINE. In *Finance*, &c., a loan raised on life annuities with the benefit of survivorship to the members, distributed into classes according to their ages. When the last dies the capital belongs to the state. 2. The term is derived from the name of the inventor, Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan.

TOOLSEE (a sacred East Indian plant.) In *Botany*, the *ocymum sanctum*, and *ocymum villosum*.

TOOUR (an East Indian plant.) In *Botany*, the *cytisus cajan*.

TOPARCH (from *τοπος*, a place, and *αρχη*, government.) In *Antiquity*, the principal man in the place.

TOPARCHY. In *Antiquity*, a little state or principality, consisting of a few towns, or a petty country governed by its own *toparch*, or lord.

TOPAZ. In *Mineralogy*, a gem

of a deep yellow, or golden colour, the name of which is derived by Pliny from an island in the Red Sea. 2. The ancient topaz is supposed to have been the chrysolite of the moderns.

TOPHUS (Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, the term *tophus*, applied to some calcareous depositions, originates from its resembling in lightness of texture real *tophi*, or volcanic productions. In *Surgery*, a soft chalky concretion in the bones, joints, kidneys, &c.

TOPIC. In *Logic*, a general head; something to which other things are referred.

TOPICAL (from *τοπος*, a place.) In *Surgery*, local; applied to some particular place; applied medicinally to some part.

TOPOGRAPHER (fr. *τοπος*, place, and *γραφω*, to describe.) In *Geography*, one who writes descriptions of places.

TOPOGRAPHY. Description of particular places, or small tracts of land.

TORDA. In *Ornithology*, the razor-bill, or *torda alca*.

TORDYLUM. *Hartwort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *umbellatæ*.

TORÉ, or *torus*. In *Architecture*, a large round moulding used in the base of columns.

TORMENTILLA. (*Tormentil*, or *septfoil*.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *senticosæ*.

TORNADO (Spanish.) In *Meteorology*, a violent gust of wind, rising suddenly, and afterwards veering round all points of the compass like a hurricane.

TORPEDO. The *Electric ray*, or *cramp-fish*. In *Ichthyology*, the *raia torpedo*.

TORPEDO. In *War*, a copper box, with an interior spring, enclosing a quantity of gunpowder, to be fixed under water to a ship's bottom, for the purpose of blowing her up.

TORROR (Lat.) In *Nosology*, dulness; numbness.

TORREFACTION (*torrefacio*, Lt.) In *Pharmacy* and *Metallurgy*, the act of drying by fire, or roasting, especially with reference to metals and their ores.

TORRICELLIAN TUBE. In *Pneumatics*, a glass tube, named after the inventor, open at one end, and hermetically sealed at the other.

TORRICELLIAN VACUUM. This is produced by filling a tube with mercury, and allowing it to descend to such a height as to be counterbalanced by the pressure of the atmosphere, as in the *barometer*.

TORRID ZONE. In *Geography*, middle, or tropical zone of the earth, about 23° 28' north and south of the equator.

TORSE, or *Tusk*. In *Ichthyology*, the *gadus brosmæ*.

TORSO. In *Sculpture*, a name given to mutilated statues, of which the trunk only remains.

TORTOISE. In *Natural History*, *testudo*.

TORTULA. *Screw-moss*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TORUS. In *Architecture*, a large round moulding used in the bases of mouldings.

TOTIES QUOTIES (Lat.) In *Law*,

so often as a thing shall happen.

TOTO CÆLO (Lat.) By the whole heavens.

TOUCAN. In *Ornithology*, the *ramphastos*.

TOUCH-NEEDLES. Small masses of gold, silver, and copper, each pure, and in all the different combinations, proportions, and degrees of mixture prepared for the trial of gold and silver on the touchstone; by comparison of the mark they respectively leave on it.

TOUCHSTONE. In *Mineralogy*, a variety of extremely compact schistus, almost as close as flint, named also *siliceous schistus*. 2. The purity of the gold is ascertained by the colour of the streak impressed on the touchstone.

TOURMALINE. A *mineral* of the gem order, imported from Ceylon, and remarkable for becoming electric when heated.

TOURNIQUET (French.) In *Surgery*, an instrument or bandage used in amputations, to stop bleeding, and straightened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

TOURNOIS (French.) In *Finance*, &c., a name applied to French money during the old system, as *sterling* to English money.

TOXICAL (*toxicum*, Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., poisonous; containing poison.

TOXICODENDRUM (from *toxos*, poison, and *dendron*, a tree.) The *Poison-tree*. In *Botany*, thus named from its fruit being used at the Cape of Good Hope to poison hyænas.

TOXICOLOGY (from *toxos*, and *logos*.) The science that re-

lates to the investigation of poisons.

TOXICUM (from *τοξικον*.) In *Pharmacy*, poison in general; any deadly poison.

TRACHEA. In *Anatomy*, the windpipe, commencing at the root of the tongue.

TRACHEE. In *Vegetable Physiology*, a name applied to the large spiral-coated vessels of plants; which being generally found filled with air only, are likewise termed air-vessels.

TRACHEIPODA (from *τραχηλος*, the neck, and *πους*, the foot.) In *Natural History*, an order of mollusca thus named.

TRACHELIUM. *Throatwort*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TRACHINUS. In *Ichthyology*, the weever, corrupted from *vi-ver*, French.

TRACHYTE (from *τραχος*, rough.) In *Mineralogy*, the name of a species of rock, the production of an extinct volcano.

TRADE-WINDS. The monsoons; the periodical winds between the tropics.

TRADESCANTIA. *Spiderwort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, thus named after an individual.

TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA. Common Virginian spiderwort, or the flower of a day.

TRAGACANTH (from *τραγος*, a goat, and *κανθος*, a thorn.) In *Pharmacy*, a gum which is the produce of a thorny shrub growing in *Candia*.

TRAGOPODON (fr. *τραγος*, a goat, and *ποδον*, a beard.) *Goat's-beard*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *compositae*.

TRAJECTION (*trajectio*, Lat.) In *Optics*, &c., the act of darting through, as a sun-beam.

TRAJECTORY (of a comet.) In *Astronomy*, this is its path or orbit, or the line it describes in its motion.

TRAJECTUM AD MOSAM. In *Typography*, the town of Maestricht, in the Netherlands.

TRAMMEL. In the *Arts*, an instrument for drawing ellipses.

TRANSEPT. In *Architecture*, the cross aisle, extending from north to south, across the nave and main aisles of our ancient churches.

TRANSFIGURATION. In *Natural History*, &c., a change of form.

TRANSIT (from *transire*, to pass on.) In *Astronomy*, the passage of any heavenly body over a larger one, as Mercury and Venus over the face of the sun. See *Occultation*.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. A telescope formed at right angles to a horizontal axis, which axis is so supported that the line of collimation may move in the plane of the meridian.

TRANSITION ROCKS. In *Geology*. Werner supposed that these rocks were formed when the world was passing, or in a state of transit, from an uninhabited to an inhabited condition, as they contain petrefactions and zoophytes, which do not now exist, and lie immediately over rocks that do not contain any.

TRANSITIVE (*transitivus*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a verb transitive is that which signifies an action, conceived as having an

effect upon some object; as,
I strike the earth.

TRANSMUTATION (*transmuta*, Lat.) Change into another nature or substance. In *Alchemy*, the great aim of the operators was the transmutation of base metal into gold.

TRANSON (*transenna*, Lat.) In *Carpentry*, a thwart beam, or lentil over a door. In *Ship-building*, certain beams or timbers extending across the stern-post of a ship, to fortify and strengthen it. In *Mathematics*, the vane of an instrument called a cross staff, being a piece of wood fixed across, with a square socket on which it slides.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION. A miraculous operation believed in the Roman Church, in which the elements of the eucharist are supposed to be changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

TRANSUDATION (*transuda*, Lat.) In *Physiology*, the act of passing in sweat or perspirable vapour through an integument.

TRANSVERSE. In *Geometry*, something that goes across another from corner to corner, like the diagonals of a square, or parallelogram.

TRANSVERSE AXIS. In *Mathematics*, the diameter that passes through the foci of an ellipse, is named the transverse axis. See *Conjugate axis*.

TRAP ROCKS. In *Geology*, this word is derived from the Swedish word *trappa*, which signifies a *stair*, on account of the stair-like appearance which their vertical edges exhibit,

when exposed to the weather.

2. The *trap rocks* of the Wernerians and the *whinstones* of Davilston, are in modern *Geology*, include *basalt*, *greenstone*, *amygdaloid*, *sienite*, &c.

3. *Trap rocks* rarely contain organic fossil remains.

TRAP ROCK. In *Mineralogy*, a secondary rock, comprising a considerable proportion of *Arthur's Seat*, near *Edinburgh*.

TRAPEZIUM (*trapezium*) In *Geometry*, a quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel.

TRAPEZOID (*trapezoid* and *trapezium*, resemblance.) In *Geometry*, an irregular figure, whose four sides are not parallel, resembling a trapezium.

TRAVELLER. In *Navigation*, a sort of thimble, whose diameter is much larger, in proportion to the breadth of its surface, than the common ones. They are intended to facilitate the hoisting and lowering the topgallant yards at sea.

TRAVERSE, or Transverse. In *Geometry*, &c., something that crosses another obliquely.

TRAVERSE. In *Fortification*, a trench with a little parapet, sometimes two on each side, to serve as a cover from the enemy that might come in flank.

TRAVERSE SAILING. In *Navigation*, is the variation or alteration of a ship's course, occasioned by various causes; or it is a compound course, in which several different courses and distances are known.

TRAVERSE TABLE. In *Navigation*, this is the same with a table of difference and depar-

ture, usually calculated for any distance under one hundred miles.

TRAVERSE. In *Law*, this denotes the denial of some matter of fact, alleged to be done in a declaration or pleading; upon which the other side coming and maintaining that it was done, issue is joined for the cause to proceed to trial.

TRAVERSE OF AN INDICTMENT. In *Law*, this is the contradicting or denying of some chief point of it, and taking issue thereon.

TRAVERTINE MARBLE. In *Mineralogy*, a calcareous carbonate, said to be formed in the waters of the Anio, (formerly the Teverone,) which have a petrifying quality. 2. St. Peter's and the ruins of Pæstum are built of Travertino.

TRAVESTY (*travesti*, French.) Dressed so as to appear ridiculous; applied to poetry.

TREACLE. In *Pharmacy*, the-risca. 2. The word treacle is also popularly used for molasses.

TREADLE. In *Mechanics*, that part of a loom on which the feet act to set it in motion.

TREASURE-TROVE (from *træ-sor*, French; *thesaurus inventus*, Lat.) In *Law*, money, coin, gold, silver, &c., found hidden, and the owner unknown, in which case it belongs to the king.

TREBLE. In *Music*, of a sharp sound, the highest and most acute of the four parts in symphony. 2. The highest and shrillest of the four parts in symphony.

TREE. In *Botany*, arbor. 2. This is the largest of the vegetable kind, consisting of a single trunk, out of which branches and leaves spring.

TREE-FROG. In *Natural History*, hyla, thus named from the peculiar construction of their toes, which enables them to adhere to smooth bodies.

TREE OF LIFE, or Arber Vita. In *Botany*, thuya, which yields the hard wood, named lignum vitæ.

TREE-LOUSE. In *Botany*, the aphid; in the plural, aphides.

TREE-NAILS, or Trennells. In *Ship-building*, these are long cylindrical wooden pins, employed to connect the plank of a ship's side and bottom to the corresponding timbers.

TREFOIL. In *Botany*, trifolium, a plant of the clover kind.

TRELLIS (French.) In *Gardening*, is a structure of iron wood or osier, the parts crossing each other like a lattice.

TREMELLA (from *tremo*, Lat., to quake or tremble.) In *Botany*, a supposed fungus, in which no traces of fructification or roots can be detected. 2. It is thus named because of its gelatinous, tender, and tremulous substance.

TREMELLA NOSTOC. In *Natural History*, a singular substance, animal or vegetable, resembling the spawn of a frog.

TREMOLITE. A *Mineral* substance of the hornblende family, named from tremolla, a valley in the Alps, where it is found.

TREND, TO. In *Navigation*, to tend; to lie in a particular direction.

TREPAN. In *Surgery*, a circular saw, by means of which the skull is perforated; and pieces taken out.

TREPANE (*τρεψα*, three, and *πανα*, to be apparent. A *Mineral* substance, thus named because it has three cleavages equally distant. 2. It is also called *spodumene*; which see.

TREPHINE. In *Surgery*, a kind of improved trepanning instrument, consisting of a cylindrical saw, with a gimblet handle.

TRESPASS. In *Law*, unlawful entrance on another's grounds. 2. It also signifies any transgression of the law under treason, felony, or misprision of either.

TRESSLE-TREES. In *Ship-building*, two strong bars of timber, fixed horizontally on the opposite sides of the lower masthead, to support the frame of the top and weight of the topmast.

TRETT (probably from *tritius*, Lat.) In *Commerce*, an allowance made by merchants or retailers, varying according to the different commodities to which it is applied.

TRIAD (*trias*.) In *Mythology*, &c., three united.

TRIAGYNIA (*τρεψα*, three, and *γυνη*, a female.) In *Botany*, an order of plants having three styles.

TRIANDRIA (*τρεψα*, and *ανδρ*, a man or husband.) In *Botany*, plants having three stamens on the same flower with the pis-

tils. 2. It forms the third Linnean class.

TRIANGLE. In *Geometry*, a figure of three angles and three sides.

TRIBOMETER (from *τριβω*, to rub, and *μετρον*, measure.) In *Mechanics*, a term applied to an instrument for estimating the friction of metals.

TRIBULUS. *Calceps.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TRIBUNAL. In *Roman Antiquity*, a magistrate, civil and military. 2. Also a tribunal or judgment-seat in camp, placed on an elevation.

TRICEPS. In *Anatomy*, a name given to a large muscle of the arm, and to one in the thigh, from their arising by their distinct portions.

TRICHECUS. In *Zoology*, an order of animals of the order bruta, and class mammalia.

TRICHECUS DUGONG. The dugong, or East Indian sea-cow.

TRICHECUS MANATUS. The sea-cow, or manatin.

TRICHECUS ROSMARUS. The morse, sea-horse, or arctic walrus.

TRICHIURUS. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of apodal fishes.

TRICHIURUS LEPTURUS, or *Argenteus*, the silvery trichiurus, or needle-tail.

TRICHOCEPHALUS (from *τριχ*, hair, and *κεφαλη*, the head.) In *Natural History*, a genus of intestinal worms.

TRICHOMANES. *Bristle Fern.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TRICHOPTERA. In *Entomology*, a tribe of insects, consist-

ing of flies produced by various kinds of case-worms.

TRICHOSANTHES (τριχ., hair, and *antos*, a flower.) *Hair Blossom*.

In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TRICHOTOMY. In *Anatomy*, &c., division into three parts.

TRICHOSTOMUM (τριχ., hair, and *stoma*, the mouth.) *Fringe-Moss*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TRICHURIS. In *Natural History*, the name of a genus of intestinal worms, named by the French *le ver à queue*, two-thirds being tail.

TRICHOSTOMUM LANUGINOSUM. In *Botany*, a common moss, which in *Zetland* forms peat ten feet in thickness, flourishing vigorously on the decayed remains of its progenitors, and of itself.

TRICLINIUM (τρις, three, and *κλινη*, a bed.) In *Antiquity*, beds for the guests to recline on, three on each; also the name of the dining-room.

TRICOCÆ (consisting of three nuts.) In *Botany*, the thirty-eighth natural order of *Linneus*, the euphorbia, &c. &c.

TRIBACNA (τρις, three, and *βασιν*, to bite.) In *Natural History*, a name given to a species of oyster so large as to require three bites. It also designates the *clamp*.

TRIDENT (*tridens*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*, the three-forked sceptre of Neptune.

TRIDENTI. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Trent.

TRIENNIAL (*triennis*, Lat.) In *Chronology*, lasting three years, happening every third year.

TRIFID (trifida, Lat.) In *Botany*, cleft or cloven into three parts.

TRIFOLIUM (τριφυλλον.) *Trefoil* or *Clover*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *papilionaceæ*.

TRIFOLIUM OFFICINARE. Common meadow trefoil.

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE. Common purple trefoil or clover.

TRIFOLIUM REPENS. Common white trefoil.

TRIGA (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a kind of chariot or car, drawn by three horses.

TRIGLA. The *Gurnard*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the thoracic order.

TRIGLA LYRA. The piper gurnard.

TRIGLA VOLITANS. The flying gurnard.

TRIGLOCHIN (τρις, three, and *γλαχην*, the point of a dart.) *Arrow-grass*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TRIGLYPHS (τριγλωφες, three engravings.) In *Architecture*, ornaments repeated at equal intervals in the Doric frieze. 2. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels, cut to a right angle, called *glyphs*, and separated by their interstices, called *femora*, from each other, as well as from two other half channels that are at the sides.

TRIANGON (τριγωνος.) In *Geometry*, a triangle.

TRIANGELLA. *Fenugreek*, or *Fenum Græcum*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *papilionaceæ*.

TRIANGOMETRY (τριγωνος, a triangle, and *μετρον*, measure.) In

- Mathematics**, the act of measuring triangles; or of calculating the sides of any triangle sought, and this either plain or spherical.
- TRIANGULUM**. In *Botany*, &c., three-cornered.
- TRIMILATE** (from *tres*, three, and *hilum*, a mark or scar on the seed.) In *Botany*, the twenty-third natural order of Linnaeus, comprehending the maple, &c.
- TRILATERAL** (*tres*, and *latus*, side, Lat.) In *Geometry*, &c., having three sides.
- TRILL** (*trilla*, Italian.) In *Music*, quaver; tremulousness of music; a plain shake upon a simple note.
- TRIOBITES**. In *Geology* and *Natural History*, a fossil genus of articulated marine crustacea, found at Dudley, the living analogues of which are at present unknown. 2. They are thus named from their longitudinal division into three parts or lobes, by two deep furrows.
- TRIM**. In *Navigation*, the best posture of a ship, proportion of ballast, arrangement of sails, and position of masts, with a view to her sailing well.
- TRINE** (*trinus*, Lat.) In *Astrology*, an aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which position they were supposed by astrologers to be eminently benign.
- TRINE**. In dimension three-fold, including length, breadth, and thickness.
- TRINGA**. The *Sand-piper*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order grallæ.
- TRINGA HYPOBOLUS**. The common sand-piper.
- TRINGA PUGNAX**. The rufous-wing.
- TRINGA VANELLUS**. The lapwing.
- TRINGLE**. In *Architecture*, a name common to several little square members, ornaments, as regulots, festels, and platbands.
- TRIO**, or *Terzetto*. In *Music*, a vocal composition in three principal parts, exclusive of the accompaniment.
- TRIPARTITE** (*tripartitus*, Lat.) In *Law*, divided into three parts, having three corresponding copies.
- TRIPETALOIDES**. In *Botany*, the fifth natural order of Linnaeus.
- TRIPETALOUS** (*flowers*). In *Botany*, consisting of three distinct petals or flower leaves.
- TRIPHANE**. In *Mineralogy*, see *Spodumene*.
- TRIPHTHONG** (*tres* and *phthong*). In *Grammar*, a collection of three vowels to form one sound, as in *quæ*.
- TRIPLE SALTS**. In *Chemistry*, these are formed by the combination of an acid with two bases; as tartaric acid, which combines at once with soda and potash, and forms tartrate of soda and potash.
- TRIPPLICATE RATIO**. In *Mathematics*, the ratio that cubes bear to each other.
- TRIPOD** (*tripus*, Lat.). In *Antiquity*, a seat with three feet, such as that from which the priestess of Apollo delivered oracles.
- TRIPOLI**. In *Mineralogy*, a siliceous substance, originally

brought from Tripoli in Africa, and named *rottenstone* by the Derbyshire miners. 2. It contains ninety per cent of siliceous and is used for polishing.

TRIREM (*triremis*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*; a galley with three benches of oars on a side.

TRISYLLABLE. In *Grammar*, a word consisting of three syllables.

TRITICUM (Lat.) *Wheat*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order graminæ.

TRITICUM ÆSTIVUM. Summer or spring wheat.

TRITICUM HYBERNUM. Winter or common wheat.

TRITICUM SPELTA. German or spelt wheat.

TRITON. In *Natural History*, the name of a genus of worms inhabiting shells.

TRITURATION (*tritura*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., the reduction of substances to powder by rubbing or grinding.

TRIUMVIRATE of *triumviri*. In *Politics*, a coalition or concurrence of three men.

TRIVIAL NAMES. In *Natural History*, the specific names were termed by Linnæus, *nomena trivialia*; because they frequently had reference to the accidental, instead of the essential, characters of plants, animals, &c. Thus *pseudodermion Peronii*; the trivial name being in honour of M. Peron.

TRIVIALIS (Lat.) In *Botany*, &c., means *common*.

TROCAR (*trois quarts*, French.) In *Surgery*, an instrument commonly used in tapping for the dropsy.

TROCHANTERS (*τροχαντήρες*.) In

Anatomy, two processes of the thigh bone called rotator major and minor, in which the tendons of many muscles terminate.

TROCHE (*trochiscus*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, a form of medicine (now called *lozenges*), made into a cake or tablet, to be held in the mouth to dissolve gradually.

TROCHILICS (from *τροχος*, a wheel.) In *Mechanics*, the science of rotary motion.

TROCHILUS. The *humming-bird* or *honey-sucker*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order picæ.

TROCHILUS COLUBRIS. The red-throated humming bird.

TROCHILUS MINIMUS. The least of humming, and of all birds, weighing only from twenty to forty-five grains, and lighter than a stout bee.

TROCHOID (from *τροχος*, a wheel, and *ειδος*, form.) In *Geometry*, a particular description of curve, generated by the motion of a wheel.

TROCHUS (from *τροχος*, a wheel.) In *Conchology*, a genus of sea and land-shells, inhabited by a limax. 2. Some of this genus resemble the ancient *trochus* or spinning top.

TROGLODYTE (*τρογυλη*, a cavern, and *δωμι*, to enter.) A dweller in caves; one who inhabits caves in the earth.

TROLLIUS. The *globe flower*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TROMBON. In *Music*, a wind instrument blown by the mouth, resembling in form the military trumpet, of which it

is the base; the name implying *great trumpet*.

TROPEOLUM. *Indian cress* or *nasturtium*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

TROPIC (*tropicus*, Lat.) In *Astronomy*, the line drawn through the two solstitial points at which the sun turns back; the northern extreme being the tropic of *cancer*, the southern, the tropic of *capricorn*.

TROPICAL. In *Geography*, placed near or within the tropics; belonging to the tropics.

TROPIC BIRD. In *Ornithology*, *phaëton*.

TROUT, THE COMMON. In *Ichthyology*, the *salmo fario*.

TROUT, SALMON. *Salmo trutta*.

TROVER (*trouver*, to find, Fr.) In the *common Law*, is an action which a man hath against one that having found any of his goods refuseth to deliver them up.

TROY WEIGHT (from *Troy no- vant*, the monkish legendary name of London.) An ancient weight of twelve ounces to the pound, by which the coinage and medical prescriptions have been regulated, since the time of Edward the Confessor.

TRUCKS. In *Navigation*, circular flat, pieces of elm, with a small sheave on each side, fixed upon the upper end of flagstuffs, and used to reeve the haliards.

TRUCKS. In *Gunnery*, round pieces of wood formed like wheels, and fixed on the axle of carriages to move the heavy ordnance.

TRUFFLES (*tartufali*, Italian;

tubera terra.) In *Botany*, the *lycoperdon tuber*. Subterraneous mushrooms of a fungous fleshy structure, and roundish figure. 2. By the ancients they were named *ceramnia*, or thunder roots, from their sending forth their scent during thunder storms.

TRUMPETER. In *Ornithology*, a species of pigeon named also the *columba tibiaen*.

TRUMPET FLOWER. In *Botany*, the *bignonia*.

TRUMPET SHELL. In *Conchology*, the *buccinum* or *whelk*.

TRUMPETER BIRD (of South America.) The *psophia crepitans*.

TRUNCATE, TO, (*truncare*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, to maim; to top; to cut short.

TRUNCATED (*pyramid* or *cone*.) In *Geometry*, one whose top or vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

TRUNNIONS (*trognons*, French.) In *Gunnery*, the knobs or bunchings of a cannon, that project and bear on the cheeks of the carriage.

TRUSSING. In *Carpentry* and *Ship-building*, a series of diagonal braces, disposed in triangles, the sides of which give to each other a mutual support and counteraction.

TRUSTEE. In *Law*, one to whom something is committed for the use and behoof of another.

TUBE, THE EUSTACHIAN, or *trumpet*. In *Anatomy*, a canal communicating between the throat and the ear.

TUBER. In *Botany*, a kind of round turgid root in the form

of a knob, such as those of the anemone, orchis, potato, &c.

2. Plants producing such roots are termed *tuberous*.

TUBER (an old Latin word for an excrescence.) The *truffle*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order fungi.

TUBER CIBARIUM. The common truffle.

TUBER ÆSTIVUM. The summer truffle.

TUBEROSE. In *Botany*, the polianthes. 2. It is thus named from its tuberous root, not as a species of rose.

TUBEROUS ROOTS. In *Botany*, these consist of one or more swelled or knobbed tubers, of a solid fleshy substance.

TUBIFEROES or *pipe coral*. In *Natural History*, a genus of vermes mollusca, inhabiting coralline structures, shaped in the form of cylindrical, hollow, erect and parallel tubes.

TUFA or *tuff*, (apparently derived from the verb *tufo*.) In *Mineralogy*, this term generally refers to such volcanic productions as are of a spongy porous nature.

TUFA or *tuff*, **SILICEOUS.** In *Mineralogy*, a substance deposited by the geysers, and other hot springs in Iceland, and other parts of the world.

TUFA or *tuff*, **CALCAREOUS.** In *Mineralogy*, an alluvial deposit from limestone waters.

TULIPA. The *tulip*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *coronariæ*.

TULIPA SYLVESTRIS. The wild yellow tulip.

TULIPA GEBNERIANA. The common garden-tulip.

TULIPIFERA. In *Botany*, the tulip-tree, or lirlodendron.

TUMBLER. The *Columba revolvens*. In *Ornithology*, a species of pigeon thus named from their throwing themselves backwards in the air while flying.

TUMBRIL. In *Gunnery*, a two-wheeled carriage used to carry the tools of the pioneers and miners, and occasionally the money and ammunition of the army.

TUMULUS (Lat.) A hillock or heap of earth; generally covering a tomb, grave, or sepulchre.

TUNGSTEN, (in Swedish, signifies ponderous stone.) In *Mineralogy*, a new and extremely hard metal, named also scheelium and wofframium.

TUNIC (*tunica*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a sort of waistcoat or under garment, a part of the Roman dress.

TUNNEL. In *Architecture*, a large subterraneous arch, driven through an elevation or hill, or under a river, for the passage of boats, carriages, &c.

TUNNY or Spanish *mackerel*. In *Ichthyology*, the scomber thynrus.

TURBINATED (from *turba*, Lat.) In *Botany*, *Conchology*, &c., twisted spiral, wreathed like a top, from a broad basis to an apex.

TURBITH. See *Turpith*.

TURBO. The *wreath shell*. In *Conchology*, a genus of sea, land, and fresh-water shells, inhabited by a limax.

TURBO LITTOREUS. The periwinkle.

- TURBOT.** In *Ichthyology*, the pleuronectes maximus.
- TURDUS.** In *Ornithology*, the thrush.
- TURDUS MERULA.** The black-bird.
- TURDUS MUSICUS.** The mavis thrush, or song thrush.
- TURDUS PALARIS.** The field-fare.
- TURDUS POLYGLOTTUS.** The mocking-bird of Virginia.
- TURDUS VISCIVORUS.** The misel thrush.
- TURKEY.** In *Ornithology*, the meleagris gallipavo.
- TURMERIC** or *Indian saffron.* In *Botany*, curcuma. In *Pharmacy*, this is the pulverized root of the curcuma longa, used by dyers for yellow colours. It is also a principal ingredient in the composition of curry powder.
- TURNIP, THE COMMON.** In *Botany*, the brassica rapa.
- TURNIP, SWEDISH.** The ruta бага.
- TURPENTINE.** *Terebinthia.* In *Pharmacy*, a transparent sort of resinous juice, flowing naturally, or by incision, from various trees, such as the terebinthus, larch, pine, fir, &c.
- TURPENTINE TREE.** In *Botany*, the pistacia terebinthus.
- TURPITH.** In *Pharmacy*, the cortical part of the root of the convolvulus turpethum, imported from the East Indies.
- TURPITH MINERAL** (*turpethus*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, a fine yellow powder used as a paint, and formerly named yellow precipitate. 2. It is a neutral persulphate of mercury.
- TURQUOIS.** In *Mineralogy*, the name of an inferior precious stone. 2. It is a hydrate of alumina, coloured by phosphate of iron, and is imported from Khorasan, where it occurs in nodules.
- TURQUOIS MINERAL.** In *Natural History*, the teeth and bones of the extinct fossil mastodon, when of a blue colour from mineral impregnation, are thus named. 2. By Dr. Johnson it is designated a bone impregnated with capreous particles.
- TURNSOLE.** In *Botany*, the heliotropium.
- TURNSOLE.** In *Botany*, a name sometimes given to the *lilium*, lichen, which see.
- TURNSPIT.** In *Zoology*, the canis versator, a variety of dog belonging to the class of mongrels or curs.
- TURONIS.** In *Typography*, printed in the city of Tours.
- TURTLE, THE EDIBLE SEA.** In *Natural History*, the testudo mydas.
- TURTLE DOVE.** In *Ornithology*, the columba turtur.
- TUSCAN.** In *Architecture*, the first, simplest, and most massive of the five orders. The characters are nearly the same as those of the Doric, but stronger and simpler in every respect.
- TUSSILAGO.** *Coltsfoot.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the natural order compositae.
- TUSSILAGO FARRARA.** Common coltsfoot.
- TUSSIO** (Lat.) In *Nosology*, a cough.
- TUTENAG.** In *Metallurgy*, the white copper of China. 2. It

consists of copper, nickel, and a very little iron.

TUTTI (Itali.) In *Music*, this term denotes that all the parts are to play together in full concert.

TUTTY. In *Chemistry*, a grey, granular, earth-like incrustation; a sublimed oxide of zinc.

TWICE-LAID CORDAGE. In *Ship-rigging*, cordage made of the cast rigging worked up again.

TWILIGHT. *Crepusculum*. In *Astronomy*, the dubious or faint light reflected by the atmosphere before the sun rises, and after he sets.

TWINKLING. In *Astronomy*, denotes the tremulous, vibratory, intermitting motion of the fixed stars, owing probably to the unequal refraction of the light, in consequence of the variations and undulations of the atmosphere.

TWINS. In *Astronomy*, the sign gemini.

TYMBALS. In *Music*, kettle-drums, consisting of two metalline globes, covered with parchment, and beaten with two round mallets.

TYMPAN, or *tympanum*. In *Architecture*, the area of a pediment, being the part which is on a level with the naked of the frieze. 2. It also denotes the space included between the three cornices of a triangular pediment, or the two cornices of a circular one.

TYMPAN (of an arch.) This is a triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually hollowed and enriched

with branches of laurel, olive, oak, &c., and some with emblematical figures.

TYMPANUM. The *Drum of the ear*. In *Anatomy*, this denotes the space where the labyrinth terminates, being there closed by an elastic membrane, against which sound strikes, and its vibrations are from thence communicated to the brain.

TYMPANY (from *tympanum*, a drum.) In *Medicine*, a kind of obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum. 2. A flatulent distention of the belly, improperly named the *wind dropsy*.

TYPE (from *τυπος*.) Emblem; mark of something; that by which something future is prefigured. A stamp; a mark; a printing letter.

TYPE-METAL. In *Metalurgy*, a mixed metal; an alloy of lead (which is the base,) antimony, and copper.

TYPHA (from *τυφος*, a bog or marsh.) *Cat's-tail*, or *seed-mace*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the natural order calamariæ.

TYPHUS. In *Medicine*, putrid tending fever, accompanied by great debility, as distinguished from the inflammatory and nervous kinds. 2. It is a common contagious fever in northern climates, and has received various appellations, according to the situations, &c., in which it has prevailed.

TYPICAL (*typicus*, Lat.) Emblematical; figurative of something else.

TYPOGRAPHY (*typographia*, Lt.) The art of printing.

TYPOLITHS (from *τυπος*, type, and *λίθος*, a stone.) In *Mineralogy*, a name given to stones or fossils, that have the figures of animals and vege-

tables naturally impressed on them.

TYRO, or *tiro*. One not yet master of his art; one in his rudiments.

U.

UBIQUITY (*ubique*, Lat.) Omnipresence; existence at the same time, and in all places.

ULEX. The *Furze-bush*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order papilionaceæ.

ULEX EUROPEUS. The common furze, whin, or gorse.

ULIGINOUS (*uliginosus*, Lat.) In *Agriculture*, &c., slimy, muddy.

ULLAGE. In *Commerce*, what a cask wants of being full.

ULMIN. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar substance, or distinct vegetable principle, found in the bark of most trees, but more especially in that of the elm.

ULMUS. The *Elm-tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order scabridæ.

ULMUS CAMPESTRIS. The common elm.

ULMUS PUMILA. The dwarf elm.

ULNA (Lat.) The *Elbow-bone*. In *Anatomy*, one of the bones of the fore arm.

ULNA. In *Mensuration*, an ell.

ULVA. *Laver*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, chiefly of marine origin, of the natural order cryptogamia algæ.

ULVA LACTUCA. Green laver.

ULTRAJECTI. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Utrecht.

ULTRAMARINE. In the *Arts*, a beautiful blue pigment, consisting of lapis lazuli, separated from its matrix, and reduced to powder.

ULTRAMONTANE (*ultramontanus*, Lat.) In *Roman Geography*, being beyond the mountains, referring to the Alps.

ULTRAMUNDANE (*ultra*, and *mundus*.) Being beyond the world.

ULYSSIPONE, or *Ulisipo*. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Lisbon.

UMBEL. In *Botany*, the extremity of a stalk or branch, divided into several pedicles or rays, beginning from the same point, and opening so as to form an inverted cone.

UMBELLATE, or *umbelliferæ*. In *Botany*, the forty-fifth natural order of Linnæus, consisting of several flower-stalks or rays, spreading like an umbrella, from a common point or centre, as is seen in hemlock, parsley, &c.

UMBER. A *Mineral* substance found in Cyprus; sometimes named *brown ochre*. It is used as a pigment.

UMBERED (from *umbre*, Lat.) In *Painting*, &c., shaded; clouded.

UMBILICAL (*umbilicus*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, belonging to the navel.

UMBILICUS (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the navel.

UMBO (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, the pointed boss, or prominent part of a shield or buckler.

UMBO, *aboss*, or *knob*. In *Conchology*, the round part of bivalve shells that turns over the hinge is thus named.

UMPIRE. In *Law*, an arbitrator to decide in a case where two others differ.

UN. In *Composition*, a Saxon privative or negative particle, answering to *in* of the Latins, *α* of the Greeks, and *on* of the Dutch. 2. It is placed almost at will before adjectives and adverbs.

UNCIA. (Lat.) The twelfth part of any thing. In *Antiquity*, a term used both for the ounce and the inch.

UNCTUARIUM (Lat.) In *Ancient Architecture*, a room in the baths, where people were anointed.

UNCTUOUS. In *Pharmacy*, &c., fat; clammy; oily.

UNDECAGON. In *Geometry*, a figure of eleven angles or sides.

UNDERSHOT-WHEELS. In *Hydraulics*, is a wheel with a number of *flat boards*, which receive the impulse of the water conveyed to the lowest part of the wheel by an inclined canal. See *Overshot-wheels*.

UNDULATE, TO (*undulo*, Lat.) In *Hydrodynamics*, &c., to drive backward and forward; to make play as waves.

UNDULATION. In *Physics*, a species of motion, transmitted

successively through different parts of a medium, without any tendency to continue that motion, except by renewed impulses. Such are the marine and aerial waves. 2. Vibration or oscillation implies a motion backward and forward.

UNGUIS (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the nail of the hand or foot.

UNGULATA. In *Zoology*, an order of mammalia, having the feet enveloped in horny cases, or hoofs.

UNICORN (the *monopus* of the Greeks.) In *Zoology*, an animal with one horn; a supporter of the British arms, but itself of doubtful existence.

UNICORN, the sea. In *Ichthyology*, the narwal, a species of monodon.

UNILOCULAR SHELLS. In *Conchology*, shells having only one cell or chamber, such as the common limpets. See *Multi-locular*.

UNIO. In *Natural History*, a genus of pearl shells, thus named from *unus*, one, because no two pearls in the same shell agree.

UNIOLA. *Spikegrass*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

UNIPAROUS (from *unus*, and *pario*.) In *Zoology*, &c., bringing forth only one at a birth.

UNISON (from *unus*, and *sonus*, Lat.) In *Music*, a string that has the same sound with another; a single unvaried note.

UNIT (*unus*, *unitas*, Lat.) In *Arithmetic*, one; the least number, or the root of numbers.

UNIVALVE SHELLS. In *Conchology*, shells of one piece only,

such as those of common snails, periwinkles, &c. 2. The inhabitants of univalve shells all possess a head and organs of motion, of which those of bivalves (oysters, muscles, &c.) are destitute.

UNMOOR, TO. In *Navigation*, to reduce a ship to the state of riding by a single anchor and cable.

UPAPA. The *Hoopoe*, or *Messenger-bird*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of the order picæ.

URANGLIMMER. In *Mineralogy*, named also *micaceous uranite*, an oxide of uranium.

URANIUM. In *Mineralogy*, a new metal, of an iron-grey colour, named after the planet *Uranus*, or *Georgium Sidus*.

URANOSCOPUS. The *Star-gazer*. In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes, of the order jugulares.

URANUS. In *Astronomy*, the *Georgium Sidus*, which see.

URATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *uric acid*. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *uric acid* with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

URCEOLAR GLANDS. In *Botany*, a name given to certain fleshy tubercles, or leaves.

URCEOLUS (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a small vase, with a strait neck and wide mouth, and used in religious ceremonies.

URCHIN, THE SEA. In *Natural History*, a name given to the *echinus marinus*, or sea hedgehog; named also the *sea-egg*.

UREA. In *Chemistry*, an animal constituent, commonly pro-

duced by the evaporation of urine.

UREDIO (Lat., an itch, pricking heat, or blight.) In *Botany*, a name applied to a genus of parasitical fungi, resembling discolorations on the surfaces of plants, and formerly attributed to blasts, lightning, &c.

UREDIO MYCOPHILA. Mushroom blight.

UREDIO SEGETUM. Corn-blight or smut.

UREDIO NIVALIS. A name given to the red snow of the Arctic Circle.

URENS (Lat.) In *Botany*, signifies stinging.

URETERS. In *Anatomy*, these are two long and small tubes from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder.

URIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a peculiar acid procured from the calculous concretions of the kidneys and bladder.

URN (*urna*, Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a kind of vase chiefly used for preserving the ashes of the dead, and hence named *cineraria*.

URSA MAJOR. In *Astronomy*, the great bear, a north polar constellation.

URSA MINOR. The little bear, named also *Charles' Wain*, and by the Greeks *cynosura*, or *dog's-tail*. 2. Its vicinity to the North Pole gives the denomination arctic (from *αρκτος*, a bear,) to a geographical circle.

URSUS (Lat.) A bear. In *Zoology*, a genus of the class *mammalia* and order *feræ*.

URSUS ARCTOS. The brown northern bear.

URSUS, aule. The glutton, of Buffon.

URSUS, luseus. The wolferene, a variety of the glutton.

URSUS, lutor. The racoon.

URSUS, maritimus. The great white bear.

URSUS, melis. The badger.

URTICA. (from *ur*, to burn or sting.) A *Nettle*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *scabridae*.

URTICA, dioicia. The great stinging nettle.

URTICA, marina. The *Sea-nettle*. In *Natural History*, also named the *jelly-fish*, and *sea-blubber*. By the ancient Greeks it was termed the *συγνα*, *Syllanag*, or sea-lungs.

URTICA, urens. In *Botany*, the common stinging nettle.

URTICARIA. The *Nettle-rash*. In *Nosology*, the name of a cutaneous disease.

URUS. In *Zoology*, an ancient appellation for a species of wild bull, the *bos taurus* of the Linnaean system, and also named the *bonassus* and *bison*.

USANCE. In *Commerce*, this is a determinate period or date fixed for the payment of bills of exchange, and thus termed because regulated by the usage of the place on which they are drawn.

USQUEBAUGH (Irish, the water of life, corrupted to whiskey.) A strong compound distilled spirit, drawn on aromatics, dried fruits, and spiceries, and originally taken as a dram.

USTION (*ustio*, Lat., burning.) In *Pharmacy*, the preparation of certain substances by burning them.

UTERUS (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the womb

UTERINE (*brothers*, or *sisters*.) In *Law*, children born of the same mother, but by different fathers.

UTRICLES (*utriculi*, Lat.) In *Botany*, little globulets at the extremities of the hairs, on the edges of the leaves of some plants.

UTRICULARIA (from *utriculi*, little bladders, or bottles.) *Bladderwort*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants, of the natural order *corydales*.

UVA (Lat.) In *Botany*, a grape.

UVA, ursi. *Bear's-whortleberry*. The name of a species of *arbutus*, with trailing stalks.

UVULA (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate, near the foramina of the nostrils, over the glottis.

V.

VACCA. In *Zoology*, a cow.

VACCA MARINA. The sea-cow, or manatus.

VACCINIA. The *Cow-pox*. In *Surgery*, the name of a well-known cutaneous disease.

VACCINATION. In *Surgery*, the cow-pox inoculation.

VACCINIUM. In *Botany*, a genus of the natural order bicornes, comprehending the cranberry, whortleberry, &c.

VACCINIUM MYRTILLUS. The common bleaberry, or bilberry.

VACCINIUM OXYCOCCUS. The common cranberry.

VACCINIUM VITES IDÆE. The cowberry, or red whortleberry.

VACUA (*a void.*) In *Italian Music*, a white open note, in contradistinction to notes with black heads, like crotchets and quavers.

VACUUM (Lat.) A vacuity or space unoccupied by matter. In *Pneumatics*, the vacuum caused by an air-pump, which is a degree of rarefaction sufficient to suspend the ordinary effects of the atmosphere.

VADE MECUM. A Latin phrase to express any thing that is very familiar, and usually applied to some favourite book. 2. By the Greeks it was termed an *enchiridion*, or *hand-book*.

VADIUM (Lat.) In *Law*, a pledge.

VAGINA. A Latin term, signifying in various sciences a sheath or scabbard. In *Botany*, it more particularly denotes the

leaf which protects the stem, and peculiarly observable in grasses.

VAGINOPENNOUS (from *vagina*, and *penna*.) *Sheath-winged*. In *Entymology*, an old term denoting such insects as have their wings covered with elytra or hard cases.

VAIR. In *Heraldry*, a kind of fur or doubling, consisting of divers little pieces, argent and azure, resembling a Dutch U, or bell-glass.

VALERIANA. *Valerian.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order aggregate.

VALERIAN. In *Pharmacy*, this is the root of the *valeriana officinalis*, or great wild valerian.

VALLUM (Lat.) In *Antiquity*, a kind of trench and parapet, with which the Romans fortified their camps.

VALUE. In *Political Economy*, denotes the labour that a commodity will command.

VALONIA. See *Velant*.

VALVE (from *valva*, Lat., a folding door.) In *Hydraulics*, &c., a lid contrived to open one way to admit a fluid into a tube, but which shuts when pressed from the other to prevent its return. In *Anatomy*, a kind of membrane which opens in certain vessels, to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress.

VALVE, the Safety. In *Pneumatics*, a valve in a steam-engine, to obviate the danger of

explosion, by allowing the steam to escape when the pressure is raised beyond a certain weight.

VAMPIRE. In *Zoology*, the *vespertilio vampyrus*, a species of large bat. 2. The name has also been applied to the *vespertilio spectrum*, or bat with the long nose.

VAN (*avant*, French.) In *Tactics*, the front of an army; the first line. In *Navigation*, the foremost division of a fleet.

VANE, or *wind-vane*. In *Navigation*, a thin slip of bunting; a string of feathers, &c., stuck up to windward, to shew the direction of the wind.

VANILLA (a word of Spanish origin.) In *Botany*, a genus of plants (the *epidendrum*) which produce the vanilla, a fragrant fruit used in England as an ingredient in chocolate.

VANISHING FRACTIONS. In *Algebra*, these are fractions which by giving a certain value to variable quantity or quantities entering into them, both numerator and denominator become zero, and consequently the fraction itself is thus $\frac{0}{0}$.

VAPOUR-BATH. In *Chemistry*, the name of a vessel, in which a body is placed so as to receive the fumes of boiling water.

VAPOURS. In *Chemistry* and *Meteorology*, these are elastic fluids, which may at pleasure be made to assume the form of liquids, and were formerly thus distinguished from *gases*.

VARIABLE QUANTITIES. In *Mathematics*, such as are increasing or decreasing. They

are usually denoted by *x, y, z*, and the constant quantities by *a, b, c*.

VARIATION (of the compass.) In *Navigation*, &c., the deviation of the magnetic needle from its parallel with the meridian, or east and west of the true north and south points. 2. It is also named the *declination* of the magnetic needle.

VARICELLA (a diminutive of *variola*.) The *Chicken-pox*. In *Surgery*, a well known cutaneous disease.

VARIOUS, or *varicose*. In *Surgery*, disease attended with dilatation.

VARIEGATED ROCKS. In *Mineralogy*, the different colours of rocks are generally caused by the various states of the oxidation of the iron of the base, or cement.

VARIETIES. In *Natural History*, a word used to express an accidental change in some body, which is not essential to it, and therefore does not constitute a different species.

VARIETY. In *Botany*, *Conchology*, &c., when a shell or plant differs so little from another, as that it cannot be separated as a distinct species, it is called a *variety*.

VARIOLA. The *Small-pox*. In *Surgery*, a well known cutaneous disease.

VARIOLA VACCINA. The *cow-pox*.

VARIORUM. In *Literature*, an abbreviated phrase, used to denote an edition of a classic author, with the notes (*cum notis variorum*) of divers authors.

VARIX (Lat.) In *Surgery*, a

permanent dilation of a vein, attended with an accumulation of dark-coloured blood.

VAS (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, a vessel.

VASCULAR (*vasculum*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, consisting of vessels; full of vessels.

VAULT (*foris*, Lat.) In *Architecture*, an arched roof, so contrived as that the several stones, by their disposition, shall support each other.

VAVASOUR (*vavasieur*, French.) In *Feudal Law*, one who, himself holding of a superior lord, has others holding under him; one who is next in dignity to a baron.

VECTOR (Lat.) In *Astronomy*, a line supposed to be drawn from any planet moving round a centre, or the focus of an ellipse, to that focus or centre. 2. It is also named *radius vector*, because it appears to be the line by which the planet is carried round its centre of attraction.

VEDAS (Sanskrit.) In the East Indies, the four sacred books of the *Brahminical* Hindoos are thus named.

VEPETTE. In *Military Tactics*, a cavalry sentinel detached from the main body of the army to reconnoitre.

VEERING, or *wearing*. In *Navigation*, the operation to which a ship in changing her course from one board to the other, turns her stern to windward; in opposition to *tacking*, wherein the bow is turned to the wind, and the stern to leeward.

VEGETABLE (*vegetabilis*, Lat.) Any thing that groweth with-

out assistance, including the same plant; having the nature of a plant. In *Gardening* and *Agriculture*, vegetables are such plants as are found by spontaneous force to yield useful food to man and beast.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. The doctrine of the constitution and functions of plants, as distinguished from their anatomy.

VEGETATE, TO (*vegeto*, Latin.) In *Botany*, to grow like plants; to shoot out; to grow without sensation.

VEIN (*vena*, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the names of those vessels that convey back to the heart the blood carried out by the arteries. 2. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it.

VELANI, or *salenia*. In *Botany* and *Commerce*, a name given by the modern Greeks to the acorns of a species of oak, denominated the *velanida*.

The cup containing the acorn is the valuable portion of the *valonia*, being used in tanning.

VELLA. *Cross-necked*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

VELLON. In *Commerce*, a kind of money, in which accounts are kept in many parts of Spain.

VELLUM (*velin*, French.) In the *Arts*, the skin of a calf dressed for the use of the writer.

VELOCITY. In *Dynamics*, in the ratio of the quantity of time near extension that has been passed over in a certain portion of time. 2. Or it is the

method of mining that has been employed in moving along a detour into a mine.

VENUE (tether, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, silk with a short fur or pile on.

VELVET DUCK. In *Ornithology*, *thalassidroma*.

VENA (Linn.) In *Anatomy*, a vein.

VENAIRE, or. In *Joinery*, to make a sort of plain marquetry, without figures; an inlaid work of different woods, in compartments.

VENAECUSION (from vena, and sectio, Lat.) In *Surgery*, blood-letting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

VENECUS. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Venice.

VENOSUM. In *Botany*, veiny.

VENERA (Lat., the belly.) In *Anatomy*, any cavity of the body, but chiefly applied to the head, breast, and abdomen, which are called by anatomists the three centers.

VENTILATOR. In *Mechanics*, a machine by which noxious air may be discharged from an hospital, gaol, ship, &c., and replaced by fresh.

VENTRICLE (ventriculum, Lat.) In *Anatomy*, any small cavity in an animal body, and more especially those of the heart and brain.

VENTRILOQUIST (venter, and loquer, Lat.) One who speaks in such a manner as that the sound seems to issue from his belly.

VENUE. In *Law*, a neighbouring or near place.

VENUS. In *Astronomy*, one of the planets, situated between

the Earth and Mercury, and never distant from the sun more than 45°. Diameter 3880 miles, distance from the sun 68,891,436 miles; periodical course or year, 224 days, and 17 hours.

VENUS. In old *Chemistry* and *Alchemy*, signified copper.

VENUS. In *Conchology*, a genus of bivalve sea-shells, inhabited by a tethys.

VENUS'S-FLYTRAP. In *Botany*, the *dionæa muscipula*, a kind of sensitive plant.

VEPRECLUB (from vepres, Lat., a briar or bramble.) In *Botany*, the thirty-first natural order of Linneus, comprehending pliant shrubs of humble growth.

VERATRIA. In *Chemistry*, a new vegetable alkali, discovered in white hellebore and other plants.

VERATRUM. *Hellebore.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order coronariæ.

VERATRUM ALBUM. The common white hellebore.

VERATRUM NIGRUM. Black hellebore.

VERBASCUM. *Mullein.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order luridæ.

VERBATIM. A Latin word used in composition, and signifying word for word.

VERBENA. *Vervain.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order personatæ.

VERBENA OFFICINALIS. Common vervain.

VERDE ANTICO. In *Mineralogy*, a rock composed of serpentine and limestone. See *Antico*.

VERDNERIS (*viride aris*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, an acetate of copper with excess of acid. 2. A kind of rust of copper, formed by the corrosion of that metal by a vegetable acid.

VERDITER, or *Terre Vert.* In the *Arts*, a bluish pigment procured by adding whiting to a solution of copper in diluted nitric acid.

VERGE (*virga*, Lat., a rod.) In *Law*, verge is the compass about the king's court, bounding the jurisdiction of the lord steward of the king's household.

VERGER. He that carries the mace before the dean.

VERJUICE (*verjus*, French.) In *Cookery*, an acid liquor, expressed from crab apples, or sour grapes, and used in sauces, ragouts, &c.

VERMES (Lat.) *Worms.* In *Natural History*, the sixth Linnean class; invertebral animals, comprehending all the annular or ringed species, that have no antennæ, no legs, no voice, no true blood, and no distinct head. 2. The orders are the intestina, mollusca, testacea, zoophyta, and infusoria.

VERMICELLI (*little worms*, in Italian.) In *Cookery*, a paste, composed of flour, cheese, the yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, rolled, and broken into the figures of worms.

VERMICULAR (*vermiculus*, Lat.) In *Natural History*, acting like a worm, continued from one part to another of the same body. In *Surgery*, a term ap-

plied to the peristaltic motion of the intestines, performed by contraction from above downwards.

VERMICULE (*vermiculus*, Lat.) In *Natural History*, a little worm or grub.

VERMIFORM (*vermis* and *forma*, Lat.) In *Natural History*, &c., having the form of a worm.

VERMIFUGE (*vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.) In *Pharmacy*, any medicine that destroys or expels worms.

VERMILION (*vermeil*, French.) Any beautiful colour. In *Chemistry*, a bi-sulphuret of mercury, a species of prepared cinabar.

VERMIS (in the plural *vermes*.) In *Natural History*, a worm.

VERNACULAR (*vernaculus*, Lat.) Native; of one's own country; domestic.

VERNAL (*vernus*, Lat.) Belonging to the spring.

VERNIER (named after the inventor.) In the *Arts*, a graduated index, which subdivides the smallest division of any scale with greater accuracy than can be obtained by simple estimation of a fractional part, as indicated by a pointer. It is the same as the *nonius*.

VERONICA. *Speedwell.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order personate.

VERONICA **HECCABUNGA.** Brook-lime speedwell.

VERONICA OFFICIALIS. Common male speedwell.

VERUCA (Lat.) A *Wart.* In *Nosology*, a well known cutaneous excrescence.

VERRUCOSUS. In *Botany*, warty.

VERSE (*versus*, Lat.) In *Poetry*, a line consisting of certain succession of sounds, and number of syllables.

VERSED SINE OF AN ARC. In *Geometry*, is the portion of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the commencement of the arc.

VERT. In *Heraldry*, the term for a green colour.

VERTEBRA (Lat., plural *vertebræ*.) In *Anatomy*, a joint of the spine.

VERTEBRÆ. The *Spine* or *Back-bone*. In *Anatomy*, the connected series of bones extending from the head along the back. 2. The aggregate of the small bones or joints composing the spine is called the *vertebræ*.

VERTEBRAL. In *Anatomy*, relating to the spine.

VERTEBRAL ANIMALS. In *Zoology*, &c., the vertebral animals are red blooded, and have the brains collected in one mass, at the anterior extremity of the body, which sends out a nervous chord, called the spinal marrow, to the other extremity. The invertebral animals, or such as have no spine, are white blooded, and destitute of a skull, and of a vertebral column or back-bone.

VERTEX (Lat.) The zenith; the point over the head; the top of a hill. In *Anatomy*, the crown of the head between the sinciput and occiput.

VERTICAL. In *Astronomy*, &c., placed in the zenith.

VERTICAL CIRCLE. In *Astronomy*, a great arch of the sphere passing through the ze-

nith and the nadir, and any other given points on the surface of the sphere.

VERTICILLATÆ. In *Botany*, this word means whorl-flowered plants, or flowers placed in whorls round the main stem. It is the forty-second natural order of the Linnæan system.

VERTICILLUS (Lat.) A *Whorl*. In *Botany*, a particular mode of efflorescence, in which the flowers surround the stem in a sort of a ring.

VERTIGO (Lat.) In *Nosology*, giddiness; a sense of dizziness and swimming of the head.

VERVAIN. In *Botany*, *verbena*.

VESANIÆ. In *Nosology*, an order of diseases, comprehending those in which the judgment is impaired without either lethargy or fever.

VESICA (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, &c., a bladder.

VESICULA (the diminutive of *vesica*.) A little bladder.

VESICLE (*vesicula*, Lat.) In *Surgery*, a small cuticle, filled or inflated; a blister.

VESPA (Lat.) A *Wasp*. In *Entomology*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

VESPA CRABRO. The *Hornet*.

VESPER, or *Hesperus*. The *Evening Star*. In *Astronomy*, the planet Venus, when she is eastward of the sun, and consequently sets after him.

VESPER. In the *Romish Church*, that part of the service which is rehearsed in the afternoon, answering to our evening prayers; but differing from the *matins* or morning service.

VESPERTILIO (Lat.) The *Bat*.

In *Zoology*, a genus of the order primates and class mammalia.

VESPERTILIO MURINUS. The common or tailed bat.

VESPERTILIO NOCTULA. The great bat, that inhabits England during the summer, but spends the winter in Italy in a torpid state.

VESPERTILIO SPECTRUM. The blood-sucking bat of South America, named by the Spaniards the *perro volador*, or flying dog.

VESPERTILIO VAMPIRUS. The large East Indian bat.

VESTA. In *Mythology*, a goddess, the daughter of Rhea and Saturn, and sister to Ceres and Juno. In *Astronomy*, the name of a small planet or asteroid, discovered by Dr. Olbers, in 1807. 2. It revolves in three years and sixty-six days, and has the appearance of a star of the eighth magnitude.

VESTIBULE (*vestibulum*, Lat.) In *Architecture*, the porch, or first entrance of a house.

VESTIGE (*vestigium*, Lat.) Footstep; mark left behind in passing.

VESTRY (*vestiarium*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, a room appendant to the church, in which the sacerdotal garments and consecrated things are deposited. 2. A parochial assembly, commonly convened in the vestry.

VESUVIAN. A *Mineral*, of the gem order, found in the neighbourhood of Vesuvius. 2. It is also named pyramidical garnet, and *ilocrase*.

VERUM. In *Botany*, a title of

VERCH GRASS. *Lathyrus*.

VETERINARY (*veterinarius*, Lat.) Relating to the treatment and cure of horses, cattle, and other domesticated animals.

VEXILLUM. In *Roman Tactics*, a pair of colours belonging to a legion.

VI BT ARMIS (Lat.) In *Law*, by force of arms.

VIA LACTEA (Lat.) In *Astronomy*, the galaxy, or milkyway.

VIATICUM (Lat.) Provision for a journey. In the *Romish Church*, a term applied to the communion or eucharist, when administered to persons in the agonies of death.

VIBRIO ACETICUS. In *Natural History*, the vinegar eel.

VIBRATION. In *Mechanics*, a regular reciprocal motion, of any body, such as a pendulum, occasioned by the force of gravity.

VIBURNUM (Lat., a *Withy*, or *Wild Vine*.) The viburnum. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order dumosa.

VIBURNUM OPULUS. The common guelder rose; water elter, or snow ball.

VIBURNUM TINUS. The common tinus or laurestine.

VICAR (*vicarius*, Lat.) In *Church Government*, the incumbent of an appropriated, or impropriated, benefice. 2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.

VICER. This word is used in *Composition*, for one who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has the

second rank in command; as *viceroy, vice-chancellor.*

VICIN (vige, Dutch.) In *Mechanics*, a small iron press with screws, used by workmen.

VICE VERSA. A Latin idiomatic phrase, signifying *on the contrary.*

VICIA (Lat.) A *Vetch.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *papilionaceæ.*

VICIA FABA. The common garden bean.

VICIA PISIFORMIS. The pea vetch.

VICIA-SATIVA. The common vetch, or tare.

VICUNA. In *Zoology*, the camelus vicugna.

VIDELICET (Lat.) To wit; that is. The word *videlicet* in composition is usually contracted to *viz.*

VIELLE. A *Musical Instrument*, the tones of which are produced by the friction of a wheel, acting the part of a bow against the strings, which are pressed by the fingers or keys. *It has two strings, which always sound like the drones of a bagpipe, and is vulgarly named the hurdy-gurdy.*

VIENNE AUSTRIÆ. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Vienna.

VIGILIA. In *Physiology*, that state of an animal opposed to sleep, popularly termed watching or waking.

VIGILIE FLORUM (Lat.) In *Botany*, a term used to express the peculiar property some flowers have of closing their petals at certain hours of the day.

VIGNETTE. In *Painting, &c.*

This word originally signified the flourish or ornament placed at the beginning of a book, preface, or dedication; but its meaning is now more comprehensive.

VIGORNIA. In *Typography*, printed in the city of Worcester.

VILLA (Lat.) In *Roman Antiquity*, a country or farm house.

VILLET (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the same as fibres. In *Botany*, small hairs like the grains of plush or shag.

VILLOSUM. In *Botany*, shaggy.

VIMEN (Lat.) In *Botany*, a twig or slender rod.

VINCA, or Perwinca. *Periwinkle.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *convolv.*

VINCULUM (a bond or band.)

In *Algebra*, a character in the form of a line or stroke drawn over a factor, divisor, or dividend, when compounded of several letters or quantities, in order to connect them, and shew that they are to be multiplied or divided, &c., together. As $d \times a + b - c$, shews that d is to be multiplied by a , added to b , minus c .

VINDOBONA. In *Typography*, the city of Vienna, in Austria.

VINE. In *Botany*, *vitis.*

VINEGAR (vth, wine, and aigre, sour.) In *Pharmacy*, *acetum.*

VINEGAR (radical.) In *Modern Chemistry*, the acetic acid.

VIOL (viola, Ital.) A musical instrument of the same form with the violin, but larger, and having six strings, played with a bow,

VIOLA. The *Violat.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order campanaceæ.

VIOLA ODORATA. The sweet smelling violet.

VIOLA TRICOLOR. The pansy, violet, or heart's ease.

VIOLINE. In *Chemistry*, a new vegetable alkaline, bitter, and acrid principle, procured from the violet, or *viola odorata*.

VIOLONCELLO, THE ITALIAN. In *Music*, answers to our fifth violin, which is a little bass violin, with five strings, half the size of the common bass violin.

VIPER, THE COMMON. In *Natural History*, the coluber bernus.

VIPER, THE EGYPTIAN. In *Natural History*, the coluber vipera.

VIPER'S GRASS. In *Botany*, scorsonera.

VIRGO. The *Virgin.* In *Astronomy*, the sixth sign of the zodiac.

VIRTUAL. In *Composition*, this word signifies *potential*, chiefly understood of something that acts by a secret invisible cause; in opposition to what is sensible and palpable.

VIRTUOSO (Italian.) A man skilled in antique or natural curiosities, studious of painting, statuary, or architecture.

VIRUS (Lat.) In *Surgery*, venom; poison; the seed of infection.

VIS (Lat.) In *Physics*, &c., a Latin word employed to denote power, force, violence, or virtue.

VIS VITA (Lat.) In *Physiology*, denotes the natural power in

the animal machine to preserve life.

VIS MEDICATRIX NATURE (Lat.) In *Physiology*, the *assisting power of nature*; peculiar to an animated body.

VIS INERTIA (Lat.) In *Physics*, denotes the propensity of nature to remain in its actual condition, whether of motion or rest, and to resist change.

VIS INSITA (Lat.) In *Physics*, denotes the power or innate force essentially residing in any body, by which it endeavours to preserve its present state, whatever that be.

VIS INSITA. In *Physiology*, denotes *irritability*, or the contractility of muscular fibres; a property peculiar to muscles, by which they contract on the application of certain stimuli, without consciousness of action.

VIS A TERGO (Lat.) In *Dynamics*, a force from behind.

VISCERA (Lat.) In *Anatomy*, the bowels or intestines.

VISCID (viscidus.) In *Pharmacy*, &c., glutinous; tenacious; ropy.

VISCOUNT (vicecomes, Lat.) In *Law*, viscount signifies as much as sheriff. In *Heraldry*, it signifies a degree of nobility next to an earl.

VISUM. The *Mistletoe.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *aggregate*.

VISCUM ALBUM. The common mistletoe.

VISER. A mask.

VISTA (Italian.) View; prospect through an avenue.

VISUAL RAYS. In *Optics*, these are rays of light imagined to

considered the object to the eye.

VITAL AIR. In *Chemistry*, the old name for what is now called *oxygen gas*.

VITEX. *Chaste-tree*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

VITRIGO (Lat.) The *Leprosy*. In *Nosology*, a cutaneous disease, producing smooth, white tubercles.

VITIS (Lat.) The *Vine*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *hederaceae*.

VITIS CORINTHIACA. In *Botany*, the current bush of *Zante*.

VITIS VINIFERA. The common *sine*.

VITREOUS (vitreus, Lat.) In *Mineralogy*, &c., glassy; consisting of glass; resembling glass.

VITREOUS ELECTRICITY. The electricity which a tube of glass exhibits when rubbed on a rubber of wool, as contradistinguished from *resinous electricity*. 2. The first was formerly named *positive electricity*, from its supposed excess; and the last, *negative electricity*, from its supposed deficiency.

VITRIFICATION. In *Chemistry*, production of glass; act of changing, or state of being changed into glass.

VITRIOL, NATIVE, or Copperas. In *Mineralogy*, a substance sometimes found in old shafts and caverns, which is a mixture, in various proportions, of iron, copper, and zinc, with sulphuric acid. 2. By the Latins it was called *stremetum*

aurinum, and by the Greeks *chalcanthus*, or the efflorescence of copper.

VITRIOL, BLUE. *Blue Copperas*. In *Chemistry*, a compound of sulphuric acid and copper; a sulphate of copper.

VITRIOL, GREEN. *Green Copperas*. In *Chemistry*, a compound of sulphuric acid and iron; a sulphate of iron.

VITRIOL, OIL OF. In *Chemistry*, concentrated sulphuric acid, originally distilled from common green vitriol, or copperas.

VITRIOL, RED. *Red Copperas*. In *Chemistry*, a compound of sulphuric acid and cobalt; a sulphate of cobalt.

VITRIOL, WHITE. *White Copperas*. In *Chemistry*, a compound of sulphuric acid and zinc; a sulphate of zinc.

VITRIOLIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, concentrated sulphuric acid, now procured by the combustion of sulphur.

VITRUM (Lat.) In *old Chemistry*, glass.

VITTA. In *Numismatics*, the diadem on a medal. 2. This was a ribbon or fillet worn round the head, and tied with a floating knot; in ancient times the simple but superlative badge of *regal power and dignity*.

VITULUS. In *Zoology*, a calf.

VITULUS MARINUS. The sea-calf.

VITUS'S DANCE. In *Nosology*, *chorea*.

VIVA VOCE. In *Law*, by word of mouth, as when a witness is examined personally in open court.

VIVACE, (Italian.) In *Music*, lively; gay; animated.

VIVERRE. The *Weasel* or *Ferret*. In *Zoology*, the name of a distinct order of *feræ*.

VIVERRA ICHNEUMON. The grey ichneumon.

VIVERRA VULGARIS. The common weasel.

VIVIPAROUS. In *Natural History*, an epithet applied to such animals as bring forth their young alive and perfect; in contradistinction to *oviparous* animals, or such as lay eggs.

VIXEN, or *Fixen*. In *Zoology* and *Hunting*, a fox's cub.

VIZ. To wit, that is, a contraction of *videlicet*.

VOCABULARY (*vocabularium*, Lat.) A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book.

VOCATIVE (*vocativus*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, the case used in calling or speaking.

VOLANT. In *Heraldry*, when a bird is drawn flying, or having the wings spread out, it is said to be *volant*.

VOLATILE (*volatilis*, Lat.) In *Chemistry*, having the power to pass off by spontaneous evaporation; easily dissipated by fire or heat.

VOLATILE ALKALI. *Sal Ammoniac* and *Hartshorn*. In *Pharmacy*, &c., is a compound of ammonia and carbonic acid.

VOLATILE, OR ESSENTIAL, OILS. In *Chemistry*, &c., fragrant aromatic oils, soluble in alcohol, evaporable at a low degree of heat without decomposition, and slightly soluble in water. 2. These oils are almost wholly obtained from vegetables, the

fragrance of which resides in their oily principles.

VOLCANO. In *Geology*, a burning mountain, whence vapour, smoke, flames, stones, boiling-water, mud, and lava, are ejected by the force of subterranean fire.

VOLENS, VOLENS (Lat.) In *Law*, willing or not willing.

VOLTA. In *Italian Music*, denotes that the part is to be repeated, one, two, or more times, according to the adjectives subjoined.

VOLTARE. In *Music*, an Italian verb, signifying to turn over, as the leaves of a music book, *as volta subito*, turn over quickly.

VOLTAIC, OR GALVANIC, FILE. In *Electricity*, this consists of alternate plates of zinc and copper, which, when properly arranged, furnish a continued stream of the electric fluid for a considerable time.

VOLTAISM. See *Galvanism*.

VOLUME. Something rolled or convolved; a book.

VOLUME (*bulk* or *magnitude*). In *Physics*, this word denotes the size of a body with respect to the space it occupies.

VOLUTA. In *Conchology*, a genus of univalve sea-shells, inhabited by a limax.

VOLUTE (French.) In *Architecture*, a member of a column. 2. Part of the capitals of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, supposed to represent the bark of trees twisted and turned into spiral lines; or, according to others, the head-dresses of virgins in their long hair. 3. It is also named the *ram's horn*, from its figure,

VOX GLOBATOR. In *Natural History*, a globular, gelatinous, and nearly transparent animalcule of the *infusoria* order, found in the water of marshes swimming perpetually round and round, with a whirling or vertiginous motion.

VOX CONFLICTOR. An animalcule similar to the globator, except that it moves by turning perpetually from the right to the left, and then back again.

VOMER (Lat., a *ploughshare*.) In *Anatomy*, the name of a bone of the nose.

VORTICINE. In *Roman Antiquity*, certain avenues and entrances to the amphitheatres were thus named.

VORTUX (Lat., plural *vortices*.) Any thing whirled round. In the *Cartesian Philosophy*, a system or collection of particles of matter, moving the same way, and round the same axis.

VORTICELLA ROTATORIA. In *Natural History*, the wheel animal, or flower polypus. It is also named the rotifer redi-vivus, from its property of recovering life after having been long dried.

VOTARY. One devoted as by a vow, to any particular service, worship, study, vice, or state of life.

VOUSOIRS. In *Architecture*, vault stones, or those that immediately form the arch of a bridge, vault, &c., and are cut somewhat in the shape of a truncated pyramid.

human oak at the first year, though an most used, and sold

Vox (Lat.) In *Law* and *Physiology*, the voice.

Vox populi (Lat.) The voice of the people.

VOWEL (*vocalis*, Lat.) In *Grammar*, a letter which can be uttered by itself.

VRATISLAVIA. In *Typography*, the city of Breslaw, in Silesia.

VULCANIC THEORY OF THE EARTH. See *Platonic Theory*.

VULGATE BIBLE. This was translated almost verbatim from the Greek Septuagint for the use of the Latins, soon after their conversion to Christianity, and is the only one acknowledged to be authentic by the Church of Rome. 2. It is also named the *old Italic*, or *vulgar Latin bible*; but the author of the version has never even been guessed at.

VULPES, or *Canis Vulpes*. In *Zoology*, the fox.

VULPES MARINA. In *Ichthyology*, the sea-fox, a species of squalus or shark.

VULPINITE. A gypseous Mineral, found at Vulpino, in Italy, but named also *burdig-lione*. 2. In its nature it is a siliferous anhydrite.

VULTUR (Lat.) The *Vulture*. In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds belonging to the order of *accipitres*, or birds of prey.

VULTUR CRISTATUS. The crested vulture.

VULTUR GRYPHUS. The *condor*, or great vulture of South America.

W.

WACKE (German.) In *Mineralogy*, a substance between clay and basalt; named also *indurated* clay. 2. The *wacke* of the Germans is a soft earthy variety of basalt.

WAD (black.) In *Mineralogy*, an earthy ore of manganese, thus named by the miners.

WAGTAIL. In *Ornithology*, *motacilla*.

WAIFS (*bona waviata*.) In *Law*, these are goods stolen and waived, or thrown away by the thief in his flight, on which event they belong to the king.

WAINSCOT (*wagescot*, Dutch.) In *Carpentry*, the inner wooden lining of a wall, usually divided into panels, and painted.

WAIST. In *Ship-building*, the space between the quarter-deck and fore-castle.

WAITS. In *Music*. These were formerly attendant musicians on great personages, mayors, and body corporates, generally furnished with appropriate dresses.

WAKE. In *Navigation*, this denotes the print or track of a ship on the surface of the waters. 2. Two distinct objects seen at sea are said to be in the wake of each other, when the view of the furthest is interrupted by the nearest.

WAKE ROBIN or *cuckoo pint*. In *Botany*, *arum*.

WAKEFULNESS or *watching*. In *Nosology*, *insomnia*.

WALE. In *Ship-building*, an assemblage of strong planks extending along a ship's side, serving to reinforce the decks, and form the curves of the vessel.

WALL CREEPER. In *Ornithology*, the *picus murarius*.

WALL FLOWER. In *Botany*, the *cheiranthus*.

WALLOONS. A name given to the inhabitants of a considerable portion of the Netherlands: viz., Artois, Hainault, Luxemburg, and part of Flanders and Brabant.

WALNUT-TREE. In *Botany*, *juglans*.

WALTZ. In *Music*, the name of a riotous and indecent German dance. 2. The word is derived from the verb *waltzen*, to roll, wallow, or welter, in the mud, dirt, or mire.

WAMPUM. The inside of the clam shell, formed into small cylinders, strung upon threads like beads, and formerly used as a circulating medium by the North American Indians.

WAPENTAKE (Saxon.) In *Law*, wapentake is what we call a hundred; upon a meeting they touch each other's weapons in token of their fidelity; others think that a wapentake was ten hundreds or boroughs.

WARDEN of the CINQUE PORTS. In *Law*, a manager of the havens in the east of England, called the cinque ports, who

has there all that jurisdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt.

WARDMOTE. In *Municipal Law*, a meeting; a court held in each ward or district of London, for the direction of their affairs.

WARP. In *Manufactures*, the threads extended lengthwise on the loom, across which the woof is passed by means of the shuttle, are thus named.

WARP, TO. In *Navigation*, to change the situation of a ship in harbour, &c., by means of ropes or warps attached to buoys, posts, rings, trees, &c. &c.

WARRANT. In *Law*, a writ conferring some right or authority. 2. A writ giving the officer of justice the power of caption.

WARRANTY. In the *Common Law*, signifies a promise made in a deed by one man to another for himself and his heirs, for the enjoying of any thing agreed on between them.

WASH. In *Distillation*, a name by which *wort* is distinguished.

WASHING. In *Painting*, to lay a colour, such as Indian ink or bistre, over a pencil or crayon drawing, to render it more natural, and add to the shadow of prominences, apertures, &c.

WASHING OF ORES. In *Mineralogy*, signifies the separation of the metals from earths and stones by means of a current of water.

WART. *Verruca.* In *Surgery*, a kind of excrescence from the cutis or true skin.

WASP. In *Entomology*, *vespa*.

WATER. Sir Isaac Newton defines water when pure to be a very fluid *salt*, volatile and void of all savour and taste. 2. In *modern Chemistry*, the systematic name of water is the *oxide of hydrogen*, being a compound of oxygen and hydrogen.

WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION. In *Chemistry*, &c., the proportion of water necessary to retain certain salts in their crystalline form.

WATER CLOCK. In *Mechanics*, the clepsydra.

WATER COLOURS. In *Painting*, these are such as are only diluted with gum water, in contradistinction to oil colours. 2. When water colours are used, it is termed *limning*; when oil colours, *painting*.

WATER CRESS. In *Botany*, the *sisymbrium nasturtium*.

WATER MELON. In *Botany*, the *cucurbita citrullus*.

WATER WAGTAIL. In *Ornithology*, the *motacilla alba*.

WATER IN THE HEAD. In *Nosology*, the *hydrocephalus*.

WATER LILY. In *Botany*, *nymphaea*.

WATER SAIL. In *Navigation*, a small sail spread occasionally under the lower studding-sail or driver boom, during a fair wind and smooth sea.

WATERING. In *Manufactures*, is to give a wavy lustre to stuffs, &c., by means of a particular process. In *Metallurgy*, the term applies also to steel, &c.

WAVE. In *Ancient Physics*, unda.

WAVED. In *Heraldry*, an indented outline, indicating honours originally acquired at sea.

WAVELLITE. In *Mineralogy*, a crystallized hydrate of alumina, named after the discoverer.

WAY. In *Antiquity*, via. The Roman ways were distinguished as consular, prætorian, military, and public.

WAYS AND MEANS. In *Parliament*, when a supply has been voted, and the *quantum* determined, the House of Commons resolve themselves into a committee to consider the ways and means to raise the supply so voted.

WEALTH. In *Political Economy*, material products, possessing exchangeable value, which are necessary, useful, or agreeable to man.

WEARD. In *Composition*, a word which whether final or initial, signifies watchfulness and care.

WEARING. In *Navigation*, see *Veering*.

WEASEL. In *Zoology*, the *mustela vulgaris*, or *viverra*.

WEATHER GAGE. In *Navigation*, when a ship is to windward of another, she is said to have the weather gage of her.

WEDGE (*cuneus*, Lat.) In *Mechanics*, a wedge is like two inclined planes, joined together at their bases.

WEDNESDAY. The fourth day of the week; thus named by the Gothic nations from *Wodin* or *Odin*.

WEEVIL. In *Entomology*, a small animal of the *scarabæus*

or beetle kind, rather larger than a louse, and very destructive in corn magazines. It is a species of *curculio*.

WELD or wold. In *Botany*, a plant yielding a yellow dye, the *reseda luteola* of *Linnaeus*.

WELD, to. In *Metallurgy*, to beat one mass of metal intensely heated, into another, so that they become firmly united. The temperature at which this takes place is called a *welding* heat.

WELK. In *Conchology*, *buccinum*.

WELL. In *Ship-building*, a partition to enclose the pumps, from the bottom to the lower decks, to render them accessible, and prevent their taking damage.

WELT, to. In *Manufactures*, to sew any thing with a border, guard, or edging.

WERNERIAN THEORY. In *Geology*; see *Neptunian theory*.

WERNERITE, or scapolite. A Mineral substance of the gem order, named after *Werner*.

WESTMONASTERII. In *Typography*, the city of *Westminster*.

WHALE. In *Astronomy*, the constellation *cetus*.

WHALE. *Cete*. In *Ichthyology*, the seventh order of the class *mammalia*.

WHALE; THE COMMON. *Balaena mysticetus*. Thus named (*murinos*, or bearded,) from its having hairs for fibres in its mouth instead of teeth.

WHALE, THE BOTTLE-NOSD. The *balaena rostrata*.

WHALE, THE SPERMACETI. The *cachalot* or *physeter*.

WHEAT. In *Botany*, *tritium*.

WHEAT EAR. In *Ornithology*, the motacilla canthre.

WHEEL. In *Ancient Mechanics*, *rota*.

WHIMBREL. In *Ornithology*, the scolopax phaeopus.

WHIN. In *Botany*, *ulex*.

WHINSTONES. In *Geology*, &c., the provincial name applied in many parts of Britain to basaltic rocks. 2. The trap rocks of the Wernerians or Neptunists are the whinstones of the Huttonians or Plutonists, and the overlying rocks of later geologists. See *Trap* and *Overlying rocks*.

WHIP-POOR-WILL. In *Ornithology*, the caprimulgus virginianus.

WHITE ANT. In *Entomology*, the termes fatals.

WHITELEAD, or ceruse. In *Chemistry*, a carbonate of lead, or compound of lead and carbonic acid.

WHITETHORN. In *Botany*, the crataegus.

WHITING. In *Ichthyology*, the gadus merlangus, formerly named the asellus mollis.

WHITLOW. In *Surgery*, an inflammation affecting one or more of the phalanges of the fingers, and generally terminating in an abscess.

WHITSUNTIDE. In *Church Rituals*, thus, named because the converts newly baptized, appeared from Easter to Whitsuntide, in white. 2. The feast of Pentecost.

WHORL. In *Botany*, *verticillus*.

WHORLED PLANTS. In *Botany*, *verticillate*.

WHORL. In *Conchology*, one of

the wreaths, or turnings of the spires of univalve shells.

WHORTLEBERRY (the bilberry or cranberry.) In *Botany*, *vacinium*.

WIC or witch (Saxon.) This word, according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a threefold signification, implying either a village, or a hay made by the winding banks of a river, or a castle.

WIGBON. In *Ornithology*, the anas Penelope.

WILLOW. In *Botany*, *salix*.

WINDAGE. In *Gunnery*, the difference between the diameter of the bore and that of the ball is thus named.

WINDFLOWER. In *Botany*, the anemone.

WINDGALL. In *Farriery*, windgalls are soft flatulent tumours, full of corrupt jelly, which grow on each side of the fetlock joints, and in hard ways make a horse halt.

WINDLASS. In *Mechanics*, a handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped round a cylinder. In *Navigation*, a horizontal machine of strong timber, used in merchant ships for heaving up the anchor instead of a capstan.

WINDSAILS. In *Navigation*, a sort of ventilator consisting of a wide tube of canvass shaped like a funnel to convey a stream of fresh air downwards to the hold and lower decks of a ship.

WINDWARD. In *Navigation*, signifies, towards the wind.

WINTON [iensis]. In *Church Government*, the signature of the Bishop of Winchester, the

Christian means being usually prefixed, and so much of the local word as precedes the bracket.

WIRE DRAWING. In *Metallurgy*, a method of drawing out long bars of metal by pulling it through small holes in a steel plate, and thereby converting it to wire.

WITHERITE. A mineral substance, which is a carbonate of barytes, named after the discoverer.

WITHERS. In *Farriery*, this is the joining of the shoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHER-RUNG. In *Farriery*, an injury caused by a saddle, when the bows being too wide, they bruise the flesh against the second and third vertebrae of the back, which form the prominence that rises above the shoulders.

WOAD (Saxon.) *Isatis.* In *Botany*, a plant, the leaves of which are used in dyeing, as the basis of black and blue.

WODANUM (from *Woden*, a Gothic deity.) In *Chemistry*, a new malleable metal discovered in a Hungarian mineral. 2. It is of a bronze-yellow colour, and is attracted by the magnet.

WOLD. This word, whether used singly or jointly in the names of places, signifies a plain open country without wood.

WOLF. In *Zoology*, *lupus* or *canis lupus*.

WOLF'S BANE. In *Botany*, *aconitum*.

WOLFRAM. In *Mineralogy*, an

ore of tungsten, called by the Cornish miners, *moek lead*. 2. It is a tungstate of iron or manganese, and the *spuma lupi* of Wallerius, which is a literal translation of wolfram.

WOLVERINE. In *Zoology*, the *ursus gulo*, or *ursus luscus*. It is a variety of the glutton.

WOMAT or wombat. In *Zoology*, a little animal which seems nearly allied to our opossums, found in New Holland.

WOMB. In *Anatomy*, the matrix or uterus.

WOOD. In *Chemistry*, the substance that constitutes the basis of wood is named *lignin*.

WOODBINE. In *Botany*, a species of *lonicera*, or honey-suckle.

WOODCOCK. In *Ornithology*, the *scolopax ruficollis*.

WOODLOUSE. In *Entomology*, the millepedes.

WOODPECKER, THE GREEN. In *Ornithology*, the *picus viridis*; named also the *pluvialis avis* or rain fowl.

WOODGROUSE. In *Ornithology*, the tetrao *urogallus*, named also the cock of the mountain, but now extinct in Britain.

WOODROCK. In *Mineralogy*, the ligniform asbestos is sometimes thus named.

WOOF. In *Manufactures*, the threads thrown across the warp by the shuttle.

WOOTZ. In *Metallurgy*, a very hard kind of steel from the East Indies.

WORMS. In *Natural History*, *vermes*.

WORM. In *Chemistry*, a spiral tube used in distillation, which

WOBLES a great many revolutions in a large vessel of cold water, called a refrigerator, to cool and condense the vapour.

WORMWOOD. In *Botany*, *absinthium artemisia*.

WORSTED (from *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk.) In *Manufactures*, woollen yarn; wool twisted rather harder than ordinary.

WORT (Saxon and Dutch.) In *Botany*, originally a general name for an herb; also a plant of the cabbage kind. In *Brewing*, *wort* is new beer, either unfermented or in the act of fermentation. This is the muddy liquor that remains in the mash tun, after the grains have sunk to the bottom.

WRANGLER (*senior*.) A technical term in the university of Cambridge, for the student who passes the best examination in the senate house.

WRASSE. In *Ichthyology*, the *labrasteina*, or old wife.

WRECK or *sea wreck*. In *Botany*, the *fucus vesiculosus*, a soft slippery sea-plant, with large watery bladders, containing air and a slippery juice.

WREN, THE JEW. In *Ornithology*, the *motacilla troglodytes*.

WREN, THE CRESTED or *golden*. The *motacilla regulus* of Linnaeus, or *regulus cristatus*.

WRINGLE TAIL. In *Entomology*, the *curvitanda*, or crooked tail.

WRIST. In *Anatomy*, *carpus*.

WRIT. Any thing written; scripture. This sense is now chiefly used in speaking of the Bible. In *Law*, (*breve*), a judicial process, or precept in writing, issued from some court to the sheriff, &c. 2. A legal instrument.

WRITER TO THE SIGNET. In *Scottish Law*, a term equivalent to attorney or solicitor in England.

WRITING (*scriptura*, Lat.) The art of signifying and conveying our ideas to others by letters or characters visible to the eye.

WRYNECK. In *Ornithology*, the *yann torquilla*.

WYKE. In *Topography*, a word anciently denoting a *fam*, hamlet, or little village.

X.

X. This is a letter, which though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the English language.

XANTHIUM. *Burweed*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *compositæ*.

XANTHOGEN (*ξανθος*, yellow, and *γενναω*, to generate.) In *Chemistry*, a new compound radical, procured by the mutual action and re-action of carburet of sulphur and potash. 2. It is thus named, because it forms combinations of a yellow colour with some metals.

XANTHOBROMA (*ξανθος*, yellow, and *βρομα*, to generate.) In *Chemistry*, a new compound radical, procured by the mutual action and re-action of carburet of sulphur and potash. 2. It is thus named, because it forms combinations of a yellow colour with some metals.

XANTHOBROMA (*ξανθος*, yellow, and *βρομα*, to generate.) In *Chemistry*, a new compound radical, procured by the mutual action and re-action of carburet of sulphur and potash. 2. It is thus named, because it forms combinations of a yellow colour with some metals.

- and *pis*, to flow.) *Yellow gum*. In *Botany*, a genus of exotic plants from new Holland.
- XANTHOXYLON** (*ξανθος*, yellow, and *ξύλον*, wood.) The *yellow wood* or *tooth-ach tree*. In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *hederaceæ*.
- XEBEC**. In *Navigation*, a small three-masted vessel, without a bowsprit, principally used in the Mediterranean.
- XIPHIAS** (*ἰχθύς*.) In *Ichthyology*, the sword-fish.
- XYLO-ALOES**. In *Pharmacy*, aloes wood, or lignum aloes.
- XYLOGRAPHY**. In the *Arts*, engraving on wood.
- XYLOPHYLLA** (*ξύλον*, wood, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Sea-side laurel*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- XYLANTHRAX**. In *Mineralogy*, wood or bovey coal, as distinguished from pit-coal.
- XYLOPIA**. *Bitter wood*. In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.
- XYPHOID**. In *Anatomy*, a name given to the cartilage which forms the inferior extremity of the sternum.
- XYSTI**. In *Ancient Architecture*, porticoes and alleys in the gymnasia for the accommodation of the wrestlers.

Y.

- YACHT**. In *Navigation*, a small ship for carrying passengers.
- YAK OF TARTARY**. In *Zoology*, the *bos grunniens* of Linnæus.
- YAM**. In *Botany*, *dioscorea*.
- YARD** (*virga*, Lat.) An English measure of length of three feet.
- YARN**. In *Manufactures*, spun wool; woollen thread.
- YARROW**. In *Botany*, *achillea*. 2. The name has been conjectured to originate from the Spanish word *yerba*, an herb.
- YAWNING**. *Oscitatio*. In *Nosology*, an involuntary gaping and opening of the mouth.
- YEANING**. In *Zoology*, a term used to signify the act of bringing forth young of the sheep species.
- YEAR**. In *Chronology*, the solar year contains 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, and 48 seconds. 2. The civil or popular year, 365 days, 6 hours, or every fourth year 366 days.
- YELLOW HAMMER**. The *emberiza citrinella*. In *Ornithology*, it is also named the *emberiza lutea*.
- YELLOW**. In *Farriery*, a disease to which horses are subject. It owes its origin to obstructions in the gall pipe, or of the little ducts leading into that pipe.
- YEOMAN**, (the true etymology seems to be *geman*, Frisic, a villager.) In *Law*, a man of small estate in land; a gentleman farmer. 2. It seems anciently to have been a ceremonious title given to soldiers, as yeomen of the guard.
- YEAST** or *yeast*. In *Brewing*, the foam, spume, or flower of beer

in a state of fermentation; barm.

YAW. In *Botany*, turns.

YOKUL. In *Geography*, the high mountains of Iceland, perpetually covered with snow, are thus named.

YTRIA (from Iterby, in Sweden.) In *Mineralogy*, a peculiar elementary substance usually considered as an earth. 2. It has as yet only been found in the black mineral named gadolinite.

YTTRIUM. In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of Yttria.

YTTRORITE. In *Mineralogy*, a compound formed by the fluates of lime, yttria, and cerium.

YUCCA. *Adam's needle.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of exotic plants.

YULE. In *Church Rituals*, the time of Christmas.

YUNX. The *Wryneck.* In *Ornithology*, a genus of birds of the order picæ.

Z.

ZAFFRE. In *Chemistry*, the residuum of cobalt, after the volatile matters have been expelled by calcination. 2. It paints the blue colour of porcelain.

ZEa (*Zua*.) In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants of the natural order graminæ.

ZEa MAYZ. *Indian corn* or *common maize.* In *Botany*, one of the largest of the edible family of corns or grasses.

ZEBRA. In *Zoology*, the equus zebra.

ZEBU. In *Zoology*, a name sometimes given to a variety of the bos taurus or bison, which resembles the Indian ox, or bos indicus.

ZEDOARY (*zedoaire*, French.) In *Pharmacy*, a medicinal root belonging to a plant (the amomum zedoaria) of the East Indies.

ZEND. The language of the

magi and ancient fire-worshippers of Persia.

ZENDAVESTA. The sacred book of the guebres, or modern fire-worshippers is thus named.

ZENITH (Arab.) In *Astronomy*, the point immediately vertical over head, as opposed to the nadir, or point under foot.

ZEOLITE (*Zw*, froth or foam.) An extensive family of minerals, thus named from their action under the blow-pipe.

ZEPHYR (*sephyrus*, Lat.) The west wind; and poetically any mild soft wind.

ZERO. The commencement of a scale, marked 0, or *nothing*. 2. It usually denotes the point from which the scale of a thermometer is graduated.

ZBUS. The *Dory* In *Ichthyology*, a genus of fishes of the order thoracici.

ZEUS FABER. The common, or john dory, (*jaune dorbe*, Fr.)

ZBUS INSIDIATOR. The insidious dory, a native of the rivers and fresh waters of India.

ZIMOMB. In *Chemistry*, a constituent of the gluten of wheat and of other vegetable productions.

ZINC. In *Chemistry*, a metal of a brilliant white colour, which forms the limit between the brittle and the malleable metals. 2. It is also named *spelter*.

ZINCI OXIDUM. In *Pharmacy*, flowers of zinc, or philosopher's wool.

ZINGIBER (*Zingiber*.) *Ginger.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order scitamineæ.

ZINGIBER OFFICINALE. The narrow-leaved or common ginger.

ZIRCON. A mineral of the gem order, the jargon of Ceylon, where it was originally found.

ZIRCONIA. In *Mineralogy*. This substance is only found in the zircon or jargon of Ceylon, and in different varieties of the hyacinth. 2. It is the heaviest of the earths.

ZIRCONIUM. In *Chemistry*, the metallic base of zirconia.

ZIZANIA (*Zizania*, or infelix folium.) *Wild rice.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order gramina.

ZIZIPHUS. The *jujube.* In *Botany*, the name of a genus of plants.

ZOANTHUS. The *animal flower.* In *Natural History*, a species of mollusca, thus named.

ZOCLE. In *Architecture*, a small

sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, serving to support a busto, statue, or the like.

ZODIAC (*Zōdīakos*.) In *Astronomy*, the tract of the sun through the twelve signs. 2. A broad circle of the sphere containing the twelve signs, the middle of which is the ecliptic, from which the sun never deviates. 3. Two circles parallel to the ecliptic bound and comprehend the excursions of the planets north and south, never exceeding twenty degrees, which is the utmost breadth of the zodiac.

ZODIACAL LIGHT. In *Meteorology*, a brightness sometimes perceived in the heavens at certain times of the year, after sunset and before sunrise; supposed to be an effect of the solar atmosphere.

ZONE (*ζώνη*, *zona*, Lat., a girdle. In *Geography*, the earth is divided into five zones; viz., one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid zones.

ZOOGRAPHY (*ζῷον* and *γραφία*.) A description of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

ZOOLITES. In *Mineralogy*, a term applied to the fossil remains or petrefactions of different species of mammalia.

ZOOLOGY (*ζῷον* and *λογία*.) A treatise concerning living creatures, or the natural history of the animal kingdom; but more especially referring to *quadrupeds*. Ornithology, ichthyology, entomology, &c., are properly subdivisions of this general head.

ZOONIC ACID. In *Chemistry*, a liquid procured by the distillation of animal substances. 2. It consists of acetic acid, combined with animal matter.

ZOOPHAGA. In *Natural History*, signifies carnivorous.

ZOOPHORUS (ζωοφορος.) In *Architecture*, a part between the architraves and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which are the figures of animals.

ZOOPHYTE (from ζωον, animal, and φυτον, a plant.) An animal plant, or plant animal. 2. Certain substances, that partake both of the nature of animals and vegetables. 3. In *Natural History*, a class of animals negatively characterized by Cuvier, as having no vertebræ, no sanguiferous vessels, no spinal marrow, and no articulated limbs.

ZOOTOMY (ζωοτομία.) The art of dissecting the bodies of

beasts, and all other animals except the human.

ZOSTERA (ζωστει, a girdle.) *Grass-wrack.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order piperitæ, thus named from their riband-like appearance.

ZUMATES. In *Chemistry*, a name given to crystallizable salts, formed by the combination of any base with *zumic* acid. 2. Compounds, or salts, formed by the combination of *zumic* acid with alkalies, earths, and metallic oxides.

ZUMIC ACID (from ζυμη, leaven.) In *Chemistry*, an acid discovered in many ascendent vegetable substances, and more especially in rice that has undergone fermentation.

ZYGOMA. In *Anatomy*, a bone, or rather a union of two processes or eminences of the bones of the head.

ZYGOPHYLLUM (ζυγος, yoke, and φυλλον, leaf.) *Bean-caper.* In *Botany*, a genus of plants of the natural order *gruinales*.

THE END.

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